"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair to-day and to-morrow; moderate, variable winds.
For full weather report see Page 18.

VOL. LXIII...NO. 20,488. ... NEW YORK, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1914.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark, | Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

MAWSON'S STORY OF HIS ESCAPE FROM DEATH

Cables The Times of Terrible March in Which His Two Companions Perished.

TRAGIC FATE OF NINNIS

Vanished with His Dog Team and Food Supplies in an Unfathomable Abyss.

MERTZ DIED OF EXHAUSTION

Struggling On, with Skin, Hair, and Nails Dropping Off, Mawson Stumbled on Food Cache.

EXPEDITION A BIG SUCCESS

New Lands and Islands Rich in Coal and Copper Discovered and Explored.

ODD SEA CREATURES CAUGHT

The Continental Shelf Indicated by Soundings Through 55 Degrees of Longitude.

By Dr. DOUGLAS MAWSON.

Copyright, 1914, by THE NEW YORK TIMES Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ADELAIDE, Australia, Feb. 26.—The antarctic expedition ship Aurora, under Capt. Davis, second in command of our expedition, arrived here to-day, successfully terminating my undertaking without further loss of life. Last year our Western Antarctic base, in charge of Frank Wild, and also some members of the main base returned.

It will be remembered that owing to the deaths of Lieut. Ninnis of the Royal Fusiliers and Dr. Mertz while on a sledging journey I arrived at our Winter quarters too late to return that year. The Sub-Antarctic base also has been kept in commissio nthis second year.

My escape was almost miraculous. I was in the last stages of starvation when I discovered a food cache left by a search party. It was thirty days after the death of my last companion before I reached the expedition's hut, and traveling was for the most part in falling and drifting snow.

The expedition has been most successful. It was organized to complete the knowledge of the salient features of the Australian quadrant of the antarctic regions, and it operated in the great unknown expanse to the west of the much-frequented Ross Sea area.

The Work Accomplished.

Following is a summary of the work accomplished by the expedition:

First—The successful negotiation by a ship of antarctic pack ice in a fresh sphere of action where conditions were practically unknown, resulting in the discovery of new lands and islands.

Second—The establishment of two antarctic wintering stations separated by an air line of 1,000 miles, both on lands never before sighted. At these stations, scientific programmes have been conducted, in one case for a period of one year, and in the other extending over two years.

Third—Journeys made over sea ice and a plateau in regions never before sledged over, at a main base aggregating 2,400 miles, and a western base of 800 miles, which figures do not include journeys of supporting parties, or relay work. The land has been followed through thirty-three degrees of longitude, twenty-seven of which were sledged over.

Fourth—The establishment of a party at Macquarie Island, a sub-antarctic possession of the Australian Commonwealth, where two years were spent mapping and investigating the island and acting as a wireless connecting link with the antarctic in the main base and communicating weather conditions daily to the Commonwealth's Meteorological Office for immediate use in preparing forecasts.

Fifth—Oceanographic investigations, chiefly of the nature of soundings and trawlings, prosecuted from the ship in depths between Australia and the antarctic and along the antarctic continental shelf. Trawlings have been successfully conducted to a depth of two miles. By soundings the continental shelf has been indicated through fifty-five degrees of longitude.

Adventures of the Mawson Party.

Regarding the party I led: My companions were Lieut. B. E. S. Ninnis of the Royal Fusiliers and Dr. Xavier Mertz, an expert Swiss ski runner. The object of the dash as far east as possible was to ascertain the nature of the land in that direction. We were assisted by sixteen dogs in dragging a load of over 1,700 pounds.

The morning of Dec. 14 found us in

Continued on Page 2.

SHE WORSTS STATE EXPERT.

Woman Makes Health Director Withdraw Slide Showing Her Home.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Feb. 26.—"I want you to take that picture off the screen or I'll bust your machine," was the interruption which assailed the ears of Dr. Millar Knowlton, Director of tuberculosis work for the State Board of Health, as he was lecturing at the South River (N. J.) Tuberculosis Exhibit last night.

The picture being shown was that of a bedroom, in which there were two beds and several cribs, and Dr. Knowlton was referring to this as an unhealthy condition because of the crowding. The voice that broke up his train of thought came from Mrs. John Rachenback, who lives at Main and Obert Streets with her husband and eleven children.

"My house is clean," Mrs. Rachenback went on. "You went into my house on wash day without my permission and took that picture before you did your work upstairs, and then you show it to the public and say the people ought to help me. I don't need their help, but I can't afford to live in a mansion. You build me a mansion and pay the rent and buy the coal and I'll live as you say. I have a big family, and in the cold weather I put my children together to keep warm. The wind and cold blows right through my house and I can't afford to buy a ton of coal a week to heat it."

Dr. Knowlton made no answer other than to take the picture off.

Mrs. Rachenback met friends on the street afterward and talked about the incident until she finally started for the home of Fred Quad, President of the Borough Board of Health. Things were unpleasant for Quad for a while. The same slide had been shown on Tuesday and Quad had promised that it shouldn't see the light again, but Dr. Knowlton forgot about that promise.

Mrs. Rachenback told him emphatically that if the picture were to be shown again she would break up the exhibit.

"If they are to make a fool of me I'm justified in breaking the picture," she declared. "I'll be there early Thursday night and be ready to act if I see that picture again."

37,000 REPORT INCOMES.

Total of Tax Returns in Manhattan Up to Wednesday Announced.

Up to Wednesday night the number of individuals in Manhattan who had filed income tax returns was approximately 37,000.

Last week the Treasury Department asked the Collectors of Internal Revenue all over the country to have the returns received up to Feb. 20 counted and to report the number. The two Collectors in Manhattan completed this count on Wednesday, and at the same time took occasion to have a count made of those that had been filed since Feb. 20.

Charles W. Anderson, whose district includes the financial and wholesale district on the west side of the island below Fourteenth Street, found that up to Feb. 20 the number of individuals who had filed returns was 16,000, and up to the close of business on Feb. 25 the number was 15,000. The count of returns made by corporations, which is very large in Mr. Anderson's district, had not been completed yesterday.

Frederick H. Marshall, whose district includes all the rest of Manhattan Island, found that up to Feb. 20 12,000 individuals had filed returns and 4,000 corporations. Up to the end of Feb. 25, 22,000 individual returns had been filed.

As several days remain for filing returns, these figures indicate that the estimates made several months ago of the number of persons having incomes of $3,000 or more in this city were below the mark. The estimate for Mr. Anderson's district was 15,000 and for Mr. Marshall's district 30,000.

Collectors Marshall and Anderson have both had occasion to send back many checks received with the returns of persons who thought this was the way to pay the tax. The tax, however, is not payable until next June.

The returns, after they have been gone over by the Collectors to see whether any corrections are necessary, will be forwarded to W. H. Osborn, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, at Washington, and he will make the assessments of the tax.

On or before June 1 he will notify each taxable person of the amount assessed and the taxpayer will then have until June 30 to make payment, which must be either in cash or by certified check.

GARDEN CROWD THRILLED.

Rope Parts, Breaks Diver's Nose as He Hangs from Roof.

Arthur C. Holden, a diving expert who has been performing at the Sportsmen's Show in Madison Square Garden, nearly took his last dive last night.

As was customary, preliminary to his "stunt," which consists in a back somersault from a perch 85 feet above the floor, he was being pulled to the roof in a boatswain's seat, guiding his ascent by the aid of the main rope. Within grasping distance of the girder, for which he had just reached, the rope broke, leaving him temporarily suspended in midair.

Quick to realize his situation, he reached up for the girder, while the chair and unattached ropes fell into the pool and to the woodwork along the side. Holden went on through his act, climbing into the upper roof of the garden, and without any ado was soon into the water, from which he emerged with blood streaming from his face.

Two physicians in the crowd of spectators who examined the diver declared that the extent of his injuries was a broken nose. Holden was unable to account for the cause of his injury, but was of the opinion that it must have been caused by the wooden chair, which was released when he swung up to the girder.

SUBMARINE NEARLY LOST.

Chilean Craft on Test Trip Gets Mixed Up in Tow of Logs.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Wash., Feb. 26.—When the new Chilean submarine Iquique, which was being tested at Bellingham Bay, came to the surface Tuesday afternoon, she bumped against the bottom of a great piling boom which the tug Warrior was towing from Bellingham to Blaine. Her Chilean officers and crew had a terrible struggle of forty minutes to get free. They saved their lives and brought the Iquique out practically undamaged, with the co-operation of Capt. Hilmes, master of the Warrior.

Capt. Hilmes's eyes bulged when he saw the centre of his tow jumping skyward and logs being tossed about by some unseen power. As the commotion beneath the piling continued he remembered that the submarine was manoeuvring in the bay, and concluded that it was in trouble among the logs.

Cutting the Warrior loose, he turned back and pulled his tow completely apart. Thus aided, the Chileans worked themselves free, and came up some distance away. Capt. Hilmes towed his raft in sections to a nearby cove, and yesterday reconstructed it.

The manufacturer who is content with the ideas of one country alone is like an individual who, in a house of many and beautiful rooms, lives in but one—and that one may be the nursery. Mark Cross, World's Greatest Leather Stores. Uptown—310 Fifth Avenue, near 26th Street. Downtown—258 Broadway, Opposite City Hall. Boston—145 Tremont Street. Dealers Throughout the World.—Adv.

BECKER IN TOMBS; GUNMEN DOOMED

He Leaves Sing Sing in Triumph, but Highest Court Signs Their Death Warrants.

HIS SECOND TRIAL IN APRIL

Will Be Ready for It, His Counsel Says, and Will Take Stand in His Own Defense.

PRISONERS WAIL FAREWELL

Their Mournful "Yell" the Only Doleful Note in His Triumph—Does Not Want His Old Job Back.

Charles Becker walked out of Sing Sing Prison shortly before 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon and two hours later was locked up in the Tombs to await a second trial for the murder on July 16, 1912, of Herman Rosenthal. District Attorney Whitman said positively yesterday that he would move for this second trial either in April or in May.

While Becker was preparing to leave Sing Sing the members of the Court of Appeals were signing the death warrants of the four men whom Becker was accused of having instigated to kill Rosenthal. The warrants doom "Lefty Louie," "Gyp the Blood," "Whitey Lewis," and "Dago Frank," who have been in the death house with Becker for more than a year, to die in the electric chair in the week beginning with April 13. Only Gov. Glynn can save them now, and no applications for their pardon have yet been made to him.

Becker's departure from Sing Sing was a sort of triumphal march. When he walked out of the Warden's office arm in arm with his wife a score of cameras and two moving picture machines were aimed at him by photographers standing on the stone steps of the prison. Becker shoved back his hat and posed with his wife, who was unveiled, for about five minutes, changing his position as often as the camera men desired him to do so. Two Sheriff's Deputies stood near him, but they did not think it necessary to put handcuffs on their prisoner.

Prison Wails Doleful Farewell.

With the two Sheriff's Deputies, his counsel, Joseph A. Shay, and his brother, Police Lieut. John Becker, the prisoner, and Mrs. Becker entered a sleigh and, with the bells jingling merrily, started off in the pleasant sunshine down the hill to the railway station.

As the sleigh started off a mournful commingling of voices inside the prison was heard. The inmates of the outside cells of the main building could see from their narrow barred windows that Becker was off, and they joined in the deep wail that is known in Sing Sing as the "prisoners' yell."

In a second the chorus was taken up by all the prisoners in the building. Next the men from the prison workshops, who were being led to their cells, joined in the yell. Before Becker's sleigh had gone 100 feet practically all of the prisoners, who number between 1,400 and 1,500, were adding their voices to swell the volume of sound.

The prisoners' yell is mournful, piercing, uncanny, a thing to chill the blood. It had not been given at Sing Sing with so much zest since last July, when the prisoners revolted after the incendiary fire which burned the prison mattress factory. On this occasion, however, it was probably intended as a congratulatory hail and farewell to Becker. At any rate, he interpreted it so, for, turning in the sleigh, he waved his black derby hat at the granite walls.

Pictured En Route by the Movies.

Six other sleighs started out with Becker's. Half a length in front of him was a sleigh in which two moving-picture operators rode with their machine. They kept the crank turning, with the lens a mean distance of ten feet from Becker's sleigh, all the way during the quarter-mile ride to the station.

A large part of the village of Ossining had turned out to witness the departure of Sing Sing's most noted prisoner. A couple of hundred men and women collected in front of the prison, and they waved hats and handkerchiefs at him. Children in colored jerseys and woolen hats had drawn their sleds to one side of the road to look on.

"Good luck to you!" was shouted at intervals along the road, and Becker would turn from his conversation with his wife to laugh and wave his hat.

Ossining reflects the general opinion of the Sing Sing keepers, nearly all of whom like Becker because he has "taken his medicine without a word of complaint" during his sixteen months' imprisonment.

"Practically everybody here is glad of the decision of the Court of Appeals," Warden Clancy explained. "We judge prisoners by the way they act here, and seldom think about their past life or the nature of the crimes they are charged with. Becker is popular, and everybody wishes him luck because he has been a good prisoner."

His Coming and Going Contrasted.

In the downtown part of Ossining groups of people stood in front of the places of business looking curiously at the procession of sleighs and waved farewells. When Becker came in sight of Hirschfeld's Hotel, opposite the railway station, a crowd led by the white-aproned bald-headed bartender greeted him with a cheer.

After Becker had crossed over to the platform for trains bound for New York he and his wife posed for more pictures, and some one commented on the contrast with their conduct when they came to Sing Sing together in October of 1912. Mrs. Becker then was heavily veiled, Becker wore his hat pulled down over his face, and both seemed anxious to defeat attempts to photograph them. On that occasion it was only through the intervention of ex-Sheriff Julius Harburger, who was handcuffed to his prisoner, that any pictures could be

Continued on Page 3.

Lily Drinking Cups are inexpensive. Write Public Service Cup Co., Tribune Bldg., for samples and prices.—Adv.

The Truth About Mexico's Armed Forces

An authoritative and careful estimate through our Government sources shows how many men are in the field in both Federal and Constitutional Armies.

IN NEXT SUNDAY'S NEW YORK TIMES.

Illustrated with a valuable map showing just where the troops are.

30,000 BRITONS SEE AMERICAN BASEBALL

King George V. and Party Keenly Watch and Applaud Giants and White Sox.

HIS MAJESTY STARTS PLAY

Throws Out Ball to Callahan — Cheers When Daly's Home Run in 11th Wins Game for Chicago.

By JOHN J. McGRAW,

Manager of New York Giants.

Copyright, 1914, by John J. McGraw.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—His Majesty, King George V. of England, witnessed a real, close, eleven-inning, baseball game to-day between our Giants and the White Sox. The only word of regret I have to tell the fans in the United States is that the White Sox defeated us by the score of 5 to 4. There never was a game played with more determination and enthusiasm. Every player on both teams wanted to show the King and his people that baseball was a gripping, nerve tingling sport. In the exhibition to-day I believe we accomplished our purpose. I have never seen players try so hard to win as the boys on both of the teams did to-day.

It will be hard for our fans to realize, but imagine if you can, an enthusiasm and interest in a foreign aggregation which would attract more than 30,000 people to the Chelsea Football Grounds to-day. To me it was a flattering recognition of our great American game.

Cheers for the King.

When King George entered the grounds our party gave three hearty American cheers and a tiger for His Majesty. We grouped ourselves in front of the royal box, and the tumult and the shouting of our crowd evidently pleased the King and his party, because they bowed their acknowledgment to our boisterous reception.

A great shout went up from the populace as King George entered the grounds. It was the first time the King had visited these grounds, and when he was seated in the royal box our players lined up and Mr. Comiskey, Mr. Farrell, and myself told the royal party in our own way how pleased we were to have them present to see the game. We were all presented to King George by Walter Hines Page, the American Ambassador. King George said: "I am very glad to have you gentlemen here with your baseball teams." I expressed our appreciation in behalf of the players, and we all shook hands with his Majesty.

King George then took a baseball which had been given to him and he tossed it to Jimmy Callahan who passed it on the Umpire Bill Klem, who threw it to "Death Valley" Jim Scott, the pitcher. So the first ball was really an unusual play in baseball, King George to Callahan to Klem to Scott. The national game will never know of a greater play than that. The ball which the King tossed out was then presented to Mr. Comiskey, who will keep it as a souvenir. Contrary to custom Mr. Callahan and myself did not wear uniforms, but with the ladies of the party we occupied an especially constructed box near the royal box and with Mr. and Mrs. Comiskey we remained there during the exciting eleven innings.

We had a great time coming to the field. The players put on their uniforms at the hotel and then went to the Chelsea grounds in automobiles. On the hood of each car was a silk American flag. We were surrounded by mounted and unmounted policemen and the admiring crowds were kept at a distance, but if it had not been for this protection we would never have been able to reach the grounds on account of the immense crowd.

"Warming Up" Interesting.

The King and his party were greatly pleased with the brisk actions of the players in the "warming up" practice. Each fast play was greeted with cheers. Evidently the British were surprised at the fast playing of our athletes. After we had been presented to his Majesty the game started. It didn't take the Britons very long to get the idea of the game and they followed each inning with close interest. The rooting and yelling of the crowd was a great surprise to us, because after a few innings had been played they seemed to get the drift of the game and cheered every good play. The players went into this contest with heart and soul, and I have never seen teams try harder to win. If the King had been at the Polo Grounds at a game which would decide the world's series he could not have witnessed a harder played battle than the clash to-day.

King George stayed to the finish

Continued on Page 12.

Genuine Deerfoot Farm Sausages are now sold in bulk, but are always wrapped in parchment paper, with the name printed in red ink. Bowling & Baldwin, New York agents, 373 Chambers Street, Tel. 4300 Cortlandt.—Adv.

RIVAL TO TAMMANY IS PUT IN THE FIELD

'Democratic Party in New York' Formally Launched by the Committee of 250.

WILL WAR IN ALL DISTRICTS

Boss Murphy Bitterly Denounced as a Leader Whose Only Claim to Fame Is His Infamy.

A new political organization, which may succeed Tammany Hall and is to be known as the Democratic Party in New York, unless the courts refuse to permit its use of that name, was formed last night at the Hotel McAlpin by the Committee of Two Hundred and Fifty, which grew out of the Jeffersonian Alliance. The emblem of the new organization is to be the rooster, under which 30,000 votes were cast in the city last Fall. As set forth in the plan of organization, the Democratic Party in New York is to be:

"A union of Democratic citizens of New York City, for the purpose of securing honest and efficient government of the city on the basis of fundamental reforms, and for the purpose of co-operating with the Democrats of the State and nation."

The members include a number of well-known independent Democrats, and Bert Hanson, who organized the Jeffersonian Alliance, was made Chairman, and Lawrence B. Dunham was chosen Secretary. Speeches were made vigorously attacking Tammany, and plans were formed to carry the fight into every election district in the city. A resolution over which a fight was made because some of those present thought it reflected too strongly upon the Democratic Party in the State, but which was finally adopted, read in part:

We look upon Tammany Hall as a business organization, barren of any political principles, and using the name of Democracy as a cloak under which to accomplish purposes far removed from the bringing about of needed governmental reforms or the advancement of Democratic principles.

We intend to supplement our protest against this condition with an earnest, determined, and intelligent effort to establish in this city such a Democratic organization that all Democrats may have an avenue through which the reforms and principles they advocate can be accomplished and established and through which point can be given to their political desires and direction to their political energies.

Fire Commissioner Robert Adamson sent to the meeting a letter in which he said he intended to do all in his power to carry out the principles of the new organization.

"It is obvious to every one," he wrote, "that if the Democratic Party is to retain its hold upon self-respecting voters it must get rid of a leadership which is primarily interested in contracts and political favors. It is intolerable to the very great body of upright and loyal Democrats that we should maintain in this city and State a leadership in such glaring contrast to that of Woodrow Wilson in the nation. This great body of Democrats desires proper leadership and adequate organization to effect the necessary change of control."

Alfred Bishop Mason, one of the first speakers, said that the new organization should not be merely anti-Tammany or anti-Murphy, but should do things.

"Even for Murphy we have no hatred," he said. "He is only a creature of conditions we and the rest of the people have permitted to exist. If he did not occupy his bad eminence there would be there some other graduate of the gutter. We may well be sorry for Murphy, whose only claim to fame is his infamy, who finds chuckling content in the swollen bank account for which he has paid such a ghastly price—the price of a withered conscience, a shriveled soul, and the scorn of the community in which his misspent life has been passed."

John J. Hopper, who recently left the Independence League, said in part:

"Since the days when Tilden and O'Conor drove the thieves from the Democratic Party of this State no such opportunity as is here to-day has come to the real Democrats of the State. Tammany Hall has never been a Democratic organization. Who ever heard of its ever proclaiming any principles, let alone Democratic principles, except as a cloak to hide its real purpose—plunder? It is our duty to destroy the Tammany machine, and forever prevent it pretending to represent the real Democracy of this cit yor State."

J. Aspinwall Hodge said:

"The Democratic Party cannot be built from the top downward. It must have as its basis or starting point the mass of the Democratic voters. It must work with them in an endeavor to express their ideas, to advance their cause and to benefit them collectively and individually. It must first demonstrate to them that the best kind of government which can be devised can be built up by them as well as for them. They must be taught to feel that they themselves can create it and can dictate to it thereafter.

"No successful Democratic organization can be organized until you have Democratic leaders largely chosen both by and from the sympathetic Democratic votes of the tenement districts of the city where reside the bulk of the voters.

"The personal prejudices and personal views of any of us as to the propriety of measures, radical and otherwise, must go down in such an organization before the opinion of the bulk of the voters unless there is a principle involved. For example, the recall, the referendum, the initiative, are none of them immoral, and if the people want them they should have them, even if you, or I, or all of us here present, should feel that it would be better not to experiment with such dangerous weapons. If there are dangers they can be repealed after trial with far less harm than they can be suppressed if demanded by the masses of the voters."

Others who made speeches were Paul Fuller, J. Brownson Ker, Fred W. Hinrichs, J. Hampden Dougherty and Frank Irish Cadwallader. Some of the members of the original committee were Steven B. Ayres, Henry de Forest Baldwin, Edward M. Bassett, Julius Henry Cohen, Harold A. Content, Frederic R. Coudert, Stephen W. Dodge, Howard S. Gans, Montgomery Hare, Raymond V. Ingersoll, S. Stanwood Menken, Frank L. Polk, George Haven Putnam, Victor F. Ridder, William De H. Washington, John De Witt Warner, and Robert A. Widenmann.

QUICKEST ROUTE TO MIAMI, NASSAU AND HAVANA BY 2 HOURS. Atlantic Coast Line, N. Y. & Florida Special, 12:38 noon. 4 trains Daily. 1,218 B'way.—Adv.

FLIERS MUST PAY HIM, SAYS WRIGHT

License Must Now Be Bought for All Machines, Aeroplane Inventor Asserts.

NO APPEAL FOR CURTISS

Transatlantic Flight Not Possible Yet, He Thinks—Motors Not Up to Task.

LONG ROBBED BY RIVALS

Lays Brother's Death to Lawsuits —Can Now Safely Show Recent Improvements.

For the first time since Wilbur and Orville Wright flew in an aeroplane at Kitty Hawk ten years ago, Orville Wright told yesterday the frank and full story of what it had cost them in money, industry, and patience to launch the aeroplane as a patented and protected device.

In telling the story Mr. Wright ended a policy of silence the brothers deemed necessary at first because they feared too many men would copy their invention, and more recently because their inventions were in litigation before the United States courts.

This litigation has now proceeded, according to Mr. Wright, to the full length that the courts allow. Contrary to the contentions of Glenn H. Curtiss, Mr. Wright insists that there is no appeal to the United States Supreme Court, and therefore he considers his patents as fully established and validated.

The advice of Mr. Wright, as evolved from his own experience and that of his brother, was that any struggling young inventor should absolutely withhold all knowledge of his invention from the public, and from the patent office as well, until he has obtained $200,000 backing to be used in fighting through the tedious court processes his claims to his invention. To the law's delays and the load of worry and responsibility which these delays imposed upon him, Mr. Wright laid the illness and death of his brother, Wilbur.

Revision of Patent Laws.

He not only charged that the patent laws made it impossible for any inventor without vast financial resources to obtain the fruits of his invention, but he also said that his brother was in such a despondent frame of mind shortly before his death that he considered the revising of the patent laws to have them give justice to inventors would have been a greater monument to him than was even the invention of the aeroplane.

As to the effect of the recent decision in favor of the Wrights upon aviation's future, Mr. Wright said it would be of the greatest imaginable service. He said that many recent improvements he had been forced to hold as secrets of his own, because he knew that any one could seize them at will, and that he would now bring these improvements to the front. He said that he believed this same situation held as to all other inventors in the aeroplane field, and that the long-continued patent litigation was the one great cause for America's continued backwardness in aviation development.

As to Mr. Curtiss, against whom the patent decision was rendered, Mr. Wright made a very definite announcement. It was that Mr. Curtiss would not be allowed to build a transatlantic aeroplane in the United States, for the Rodman Wanamaker expedition, and that Mr. Curtiss would not be allowed to build or to fly any aeroplane in the United States without first obtaining a license from the Wright Company, with a settlement for all his back business in aeroplanes.

Ocean Flight Impossible, He Says.

"Do you take the matter of making a flight across the Atlantic seriously?" Mr. Wright was asked.

"I do not," he said, "I cannot do so and neither can any other aeroplane manufacturer who will speak frankly. In the first place the best aeroplane ever built up to date equipped with the best motors ever made could not accomplish the trip with the motor doing always its best, and high-powered motors do not perform with anywhere near the regularity of low powered motors.

"Another thing is that you do not increase your lifting power with the size of your plane surface. Aeroplanes are not like steamships and railroad locomotives. You lose efficiency heavily instead of gaining it with an increase in size.

"The Curtiss machine can start from Canada, as Canada is the only civilized country in which our patents are not recognized. But I have not enough expectation that the craft will ever land near enough to any country where our patents are validated—that is, anywhere in Europe—to make it worth while to tell you what I would do in that case."

To his announcement that he would require Mr. Curtiss to take out a license and settle for back business, Mr. Wright added that he had personal knowledge that Mr. Curtiss had anticipated the patent decision by having all his property put beyond the reach of court seizure, and that therefore he was not hopeful that he could collect any large sums from Mr. Curtiss on infringement claims.

Mr. Wright also announced that the amount of money he would demand from aeroplane manufacturers would be in the neighborhood of 20 per cent. of the selling price of each machine, or $1,000 for the latest machines upon the market, and perhaps $2,000 for those of especially high cost and high horse power.

For all other aeroplane manufacturers except Mr. Curtiss, Mr. Wright said, he would adopt a policy of leniency. He said that innocent purchasers of aeroplanes which were infringements would be protected and that aeroplane manufacturers who had built machines without deliberately knowing that they were infringing would be dealt with lightly.

Continued on Page 2.

17 FLY IN ONE AEROPLANE.

Sikorsky's New "Omnibus" Has a Closed, Lighted, and Heated Cabin.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 26.—Seventeen persons flew in one aeroplane at the same time here to-day when the Russian airman Sikorsky carried out in his new giant "omnibus" biplane a flight of eighteen minutes' duration with sixteen passengers.

The total weight carried was over 1 ton 3 hundredweight. The aeroplane is propelled by two motors of 100 horsepower each. The wing-span is over 120 feet, and the total length 63 feet.

There is a spacious cabin, which is entirely closed. There are eight windows at its side, and for night flights electric lamps are provided.

The interior of the cabin is heated by exhaust gas from the motors.

CAMPANIA IN COLLISION.

Puts a Big Hole in a Dredge on Entering the Mersey.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 26.—On entering the Mersey to-night on her voyage from New York, the Cunard Line steamer Campania was in collision with a dredge.

It is not known whether the Campania suffered any damage, but her propeller made a great hole in the dredge.

No lives were lost on the smaller boat as a result of the collision.

UP 6,000 FEET, ENGINE STOPS

Aviator Makes Spiral Descent and Leaps Into San Francisco Bay.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 26.—H. W. Blakley, an aviator, fought for his life 6,000 feet above San Francisco Bay today and won. Blakley was returning from a trip to Cloverdale, eighty-four miles distant, and when over the bay his machine almost capsized. At the same instant his engine stopped. Blakley managed to manoeuvre his biplane so as to make a spiral descent.

When within a few hundred feet of the water he unstrapped himself from his seat and leaped just before his machine struck the water. A tug rescued him and towed the aeroplane ashore.

WIRELESS TO PARIS EASY.

Commander Hough Back from Conducting Tests on Eiffel Tower.

Commander Henry W. Hough, U. S. N., who has been in Paris, conducting wireless communication tests between the Eiffel Tower and the Government wireless station at Arlington, Va., returned yesterday from Cherbourg on the White Star liner Olympic.

He said that the experiments had been very satisfactory, and that on a good night, when weather conditions were favorable, he had heard Arlington as plainly as if he had been speaking for a short distance over a telephone. This was a distance of roughly 3,500 miles, the Commander said. He added that the longest wireless test recently accomplished was from Brussels to the Congo River in West Africa.

LONDON WANTS JOWETT.

Call Is Sent to Him from the Union Chapel at Islington.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—An invitation was forwarded by cable to-day to the Rev. Dr. John Henry Jowett, pastor of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church in New York, to assume the pastorate of the Union Chapel, Islington.

Dr. Jowett left the Carr Lane Congregational Church in Birmingham in January, 1911, to assume his present pastorate.

Efforts last night to obtain a statement from Dr. Jowett in regard to the foregoing dispatch were unavailing.

LEGISLATURE ENDS MAR. 27.

Assembly Concurs in Resolution—Shortest Session Since 1902.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 26.—The Assembly today concurred in the Murtaugh resolution, adopted in the Senate a fortnight ago, which provided for final adjournment of the Legislature on March 27. Thus the present legislative session will be the shortest since 1902, when Mr. Odell was Governor and when adjournment was taken on the same date.

Immediately after the Murtaugh resolution had been adopted in the Assembly Speaker Sweet announced from the rostrum that with next Monday would begin the hard grind which characterizes the closing weeks of a session. The Committee on Rules has been summoned to meet Monday afternoon, and it is likely that this body will take charge of all pending legislation.

MADDEN'S SLIDE FOR LIFE.

New Yorker, Trapped in Burning Hotel, Escapes Down Sign Chain.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 26.—Fire to-day destroyed the Reilly Hotel, in the theatre district. Patrick J. Madden, who lives at 163d Street and Amsterdam Avenue, New York, and travels for a Pittsburgh house, occupied a room on the fourth floor. He was in his room, writing his report, when he became aware that fire was raging all about him.

Madden rushed to the door, but was driven back by dense smoke, which quickyl filled the room and began to choke him. He realized that his only chance to escape was by the window, and that was a very risky one. The smoke cut off all sight of him from below, and all he could see was a chain holding up an electric sign and which was fastened to a staple in the wall above.

The New Yorker made a desperate leap for the chain, and by sheer luck managed to grasp it. He slid down the chain to the sign, which extended from the third floor to the street, his hands being badly torn. Having reached the top of the sign, which swayed back and forth in the wind, he held on until the firemen raised an eighty-foot ladder and took him down.

Latest Shipping Notes.

BY MARCONI WIRELESS—SS Francisco, Hull to New York, was 900 miles east of Sandy Hook at 7 P. M.

BY MARCONI WIRELESS.—SS St. Louis, New York for Southampton, was 900 miles west of Lizard at 8:45 P. M.; due Plymouth 28, forenoon.—American Line.

BY MARCONI WIRELESS.—SS Cincinnati, Genoa to New York, was 1,200 miles E. of Sandy Hook at 7:35 P. M.; due March 2, afternoon.—Hamburg-American Line.

THE ALLTOGETHER POUCH Holds pipe and tobacco. At Schulte's Stores.—Adv.

THREAT OF TEXAS TO SEND RANGERS INTO MEXICO

Gov. Colquitt's Message to Bryan Causes New Embarrassment in Washington.

ASSERTS STATE'S RIGHTS

Orders an Inquiry Into Vergara Killing and May Send National Guard to Border.

BRYAN ASKS HIM TO FORBEAR

President Holds That Sending Troops Uninvited Would Be Act of War.

VILLA YIELDS A POINT

Tells Consul Five Foreigners, One a Surgeon, May See Benton's Body.

CARRANZA-VILLA SPLIT?

Washington Hears That General-in-Chief Seeks to Depose His Lieutenant.

HUERTA APPEALS TO WILSON

Issues Note to Diplomats Urging Reconsideration of Action on Arms Embargo.

The Mexican situation was further complicated yesterday by the implied threat of Gov. Colquitt of Texas, contained in a telegram to Secretary Bryan, to send Texas Rangers across the border to recover the body of Clemente Vergara, the Texas ranchman who was hanged by Federal troops.

Gov. Colquitt also ordered a State inquiry into the killing of Vergara, and intimated that he might mobilize the Texas National Guard on the border for the protection of the citizens of that State.

Secretary Bryan telegraphed Gov. Colquitt that the sending of troops across the boundary was an act for which only the National Government could assume responsibility.

President Wilson, discussing the possibility of such action, held that it would constitute an act of war.

President Huerta sent to all the diplomats in Mexico City a memorandum in which he said that the raising of the embargo on arms encouraged the Northern rebels to commit outrages on foreigners, and urged that the Washington Government reconsider its action in permitting the exportation of munitions of war.

Gen. Villa announced to Consul Letcher, at Chihuahua, his willingness to allow a commission of five—two Britishers and two Americans, and a medical man, to be present at the exhuming of Benton's body.

Investigation at Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, by Consul Garrett and the brother-in-law of Clemente Vergara proved conclusively that the American ranchman was hanged by Federal soldiers and his horses were seized.

It was reported in Washington that Gen. Carranza had determined to check the ambition of Gen. Villa and was gathering a large force with that end in view.

TEXAS WANTS TO USE FORCE.

Colquitt's Virtual Demand on Bryan Causes New Tangle.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—The embarrassment of the Federal Administration in its effort to settle the Mexican difficulties without resort to force was increased this evening by a telegram to Secretary Bryan from Gov. Colquitt of Texas, in which the Governor asked if Mr. Bryan had any objection to the State of Texas sending armed men into Mexico to arrest those responsible for the death of Clemente Vergara, said to have been killed by Mexican Federals.

Secretary Bryan replied that the State Department was doing all it could to obtain the punishment of those responsible for Vergara's death, and that for a State of the Union to send armed men into Mexico would involve responsibility that only the Federal Government could assume.

In order to smother the sensational suggestion of the Governor of Texas before it was fairly launched Secretary Bryan voluntarily made known the fact that he had received the Governor's telegram and at the same time gave out a summary of his answer.

The disposition here is to regard Gov. Colquitt's action as a grand stand play. Officials have not forgotten that he told the Taft Administration that it had authority to send the Texas Rangers across the border the Mexican disorders would be ended in ten minutes. But the Governor's move is an

moying to the Administration because it adds to the difficulties that the State Department is meeting in its efforts to adjust the Benton case and the cases of other foreigners killed or supposed to have been killed in Mexican territory.

Can't Cross the Border, Says Wilson

President Wilson made it plain in conversation to-day that he had reached the conclusion that any movement of American troops across the international border, even with the object of merely protecting the lives and property of American foreign nationals, would be an act of war.

This conclusion has been forced upon him as a result of an examination of precedents that have an application to the proposal. The examination included the case of the Boxer troubles in China in 1900 and other complications in the course of which foreign Governments sent their troops into a country where disorders were prevailing. In the instance of the Boxer's troubles the Chinese central Government, according to the President's information, admitted its inability to deal with the rebels, and as the foreign legations at Peking were in immediate danger, and the imperial troops there were not under the control of any ordered Government, the action of the United States and other nations in sending troops to relieve the legations could not be construed an act of war.

To visitors who discussed the subject with him to-day the President showed that he was familiar with a suggestion made by President Buchanan in a message to Congress on Dec. 7, 1858, that American troops be sent across the border into Mexico to restore conditions of order there. At that time depredations were being committed in Northern Mexico by Indians and lawless Mexicans.

"A state of anarchy and violence prevails throughout that distant frontier," said President Buchanan. "The laws are a dead letter, and life and property wholly insecure."

Mr. Buchanan declared that he could imagine no possible remedy for these evils, and no means for restoring law and order "but for the Government of the United States to assume a temporary protectorate over the northern portions of Chihuahua and Sonora and to establish military posts within the same, and this I earnestly recommend to Congress. This protection may be withdrawn as soon as local governments shall be established in these Mexican States capable of performing their duties to the United States, restraining the lawless and preserving peace along the border."

In President Wilson's opinion the recommendation of President Buchanan is not parallel to the proposal to which he has evidently been giving consideration—that American troops be sent into Northern Mexico for the purpose of protecting foreign lives and property. It explained that the Buchanan proposition was entirely satisfactory to the Mexican Government, and had it been carried out would have been regarded as an act of peace; whereas to send American troops into Mexico at this time without the invitation or consent of the Mexican Government or the Constitutionalists would be regarded as an act of war.

From all that was said by President Wilson to his visitors it was apparent that he was not inclined to tolerate the proposal of a peaceful invasion of Mexican territory with the object of protecting Americans and other foreigners.

Lawyers Disagree with President.

As a consequence of the present situation there has been prepared at the State Department an exhaustive brief showing all the instances in which the United States has intervened in other countries with an armed force. This brief presents a long list of precedents for landing a military force for the protection of American citizens or the subjects of another nation at the request of the other nation, or as a matter of common humanity.

The importance of this brief lies in its showing that in all these many cases of intervention there is hardly one that involved an act of war. That is, they were all in the line of the broad principle of international law that a nation is under the moral necessity of protecting its nationals in foreign lands, and that the exercise of military force to extend such protection is not war.

It is believed to be the conclusion of all international lawyers who have been asked for their opinion within the last few days that it would be entirely legal for the United States to send a military force across the international boundary after an inquest upon the killing of Benton and proceed to apprehend the murderer and execute him. President Wilson, however, believes that such a course would be an act of war, although the authorities cited in the brief appear to show a different construction. But the admission is made that nobody could give assurance that such a course would not lead to war between the United States and Mexico.

The matter has been discussed carefully by military authorities here, and their view is that such a course would go far to uphold the dignity of this Government and would not meet serious resistance. These authorities urged that there is ample authority given in the brief to prove that an expedition of the character described could be authorized by executive act, and that the whole matter would be regarded as entirely legal under American law and under international law and procedure.

It is asserted that no enlightened and civilized nation would raise the slightest question of the right and duty of the United States in the premises. The brief cites many cases in which soldiers or marines and bluejackets have been landed on foreign soil by executive orders without the authority of Congress for the protection of American citizens and their property.

One of the cases cited shows that in 1876 the Mexican General Gonzales at Matamoras, realizing that he was to be attacked by an overpowering number of revolutionists, appealed to the commander of an American vessel to land an armed force and protect the inhabitants. Marines were landed, and when their work of protection was done they were withdrawn. Hamilton Fish, then Secretary of State, in a note to Señor Mariscal, Mexican Minister of Foreign Affairs, explained the incident and assured the Mexican Government that the intentions of this Government in the affair were wholly friendly. This statement was accepted, and the incident was quickly forgotten, it was said.

Won't Send Embassy Guard.

At the White House and in other official quarters the statement made in a Washington dispatch printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES to-day that Rear Admiral Fletcher, commanding the American naval forces in Eastern Mexican waters, had vetoed a suggestion that American marines be sent to Mexico City to protect the embassy and the lives of American citizens, received ample confirmation. The President said that as a result of inquiries on this point Mr. O'Shaughnessy had also strongly advised against the proposed marine expedition to the capital.

In a newspaper dispatch from Mexico City to-day it was stated that President Huerta announced that he had refused permission to the United States Government to send 2,000 American marines as a guard for the American Embassy there. Gen. Huerta was quoted as saying that he had been asked by Washington to agree to the sending of this force, and one of 1,000 armed men from German, English, and French ships.

Discussing this point, President Wilson personally told callers to-day that the United States had in no way discussed with the Huerta Government, through Chargé O'Shaughnessy or indirectly through the representative of any other country, the sending of marines to Mexico City.

One explanation offered here of Huerta's statement was that he probably had heard of the inquiries directed to Mr. O'Shaughnessy by the State Department and to Admiral Fletcher by the Navy Department as to their opinions of the proposal that American marines should be sent to Mexico City, and was expressing what he would have said had the proposition been laid before him. When a White House official was asked if there had been any request on the part of this Government for permission from Gen. Huerta to send marines to Mexico City he answered with emphasis: "Certainly not."

The President disposed of a number of reports about possible changes in policy of the Government by stating positively that no change had been decided on.

The President did not indicate his view of the Benton incident, but he gave the impression that the Government was slowly finding out the details, and that many first rumors had proved to be untrue. He remarked that the United States was pursuing a necessarily patient course during the process of investigation. He hoped, however, to have all the details in a few days.

COLQUITT INSISTENT IN PLEA TO WILSON

Asserts Strongly the Right of Texas to Protect Herself Against Mexicans.

STIRRED BY VERGARA CASE

Consul and Brother-in-Law of Ranchman Get Full Proof of Hanging by Federals.

AUSTIN, Texas, Feb. 26.—A request to know "Whom the United States Government now recognizes as the constituted authority in Mexican States bordering on the Rio Grande" went forward late to-day to President Wilson from Gov. O. B. Colquitt of Texas. The request was made in order to provide a way for demanding the surrender of the "abductors and murderers" of Clemente Vergara, a Texas citizen, put to death by Mexican Federals.

Then apparently answering the question himself, the Governor asks the consent of the United States, "In view of the condition of revolution and anarchy in these border States," to send rangers across the Rio Grande in pursuit of lawless elements of either faction when they cross into Texas and commit crimes.

"I insist, Mr. President, that Texas, as a sovereign State, is entitled to the protection of Texas citizens on the border from an unbearable condition like that which now exists," the message concludes.

Earlier in the day Gov. Colquitt put in motion an investigation of the Vergara incident. The first result was information from the Webb County records asserting that the island where Vergara was said to have been seized belonged to Texas.

FIND VERGARA WAS HANGED.

Seized on Mexican Side — Federal Soldiers Have His Horses.

LAREDO, Feb. 26.—Clemente Vergara, the Texas ranchman, was attacked by Mexican Federal soldiers on the Mexican side of the Rio Grande and imprisoned at Hidalgo Feb. 13. Then, two days later, he was hanged from a tree three miles from that city, and the body left uncared for until two days ago, when it was secretly removed.

This was established to the satisfaction of S. J. Hill, brother-in-law of Vergara, who went to Hidalgo to-day with Consul Garrett to investigate the affair, and returned to Nuevo Laredo to-night. Federal soldiers at Hidalgo, they said, denied all knowledge of Vergara's death, but Capt. Rodrigues, Federal commander there, was emphatic that Vergara and the horses which the ranchman said were stolen from him, had been sent to Piedras Negras.

Hill, however, said he recognized the missing animals among the horses ridden by the Federal troopers.

It was established, said Hill, that Vergara was seized on the Mexican bank of the river and not on the island about which a question has arisen whether it was Mexican or American territory. Mrs. Vergara saw the attack on her husband, according to Hill. Vergara had been told by Federal soldiers that Capt. Rodrigues wanted to settle with him for seven stolen horses, and, accompanied by his nephew, he crossed the river. The boy ran and hid in the brush when the soldiers knocked his uncle unconscious, and, while the distracted wife watched from the other bank, took him away to Hidalgo.

Mrs. Vergara visited her husband in jail the following day and dressed his wounds, Hill said. On Saturday he was taken from prison, supposed to be transferred to Piedras Negras. Later the body was seen hanging. Two days ago the body disappeared, and a newly made grave in the Hidalgo Cemetery was noticed by several Mexicans, who have since told the Nuevo Laredo police.

Consul Garrett to-night said he was convinced by the Federals' attitude that it would have been dangerous for him to search for the body in the cemetery. He told Capt. Rodriguez that he would obtain orders for the removal of the body.

That no mistake could have been made in the identity of the man hanged is assured, it is said, by the identification of the body by half a dozen persons. Vergara was well known throughout that section.

Conflicting details in the story of Capt. Rodriguez aroused bitter discussion here to-night. It was learned that Rodriguez had told Consul Blocker that Vergara had joined the Constitutionalists. Rodriguez denied that he had received any orders from the Piedras Negras commander, Gen. Alvarez, but told American authorities Vergara would be transferred there for safety. The Federal Captain was insistent, however, that the missing man had been sent to Piedras Negras.

The fate of Vergara divided interest here to-night with the announcement that Gov. Colquitt of Texas had ordered an investigation of the incident, with the intimation that the National Guard might be dispatched to the border, if necessary, to protect Texas citizens.

So far the Texas investigation has been conducted entirely from Austin. Reports on the Vergara case have been requested, it is understood, from the Texas Rangers on the State border. Whether an emissary of the Governor would come to Laredo and whether the State and Federal investigations would co-operate were matters of speculation.

FIVE TO VIEW BENTON'S BODY.

Villa Yields to Demand for Examination of Dead.

CHIHUAHUA, Mexico, Feb. 26.—A supplementary conference between Gen. Villa and Marion Letcher, the American Consul, was held to-day concerning the question of examination of the body of William S. Benton, the British subject, who is said to have been executed.

Gen. Villa agreed that an examining commission would be received here, and that it should consist of two American and two British representatives, and a medical examiner.

"I will provide a special train for the use of the commission and the physician will be allowed to make the closest scientific diagnosis of the number and nature of Benton's wounds," said the rebel chief. "I think, however, that it would be improper for the body to be removed from this place to which I brought it last Friday on my special train in order that it might be fittingly interred in the most honored cemetery in the State of Chihuahua."

Essentials of the interview were telegraphed by Consul Letcher to Washington.

EL PASO, Feb. 26.—George C. Carothers of the Consular Service, but acting as special agent of the State Department in its dealings with the Constitutionalists, expects to leave for Chihuahua to-morrow to make arrangements for examination of the body of William S. Benton.

The British representative, Charles Perceval, arrived to-night from Galveston. Mr. Perceval, it is said, will confer with Gen. Hugh L. Scott, Commandant at Fort Bliss, and will be governed by the General's suggestions as to procedure.

During the day the story of "A. Michaelis" that Gustav Hauch and thirteen other American prisoners were confined in Juarez Jail was exploded, and "Michaelis" was careful not to appear on the American side, or to approach Consul Edwards.

Reporters were allowed to visit the six lock-ups at Juarez, and found only Americans who were accused of petty crimes, such as being overcome by drugs, larceny, and fighting.

Their names were given as follows: Edward Traband, H. T. Davis, Matt Giddings, Joel Thornton, Paul Zamora, Robert O. Bridges, G. Hanley, E. O. Bailes, H. J. Ervin, John Harris, Oscar Watson, and Charles Willis. In most of these cases the names given are believed by the El Paso officials to be fictitious.

"I am convinced that there are no American political prisoners at Juarez. I know there are a number of alleged small crooks locked up in the regular city jail," said Consul Edwards to-day.

"I do not recognize Michaelis under that name, but his refusal to go to El Paso or to come and see me indicates pretty plainly that he does not care to meet the El Paso police. Political prisoners like Bauch are not kept in the jail, and I cannot believe Michaelis's story."

NEW STORY OF BENTON DEATH

General Said to Have Admitted Shooting Without Court-Martial.

EL PASO, Texas, Feb. 26.—A new version of how William S. Benton met his death at Juarez, essentially differing from the official account given out by Gen. Villa and believed by Benton's friends to be authentic, has reached here. It is said to be based in large measure on admissions made by Villa himself.

According to this new version, Benton went to Villa's office in Juarez and abruptly entered the latter's quarters without a formal invitation. Villa recognized Benton as an old enemy dating back to times prior to the insurrection, and slipping behind his visitor, barred the door. Benton did not reach for his hip pocket or make any other menacing motion, neither did he use abusive language or utter threats, but began to complain strongly about repeated robberies on his ranch, saying he wanted to know when he would be allowed to return to it without further molestation.

Then, according to this version, Villa slipped behind Benton and felt his hip pocket, in which he found a revolver. Holding Benton, he immediately called in his guards and placed him under arrest, charging him with attempted murder. Benton was then locked in another room. Later he asked for a personal interview. In this talk, according to Villa, Benton confessed to him frankly that he had intended to do him harm. Villa admitted that he then ordered Benton shot at once.

Apparently there was no court-martial. None was mentioned by Villa, and his questioners did not ask him the direct question, believing it disposed of by his statement that he himself had ordered Benton's execution.

This version of the shooting was obtained from Villa only after the exertion upon him of persistent pressure from various quarters to tell the truth.

CARRANZA MAY TAKE CONTROL

Leader Said to be Jealous of ex-Bandit's Usurpation.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—A new and possibly very important phase of the killing of William S. Benton, a British subject, by Gen. Villa, appears in dispatches received from official observers along the Mexican boundary. These dispatches to the State Department give the impression that a break is imminent between Carranza and Villa. According to these dispatches Carranza, who has been for several days in Hidalgo, Mexico, in the vicinity of Nogales, Ariz., has the vanguard of his army there and is awaiting the arrival of Gen. Obregon with a larger force from Western Sonora.

Carranza has with him not more than 500 men, but appears to be well supplied with arms, ammunition, and food. Obregon is reported to have 2,000 men, and it is expected that further concentrations of troops will swell the forces under Carranza's immediate command to 3,000. As soon as Obregon joins him, Carranza, the reports say, will proceed by rapid marches into Chihuahua, possibly making a detour with a small force to Juarez to take charge of the situation there and carry with him as many troops as can be spared to advance on Torreon.

These movements are interpreted as a result of representations made to Carranza by Secretary Bryan in connection with the Benton affair. It has been emphatically pointed out to Carranza, although not by this Government, that his own activities have been eclipsed by the spectacular operations of Villa, who has been sweeping all before him and making himself conspicuous until he has been taken to be the head and front of the Constitutionalist movement, and Carranza is fast becoming a faded personality in whom practical diplomacy has little confidence.

An evidence of this exists now in the failure of Carranza to respond effectively to the pressing dispatches from Mr. Bryan, urging him to use his authority in obtaining the restoration of the body of Benton to his family. It is believed that Carranza has been made to understand that he must take the lead of the Constitutional army and become the master of the situation rather than allow himself to be further overshadowed by Villa.

Expect Satisfaction From Carranza.

In consequence of the latest advices of Carranza's purpose to transfer himself and his operations to the eastern part of Mexico, great interest was expressed to-day by officials in the events likely to occur in the next fortnight or month. It is believed it will appear that Carranza, as a matter of patriotism, will take up the Benton affair and will respond to this Government's recommendations in a manner which will lead to a satisfactory adjustment.

In spite of the repeated endeavors of the State Department, through its Consular officials in Mexico, to obtain a modification of Villa's conditions for the exhuming and examination of Benton's body, no response is forthcoming from Villa, who is evidently evading interviews with the American Consul at Chihuahua, where he now is.

Villa's attitude has served to augment the irritation felt by this and the British Government and has given to the Benton incident a momentous international importance that may bring to a head the feeling among some of the foreign Powers that a more positive policy in dealing with Mexico should be adopted by the United States.

The inclination of the Administration is to adopt no drastic course to bring Villa to terms with regard to the production of Benton's body. Apparently Villa understands this, and feels that he can ignore with impunity the reiterated requests or demands of this Government for more information and for a better opportunity to inspect Benton's remains than he has been willing to afford. The Government does not yet know where Benton's body was placed or the manner in which he was executed or otherwise met his death.

Delay in Benton Case Explained.

A high official, who spoke with authority, made this statement this evening in regard to the attitude of the Government concerning the killing of Benton:

"We are slowly finding out the details as the mist clears away. We are pursuing a necessarily patient course of inquiry because the process is slow. Villa has moved from one place to another, and it is very difficult to get into communication with him. Telegraphic communication with Chihuahua, where he is supposed to be, is by a single line, which is not always available. We hope within a day or two to know exactly what happened with regard to Benton.

"The British Government has not made any representations to us in behalf of obtaining a medical examination of Benton's body. It has taken a very generous attitude by leaving the investigation to us, and it was at our suggestion that Villa was asked whether a British representative might accompany our representative when he viewed Benton's body. That was not the suggestion of the British Government."

Secretary Bryan said to-day that the British Government had not asked the United States to obtain protection for Charles Perceval, the British Consul at Galveston, if he crossed into Mexico from El Paso to Juarez to conduct an inquiry into the death of Benton and to be present at the hoped-for medical examination of Benton's remains. Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador, called at the State Department this afternoon, and during a discussion of the Benton case told Mr. Bryan that Mr. Perceval would arrive at El Paso at 9 o'clock this evening.

The Ambassador said after his interview with Mr. Bryan that he could not discuss what had taken place between them, but he felt at liberty to say that Mr. Perceval would not cross into Mexico until arrangements for his protection had been made. The Ambassador said also that Great Britain had made no representations to the United States in the Benton affair, being assured that it would receive the same consideration, and that the American Government would take the same steps as if Benton had been an American citizen. It was under the circumstances, therefore, an act of courtesy on the part of the United States that this Government had informed him as to the different stages of the inquiry into the Benton affair.

SEES INTERVENTION LOOMING BEFORE US

Policy of "Deadly Drifting" Can Lead to Nothing Else, Says Congressman Kahn.

NO RIGHT TO INTERFERE

Californian Asserts That Meddling with Political Affairs in Mexico Is a Grave Mistake.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—President Wilson's Mexican policy was again attacked in a speech on the floor of the House of Representatives to-day by Representative Julius Kahn of California, a member of the Military Affairs Committee. Mr. Kahn contended that the United States had no right to interfere in the internal affairs of Mexico, and went on record in opposition to armed intervention. He asserted, however, that President Wilson's policy was one of "deadly drifting," and was leading to such intervention.

"I do not want to see armed intervention," said Mr. Kahn. "We have intervened politically already, and, in my humble judgment, it was a mistake to have done so. It is going to prove a most expensive experiment. I contend we have no right to interfere in the internal affairs of Mexico. We would promptly resent the interference of any foreign power in our internal affairs, and rightly so. But if we should once embark on the policy of determining who constitutes rightful authority in any of the American republics we would have a much greater task on our hands than we have ever undertaken during any period of our history.

"I believe," said Mr. Kahn, "that the present policy of administration, unless speedily and radically changed, inevitably must lead to armed intervention. I do not see how it can be otherwise. If Huerta should fall, who would take his place? The bandidt Villa? God forbid. And how long will Huerta's successor be able to sustain himself before a new revolution will confront him? Will the present Administration recognize the man who succeeds in wresting power from Huerta and establishing himself in the Presidential chair in Mexico?

Wilson Policy a Failure.

"Let it be known that any successful aspirant for the Presidency in Mexico is the Gringo's candidate, and I predict no insurance company in the world will be ready to write a policy for a considerable amount on the life of the new usurper. That is undoubtedly the temper of the people of Mexico toward citizens of the United States at present, I hope that this policy of 'deadly drifting,' which we have pursued about a year, and has proved a dismal failure, will soon give way to a new policy."

Mr. Kahn said it was impossible for Huerta to comply with the demand made upon him by President Wilson last August.

"How could Huerta guarantee the acts of men who, up to the time they enlisted in the cause of so-called Constitutionalism, had been known as disreputable cutthroats and bandits?" asked Mr. Kahn. "Could he speak for them? In the light of recent events, would any of our countrymen be willing to trust them?"

Mr. Kahn suggested that the United States should invite the co-operation of Argentina, Brazil, and Chile in bringing order out of chaos in Mexico.

"It has become somewhat fashionable in certain quarters," said Mr. Kahn, "to assert that we must 'get Huerta.' But Huerta seems able to take care of himself without our failure to recognize him. Have we added new laurels to American diplomacy by our handling of the situation? We made some kind of a proposition to the Mexican de facto, or provisional Minister of Foreign Affairs, to the effect that if Huerta would resign, the Administration here would try to negotiate a loan for Mexico. With befitting sarcasm Gamboa, Mexico's Minister of Foreign Affairs, scornfully rejoined: 'You are trying to bribe us.' Probably it was a fitting rebuke, but how the incident jarred the sensibilities of every patriot American!"

Ainey Resolution Up.

Chairman Flood announced to-day that the House Committee on Foreign Affairs would hold a session behind closed doors to-morrow morning to consider the resolution which was introduced yesterday by Representative Ainey of Pennsylvania, calling upon President Wilson to send to Congress all the facts regarding the treatment of Americans and foreigners and their property in Mexico.

Members attached some significance to the fact that the Ainey resolution was to be taken up within forty-eight hours after its introduction. For more than a year the House Foreign Affairs Committee has refrained from doing anything that might embarrass the Administration or interfere with its course in the Mexican trouble. When the Ainey resolution was offered many thought it would be objectionable. But members of the House, like those of the Senate, have become very restless over the Mexican situation, and there are indications that there will be considerable debate about it in the immediate future.

GREY COMMENDS OUR ACTION.

Says Government Could Do No More if Benton Had Been American.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—Sir Edward Grey, the British Foreign Secretary, informed the House of Commons to-day of Secretary of State Bryan's proposal to send an American army surgeon and another responsible American with Consul Perceval of Galveston to conduct the examination of the body of William S. Benton, the British ranchman killed by Villa at Juarez. The Foreign Secretary continued:

"We are satisfied that the Government of the United States is showing as much interest in this case and is doing as much to discover the facts as if Benton had been an American citizen. We cannot ourselves do more at the present moment than send a Consul to be present at whatever investigations may be made."

Sir Edward Grey added:

"I will make a considered statement to the House of Commons next week of the view of the British Government as to what can be done further either to get at the truth, if it is then in doubt, or to secure what justice may require.

"It is scarcely necessary to emphasize what everybody knows—the deep feeling which exists in this House and in the country in the matter, which his Majesty's Government fully shares, and which I hope it is fully recognized is no less deep because the expression of it has been so very restrained."

Cheers from all parts of the House greeted the Foreign Secretary's statement.

PARIS, Feb. 26.—No confirmation has been received by the French Foreign Office from the legation in Mexico City of the report published by The Temps of the assassination of Henri Simon, a French ranch proprietor in the State of Hidalgo, by the rebel Emiliano Zapata. The newspaper says Simon's death followed his refusal to pay several thousand pesos which had been demanded by Zapata.

BERLIN, Feb. 26.—The German Foreign Office to-day emphatically denied a report published in America that Germany had expressed to the State Department in Washington its disapproval of President Wilson's policy in Mexico and had suggested that the United States was making a serious mistake in not recognising Provisional President Huerta.

Germany, it was pointed out, persisted in her attitude of reserve on this subject, leaving the United States to work out its policy toward Mexico without interference. The German Government, when German subjects in Mexico have suffered, has protested directly to the Government of Mexico, and has obtaining satisfaction through the American Consuls.

OHIOAN KILLED IN MEXICO?

McCarthy's Wife Asks Bryan for News of His Whereabouts.

PAINESVILLE, Ohio, Feb. 26.—The family of George W. McCarthy, a railroad engineer, was waiting to-day for word from Secretary Bryan and Congressman Gordon as to whether a report that McCarthy had been slain in Mexico more than a year ago had been verified.

Mrs. McCarthy has placed the inquiry in the hands of Judge C. H. Nye, and he has communicated with the State Department and the Representative from this district as to McCarthy's fate.

McCarthy was a railroad engineer, and is reported to have been dragged from a train en route from El Paso to Mexico City and killed.

It was two years ago that he left this city. He went first to New Orleans. Later his wife heard from him in Texas. He wrote her early in December, 1912, that he would be home for Christmas, but he did not come.

McCarthy was 32. He was a native of Bridgeport, Conn.

CARRANZA SILENT ON BENTON.

Court-Martial Members Sent to Him Fear to Return to Villa.

Special to The New York Times.

NOGALES, Sonora, Feb. 26.—Gen Venustiano Carranza, chief of the Constitutionalist movement in Mexico, arrived this afternoon in Nogales, Sonora, accompanied by the persons who form his Cabinet and staff. His arrival was retarded two days by dances and banquets tendered in his honor in Santa Anna, a small station on the Sonora Railway, and in Magdalena, a village situated on the same line.

That was the excuse for his delay, but the real motive probably has been the difficult circumstances in which he finds himself as a result of the Benton case and matters with Gen. Francisco Villa. All the individuals who formed the so-called court-martial of Benton in Juarez, headed by the legal adviser of that court, Licentiate Adrian Aguirre Benavides, cousin of the late President Madero, are here to confer over the affair with Carranza and are unable to conceal their fears of returning to Juarez, inasmuch as the mission with which Villa has charged them according to their own statements, is to arrange the matter favorably to him with Carranza and with the American Government on pain of death.

Gen. Carranza received to-night a communication from Secretary of State Bryan regarding the death of Benton. The message was presented through Ysidro Fabela, acting Secretary of Foreign Relations in the provisional Cabinet. The belated communication had been given to Señor Fabela by Frederick Simplich, the American Consul here, who returned hastily to-night from Cananea, where he had been called to investigate the anti-Chinese disturbances in the Sonora mining town.

Gen. Carranza deferred giving information relative to his answer to Secretary Bryan's message holding him personally responsible for the safety of Bauch, Curtis, Compton, and Lawrence. He has not indicated what steps he will take to compel Villa to surrender Benton's body or to see that Villa subordinates himself.

Gen. Carranza has no fixed plan as to his future movements, at least for the time being. Constitutionalist chiefs in Carranza's party who are not averse to talking say that it is Carranza's intention to remain here several days, arranging pressing matters, which are understood to be matters with Villa.

Reports are current here that a break between the two rebel leaders is imminent, and that they may arrange to conduct separate campaigns.

BURTON THREATENS VILLA.

Kansas ex-Senator Wants the Powers to Police Mexico.

EL PASO, Texas, Feb. 26.—"If I were President of these United States for exactly ten minutes I would make you give up that body of William Benton in half that time or I would take your body, alive or dead, in twice that time. I would say to you to get Benton's murdered body over here mighty quick, and I would not parley with you in the process either."

Ex-Senator J. R. Burton of Kansas, who was here to-day on his way to California, sent this message to Villa at Chihuahua by a mutual friend, engaged in the cattle business in Mexico. "All Americans and foreigners are not to be protected in Mexico," he exclaimed, "it is time for the United States to let the world know it, so that a native of any country may look to his own or the Mexican Government for protection. Had I the right to demand the body of the poor, unfortunate Scotchman, I would get it back or send the fighting men after it.

"It is time something was done about this Mexican matter. I believe that if the Powers agreed to go into Mexico, police the country, and remain there until peace was permanent, it would solve the problem. No force would dare resist such allied strength, and the country would be under obligations to the Powers for their friendly intervention. It would not mean war, it would mean peace, and that is what Mexico needs now more than anything else."

URGES BRITISH PATIENCE.

London Daily News Says 'Interests' Are Exploiting Benton.

LONDON, Friday, Feb. 27.—The Daily News, in an editorial advocating patience until the truth about the killing of Benton is ascertained, says:

"No very keen eye is required to see that the shooting of Benton is being exploited by those who are very little concerned with the righting of the wrong, but are very much concerned in hurrying this country into courses profitable to their own particular interests."

The Daily Express says the British Government is helpless and impotent while the American Government will not or dare not move.

"The Monroe Doctrine and the timidity of Downing Street block the way," The Express adds. "But what is the matter with the American Government? Its do-nothing policy is very injurious to British interests in all ways and most injurious to the interests of the United States."

The Daily Telegraph, in an editorial to-day, referring to the Foreign Secretary's statement in the House of Commons yesterday, notes with satisfaction that Sir Edward at last has given expression "to the grave feeling in the mind of every British subject" over the execution of William S. Benton. The newspaper declares that it was a pronouncement for which the country had been anxiously waiting.

STUDENTS GREET NEW DEAN

Undergraduates at N. Y. U. Happy Over Prof. Bouton's Election.

Undergraduates of New York University yesterday congratulated Prof. Archibald L. Bouton on his election to the office of Dean of the College of Arts and Pure Science. At the meeting of the student organization a resolution was passed promising Dean Bouton the co-operation of the student body, and assuring him that no choice of the council could have been more gratifying to the undergraduates.

The students thanked the retiring Dean, Dr. Francis Hovey Stoddard, for the way in which he had conducted a difficult office.

No member of the Faculty of New York University has ever been more popular with the student body than the new Dean. It was Prof. Bouton who last year acted as mediator between the Faculty and student body when trouble threatened.

Long Island Hospital Managers.

ALBANY, Feb. 26.—Nominations for managers of the Long Island State Hospital, sent to the Senate to-day by Gov. Glynn and immediately confirmed, follow: Michael F. McGoldrick, Henry R. Chittick, Charles Partridge, and George E. Brewer of Brooklyn.

HUERTA REQUESTS OUR CO-OPERATION

Urges Reconsideration of Wilson's Lifting of Arms Embargo.

SENDS NOTE TO DIPLOMATS

Says Our Policy Encourages Rebel Outrages — Guarantees Foreigners' Safety.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 26.—The Mexican Government this afternoon sent to all the diplomats here a memorandum deprecating the action of the Washington Government in lifting the embargo on arms and asserting that the Benton incident was a natural result of such action.

The memorandum says that President Huerta's Government is doing everything it can to suppress the rebels by force of arms and to counteract at great sacrifice the work of the rebel chieftains, who, under the cloak of political ideals, commit all manner of excesses.

"But," it adds, "the work of civilization, which in this respect the Government purposes to carry out, meets with serious difficulties, in view of the fact that the rebels receive pecuniary support and arms from outside the republic. The annulment by the Government of the United States of the decree preventing the exportation of arms and other assistance given the rebels in the North place the latter in a favorable position to continue the committing of excesses and prevent the constituted Government from stopping such outrages as speedily and energetically as it desires.

"This Government, without taking in consideration any right the United States may have to follow a policy which it thinks best in dealing with Mexico, believes that the time has arrived to point out the fact that the rebels in question, wherever they have been able to dominate, far from insuring the establishment of even a few institutions which characterize any Government, give plain demonstrations of their anarchistic tendencies and absolute lack of respect for those interests which morality and international justice impose upon civilized nations.

"The constituted Government, on the other hand, not only dictates such efficacious measures as are within its power in the effort to bring about the submission of the rebels and to re-establish social and constitutional institutions in the territories now alienated from its jurisdiction, but also in all the towns where it exercises power, gives complete guarantees to the property and persons of its nationals and foreigners.

"From this point of view it cannot be doubted that the Government of the United States will admit the right which the Government of Mexico has to expect in its collaboration in the task in which the interests of civilization are involved and likewise to expect that it will fix its attention upon the grave consequences which flow from the annulment of the decree that prohibited until recently the exportation of arms and the rendering of assistance to the rebels of the north.

"This Government believes that it fulfills its high humanitarian duty and its functions as the representative of a State which forms a part of international society when it asks, by means of this note, the careful consideration by the Government of a neighboring country, which also forms a part of the society of States, of the sad consequences which this action has brought already and will continue to bring with the facilitating of the giving of arms and other assistance to rebels who do not respect life, honor or property."

CARDEN LEAVES VERA CRUZ.

Sails for Galveston on the British Cruiser Essex.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VERA CRUZ, Feb. 26.—Sir Lionel Carden left here to-day on the British cruiser Essex for Galveston.

Three Huerta Cabinet Ministers are here to-night—Lozano, Naranjo, and de la Lama—the last of whom arrived this afternoon on the steamer Buenos Aires. He refused to start for Mexico City to-night, as President Huerta desired him to do, saying that to-morrow was soon enough for him.

DEADLOCK ON NEW HAVEN.

Conference Fails to Agree on B. & M. Separation and State Purchase.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—A conference which began here this morning and lasted far into the night between representatives of the Department of Justice, the State of Massachusetts, and the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company, having for its object the consummation of a final agreement for the separation of the Boston & Maine Railroad from the New Haven system, ended in a deadlock. It was the understanding when a similar conference was held here last week that a complete agreement would be reached to-day. But the New Haven representatives laid down conditions which have resulted practically in reopening the whole question.

Those who attended the conference were Attorney General McReynolds, Howard Elliott, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the New Haven system; Morefield Storey, and Walker D. Hines, counsel for the New Haven, and George W. Anderson of the Massachusetts Public Utilities Commission.

It was agreed that two of the five Trustees who are to manage the Boston & Maine until the stock of that road held by the New Haven has been sold should be Marcus Knowlton, formerly Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, and James L. Doherty, formerly City Solicitor of Springfield, Mass.

Mr. Elliott declined yesterday to accept the proposal of the Attorney General that the trusteeship should end in two years. He said that the New Haven would not agree to a trusteeship of less than five years.

The New Haven's representatives insisted that the agreement reached last week in regard to the preservation of the right of the State of Massachusetts to purchase the B. & M. should be modified. It was agreed then that this right should be confirmed, the State to have the privilege of purchasing the New Haven's holdings in the Boston & Maine by giving one year's notice of the intention to do so.

To-day the New Haven's representatives asked that this agreement be reopened and then modified so as to provide that the State should not be permitted to acquire the stock within the lifetime of the trusteeship.

Mr. Elliott left Washington for New York this afternoon to consult the directorate of the New Haven.

PORTE CERTAIN OF SUCCESS

He Expects to Fly to Ireland in 20 to 24 Hours.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 26.—Lieut. John Cyril Porte, the English aviator, who will be one of the pilots of the Rodman Wanamaker transatlantic flight, said to-day while visiting friends here:

"I am very optimistic about the flight, and believe I can accomplish it. I estimate that it will take twenty to twenty-four hours. I intend to start from the coast of Newfoundland and land in Ireland without a stop. I know the flight is not impossible, and it is not a hazardous task.

"The main difficulty to be overcome is the motor question. We shall have to have motors capable of great endurance. I am ready to make the flight as soon as a suitable craft is finished, and I believe I can make the trip next June, when the journey will not be impeded by fog and other adverse weather conditions.

"There will be two other men in the ship, but I cannot say at this time who they will be. We have figured out that the weight of the ship will be about 6,000 pounds."

Lieut. Porte favors night flying. He believes it is more practical for an ocean flight, and he would make his observations of the stars in much the same way as is done on shipboard. He would prefer to start so as to be half way between St. John's and the coast of Ireland at midnight.

DIFFER ON OCEAN FLIGHT.

Lieut. Col. Renard Thinks It Practicable; M. Dumas Says Not Yet.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

PARIS, Feb. 26.—In a lecture this evening, arranged by the Society of French Civil Engineers, Alexandre Dumas discussed the crossing of the Atlantic in an aeroplane.

M. Dumas thinks it would be impossible at present; it could only be achieved by a giant aeroplane, carrying a crew of about twelve.

A discussion took place after the lecture as to the best route to be adopted for the journey—the direct route in the North, or the longer route by way of the Azores. M. Dumas himself said he was in favor of the former.

Lieut. Col. Renard, a military expert, expressed the opinion that crossing was perfectly practicable under the present conditions of avia-

FLIERS MUST PAY HIM, SAYS WRIGHT

Continued from Page 1.

but that they would either have to take out licenses or quit flying and manufacturing.

No Harshness in His Attitude.

"This is not an act of harshness," said Mr. Wright, "it is an act of great benefit to aerial navigation. In the first place, all experts know, but very few laymen know, that the only advances made in aeroplane construction in the past ten years have been improvements in the motor and not in the dynamic power of the aeroplane itself.

"Our very first aeroplane in which we flew at Kitty Hawk had a lifting force of sixty-five pounds per horse power of the engine. The latest aeroplane turned out at our own factory or in France or England does not exceed that initial lifting power. And the methods of control are now just what they were then.

"And wasn't it inevitable that under the old-time chaos this should be so? What incentive was there to do hard thinking when any one could loot the thinking that had previously been done? And what incentive was there to announce an improvement when the person making it could know for a certainty that it would be freely adopted by all who cared to use it?

"I want all the inventors who can possibly be brought into the industry to work upon the aeroplane. And let them start with the problem of bringing in something new beyond the scope of our patents, which will render the patents useless and obsolete. Then we will be glad to retire in their favor.

"I realize that I occupy a difficult position in trying to make the American people see just what I mean. I hold that there is a tremendous difference between the ordinary business relations of men and questions of good faith and honesty between them. I licensed one man to make and sell aeroplanes. He fell away behind in his payments of the royalties that I did not mind that, and I freely forgave him and gave him every kind of an extension. I was not doing what I did to gouge for his money or deal harshly with my power. But one day a corporation was formed to take over the license and thereafter a report came to us of the business done. We found

ATLANTA STIRRED BY MRS. FORMBY'S STORY

Police Profess to Disbelieve That She Talked Here About the Frank Case.

EVEN SAY SHE'S ELSEWHERE

Prisoner Compares His Case with Becker's to Show His Case Demands Retrial More.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 26.—The statement which Mrs. Nina Formby gave to THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday, saying she had been forced to make a false affidavit against Leo M. Frank, the man convicted of the murder of Mary Phagan, has proved a puzzle to the Atlanta police.

Chief of Detectives Langford goes so far as to say that Mrs. Formby never gave out the confession attributed to her in New York.

"The idea that Mrs. Formby is the author of statements credited to her is absurd," said Langford. "While Mrs. Formby was in New York for some time she has not been there for the past twenty-five days. She is in either Rome, Ga., or Chattanooga, Tenn.

"Now, Harry Latham is the person who gave out those statements in New York, and he did it partly in revenge upon the Detective Department, at whose hands he has been treated in a manner none too pleasing to him. I am prepared to prove that the statements attributed to Mrs. Formby are all lies, and that the affidavit from her was secured in no such manner as is related."

The police also asserted to-day that the affidavit made by Mrs. Formby had little or no bearing on the case of Frank. The affidavit was not used at Frank's trial. So far as the legal record goes, Mrs. Formby does not figure in the case.

The action of the Appellate Court of New York in granting a new trial to Becker is taken by Frank as pointing a moral in his own case.

"In granting a new trial to Becker the New York court asserts certain inalienable rights that should be enjoyed by one who is a defendant at the bar of justice, and are positive requisites to a court of justice," said Frank to-day.

"Taking into consideration the applause in and out of the courtroom, the hisses and jeers in the Judge's and jury's presence, the spirit of passionate tension pervading the courtroom, all of which obtained at my trial, can any fair-minded person declare that I had a fair trial and a square deal?

"In my case the presumption of innocence in my favor was denied me. Instead of the rule of the presumtion of innocence, they imposed upon me the task of proving myself innocent. Under the law no defendant is constrained to do this. More than this, I had not only to defend myself and show my innocence of the charge of murder, but the atmosphere of the issue was clouded and I was ambushed by being called upon to defend myself against innumerable other false accusations and insinuations unspeakable. And all of this contrary to the law of Georgia and the basic laws governing humane justice.

"We not alone demolished the structure of the State's case in the murder charge, but also if human evidence is worth anything at all, we proved my innocence of that charge. But, in addition, the prosecution rained insinuations and accusations on my head, charging me with misdeeds that I never knew were in the realm of human experience. And all of these insinuations without an iota of proof, except a negro's testimony, can any one gainsay that the jury found the verdict, not on the proof of guilt of murder, but because of the unfair conditions and insinuations at my trial?

"What evidence could be more dubious than that of Conley, which was unsupported by a single piece of real or physical evidence. Note his four statements preceding the trial, three of them under oath, and his fifth statement, on the stand, giving the others the lie.

"More than that, it is manufactured evidence and every word false. When Conley said something that did not fit, the detectives told him it would not do and that he had to tell a better story.

"I know that the people of Atlanta will not stand for this injustice, and that the truth will prevail."

MRS. FORMBY HAS PROOF.

Shows Letters and Papers to Establish Her Identity.

Mrs. Nina Formby, who confessed through THE TIMES that she had made a false affidavit against Leo M. Frank convicted of the murder of Mary Phagan in Atlanta, Ga., and later said that she was going to "stand by" her retraction of the incriminating statements against Frank, laughed at the incredulity shown by the Atlanta police in regard to her statement.

When Mrs. Formby retracted her affidavit against Frank in her first interview with a reporter for THE TIMES, she was informed by the reporter that her confession would not be published unless she was able to identify herself as the same Mrs. Nina Formby who had signed the affidavit for the Atlanta detectives.

She readily consented to furnish all the means of identification in her possession, and quickly ran through the drawers of the bureau in her room and pulled out a package of letters. One was postmarked Rome, Ga., and dated Feb. 21, while another came from Atlanta, Ga., and was postmarked with a February date.

Mrs. Formby then opened one of the letters, which was addressed to her as "Dear Nina." The two letters were written in different hands and in different ink and stationery. Apparently they were not written by the same person, but by two different individuals who knew her address in New York. Mrs. Formby further identified herself by giving a description of the City of Atlanta and of Birmingham, Ala., a neighboring city, where her interviewer formerly resided.

When Mrs. Formby was seen again yesterday by a TIMES reporter she was willing for the reporter to send a description of her to the Atlanta detectives, and she also gave a more detailed account of herself during the seventeen years that she lived in Atlanta.

Mrs. Formby is about 40 years old. She is five feet seven inches tall, weighs 190 or 200 pounds, has wavy dark brown hair, blue eyes, and good teeth.

The statement made by Mrs. Formby to THE TIMES that she had been forced to give perjured testimony against Leo M. Frank was read yesterday by David Kahn, a retired wholesale clothing merchant of Cincinnati, Tulsa, Okla., and New York. Mr. Kahn's travels often had taken him to Atlanta while Frank was on trial there, and he followed the case and became convinced of Frank's innocence.

Mr. Kahn called up THE TIMES yesterday and said he was willing to defray the expenses of Mrs. Formby to Atlanta and while she was there if she would consent to go back and tell of the influences that had been used to perjure her earlier testimony as to her knowledge of Frank.

Mrs. Formby repeated that detectives had forced her to lie by plying her with liquor, and added that she was very eager to go back to Atlanta and testify in court to that effect.

"Ever since I came here and Frank was convicted," she said, "I have repented of my false testimony, and wanted to rectify the wrong done. I don't want Frank to be put to death through perjured testimony, as he would be. My life in Atlanta unfitted me to take up any regular occupation here, and I had no money with which to make the trip South."

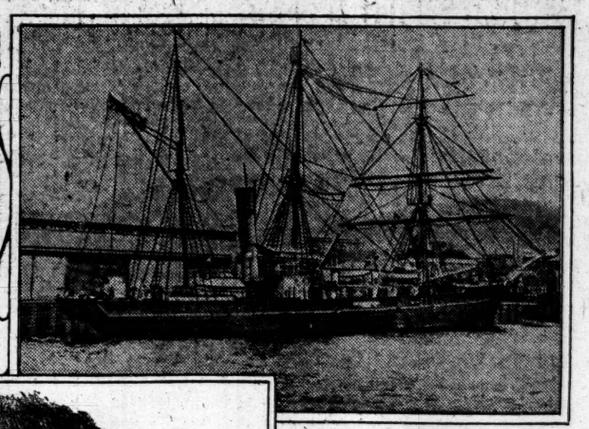
When told of Mr. Kahn's offer to pay for her trip to Atlanta and her expenses there, Mrs. Formby said she would be willing to go there and testify.

Passed Through Ten Miles of Ice.

The Captain of the United States revenue cutter Seneca, now on service with the International Ice Patrol, reported yesterday by wireless that the Fabre liner Canada had passed through ten miles of broken ice in latitude 43.00 and longitude 49.02 west. This is approximately 90 miles north of the westbound track of the Atlantic steamship lines and the lowest ice reported this season.

Dr. Mawson, the Antarctic Explorer, His Ship, and One of His Lost Officers.

Capt. John K. Davis (on the right) was commander of the Aurora. He was the first of the party to reach England after the ship returned



The Aurora, Dr Mawson's ship, photographed at Hobart prior to leaving on her second journey to the Antarctic for the relief of the two Mawson parties. PHOTO BY PAUL THOMPSON

Dr DOUGLAS MAWSON
As he looked when the party started

Lieut. B.E.S. Ninnis of the Royal Fusileers, slipped down a crevasse while sleighing and was killed. PHOTO © INTERNATIONAL NEWS SERVICE

MAWSON'S STORY OF ESCAPE FROM DEATH

Continued from Page 1.

latitude 68 degrees 53 minutes south and longitude 151 degrees 35 minutes east, having covered a distance of 311 miles. The track had lain over plateau heights and crevassed glacial depressions, three of which were encountered aggregating 9,000 feet in ascents and as much in descents. All were in high spirits. All trouble seemed then at an end, as we had arrived on an unbroken plateau with a clear sweep of coast to the east, and it was intended to keep the track at a safe distance to the south of the crevassed coastal downfalls.

Dec. 14 was a beautiful day. We were just reveling in it when calamity overtook us. Mertz on his ski as a trail breaker was a quarter of a mile in advance of myself and the first dog team. Close behind came Ninnis with a select team of dogs dragging a sledge, on which were packed more vital necessities. This arrangement had been adopted because it was thought that if any was to suffer by crevasses it would be the first sledge.

Thought Danger Zone Passed.

Believing we were outside the danger zone, I was greatly surprised to observe the faint outline of a crevasse crossing. Mertz had crossed without regarding it as specially dangerous. My team was on top of it before being aware of the fact, but I was not specially anxious, as I had already negotiated scores of them. However, as was the custom, I called back from the crevasse to put Ninnis on his guard.

Looking behind, soon after, what was my astonishment when nothing met my eye but the great expanse of snow and ice. Where, then, were Ninnis and his team? Then the possibilities of the crevasse dawned upon me.

Hastening back, we came to the yawning abyss. As our eyes became accustomed to the dark blue light from below an injured dog was observed caught on a ledge, and he presently began to moan. Some other fragments were also observed at the same spot, but no trace of our comrade. He must have gone down to where we knew not, but certainly to instantaneous death.

We called for hours without getting any answer. The dog ceased to moan, and an eerie stillness rose from the depths. All the rope left was of no avail to reach the ledge, 150 feet below, where the remains of the dog and a few scraps might have been secured, any of which would have been of great value in the position in which Mertz and I were left. The remaining sledge had only one-and-a-half weeks' of man's food and no food at all for the six woefully emaciated dogs. There was saved a spare tent cover, and a frame was improvised by using a pair of skis and the theodolite legs. Later on a broken spade was picked up at an old camp.

We decided that by eating the dogs we would have food enough to reach the hut across the plateau. The sea ice was breaking up. Nine hours after the accident I read the burial service and we started to return.

Face to Face with Starvation.

The food was apportioned on a mileage basis, but owing to delays caused by bad weather the ration was reduced. The dogs gave out daily, and soon none was left. There was no nutriment in their flesh and no marrow in their bones.

Early the first week in January we arrived 100 miles from the hut. Our alimentary systems were affected by the short ration. Mertz was worse than I and very weak. The weather was abominable. Day after day there was dense falling and drifting snow. The cold struck home as it never does when one is in good condition. The stages of a few miles were covered with great difficulty.

On Jan. 3 it became evident that my comrade's condition was worse than my own. Even the best food we had did not have the effect expected. Mertz was very cheerful and I could not have wished for a better companion. The same applied to Ninnis. Both were fine characters.

The weather became a little clearer on Jan. 6, but owing to the slippery surface falls were continuous. It soon became evident that Mertz could not proceed on foot. With him on board the sledge, even with the help of a sail, progress was slow, and much toil resulted in two-and-a-half miles only being recorded on the meter. It was possible to steer only a very rough course in the drift.

On the morning of Jan. 7 Mertz's condition grew much worse, and about midnight, Jan. 7 to 8, he passed away. My own condition was such as to hold out little hope, but I determined to push on to the last.

Of the month that followed, which was consumed on the one hand by a close fight with starvation and on the other with a war upon the miles that lay ahead, I do not wish to be reminded. It snowed and drifted almost every day.

As I crossed the crevassed glacier I fell in the length of the rope several times. I had miraculous escapes from these falls, as I was so weak I could scarcely climb out by the rope. My skin, hair, and nails came off.

Unexpectedly I found a food cache left by a search party and reached the hut eventually. I am now well again.

RARE DISCOVERIES MADE.

Mineral Deposits Exposed, Rare Birds' Eggs and Queer Fish Collected

By the Associated Press.

ADELAIDE, Australia, Feb. 26.—Dr. Douglas Mawson, the Australian explorer, who returned here to-day from the antarctic on board the Aurora, said his expedition had been eminently successful. Dredging had yielded the best collection of biological specimens ever obtained in the antarctic. Many mineral deposits, chiefly of copper, had been exposed, some of them rich. Their extent, however, was not traceable, owing to the ice. Occasional rocks exposed indicated the existence of a vast coal bed.

The dredging which had yielded such splendid specimens was carried out partly on the homeward journey. Westward of their base some extraordinary fish and sea animals were obtained as deep as two miles.

While the delay in Adelie Land, owing to the prevalence of terrific winds, was unpleasant, it enabled the party to do a vast amount of collecting. A magnificent assemblage of birds' eggs, some of them extremely rare, was obtained.

Dr. Mawson said that one of the greatest lessons learned was the value of wireless telegraphy. No similar exploration work, he added, should ever be undertaken without it.

The scientific results of the expedition are to be presented to the Geographical Association of Australia.

The Aurora on her way back to Adelaide experienced two severe hurricanes. She lost her motor launch in the ice, and the ship was badly nipped on one occasion, when it took clever seamanship to extricate her.

SHACKLETON LAUDS MAWSON.

Says Science Has Everything to be Grateful For in His Achievement.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Friday, Feb. 27.—Sir Ernest Shackleton, in an article on Dr. Mawson in this morning's Daily Mail, says:

"The discovery of the ledges of the continental shelf will throw light on many oceanographic mysteries. Indeed, science has everything to be grateful for in Dr. Mawson's achievement and nothing in which to find disappointment.

"From the scientific side the expedition has been eminently successful. From its sentimental side—I use the word advisedly and not in the meaning to which it has been debased to-day—it is equally remarkable. Sentiment and science so far have gone hand in hand. It will be a sorry day when they are divorced.

"The outstanding feature of Dr. Mawson's inland journeys has been that tragic march in which two lives were lost. It has been a march that has shown once more to the world that men are capable of enduring and working against desperate odds without thought of surrender."

Shackleton regards Mawson's wireless installation and constant communication with the Government Meteoriological Office in Australia as of immense importance from the economic point of view. He foresees that it will result eventually in wireless stations being installed on both sides of the antarctic for the benefit of Australian stock breeders and agriculturists, enabling them to take precautions when complete forecasts are available of the strong Southerly blizzards and storms that sweep up suddenly to Australia.

The wireless stations also will be useful to mariners, the antarctic being the breeding place of the great world storms.

HISTORY OF THE EXPEDITION.

Dr. Mawson Previously Had Been in the Antarctic with Shackleton.

The Mawson expedition into the antarctic set out from Tasmania on the ship Aurora on Dec. 2, 1911, with the object of making a complete geographical and magnetic survey of the unexplored coast between Cape Adare and Gaussburg, a distance of more than 2,000 miles. The expedition consisted of fifty men, thirty-two sledges, and a pack of well-trained Greenland dogs under the leadership of Dr. Douglas Mawson.

Dr. Mawson himself, a young professor of geology at Adelaide, a graduate of the University of Sydney, was then only 29 years old, but had already taken part in various exploring expeditions, including one in the New Hebrides under Capt. Rason. He had served, too, as physicist, geologist, and photographer of the Shackleton expedition into the antarctic in 1907, and was one of the three men who first scaled the top of Mount Erebus and planted the Union Jack there. He was also well known in Australia for his researches regarding radium-bearing lands. Nearly all the members of Dr. Mawson's party were university graduates and well equipped for the work in view.

The explorers took along complete wireless apparatus and erected stations at Macquarie Island and Adelie Land, so that they could keep in regular communication with Hobart, Tasmania. The enterprise was made possible by a subscription of $100,000, contributed largely by the public of Australia, although $50,000 was subscribed in three days through an appeal by Sir Ernest Shackleton in the columns of The London Daily Mail. In addition several British firms contributed supplies and equipment worth about $10,000.

The chief object of Dr. Mawson was to explore the 2,000 miles of coast land facing Australia, not to make an attempt to reach the south pole. Going south from Australia he planned to land three exploring parties—one at Knox Land, one at Adelie Land, and another at Sabrina Land, each being about 1,250 miles apart.

By sledging parties he planned to survey completely the coast between Cape Adare and Gaussburg, where, except for a few Frenchmen in 1840, no human being had ever set foot. No ship had sighted that coast since 1854. It was supposed to be mountainous, and the exploring parties planned to keep in touch with each other as well as with Australia by wireless.

While making it clear that his chief object was to make a geographical and magnetic survey of this coast, Dr. Mawson also pointed out some immediately practical results he hoped to achieve. He explained that through knowledge of conditions on this antarctic continent, Australia, and New Zealand, which get their weather from the south, would be able to forecast their own weather conditions. Great gains might also be obtained from the large numbers of seals and whales in those regions, and there was a possibility that gold and precious metals might be found. Through careful magnetic observations, too, he hoped to clear up many magnetic puzzles and make the compass more useful to sailors.

Few messages came from the Mawson expedition after it disappeared into the frozen south. In March, 1912, soon after Amundsen's announcement of the discovery of the south pole, Capt. J. K. Davis of the Aurora reported that he had landed Dr. Mawson and a party on Adelie Land and another party on Termination Land. In July, 1912, Capt. Davis reported that all the members of the expedition were well, and on Dec. 16 he made the first announcement giving results of the expedition—the discovery of a rocky ridge on the bed of the ocean 200 miles south of Hobart in a depth of from 543 to 918 fathoms. He reported the results of deep-sea dredging throughout the voyage, tending to confirm Mawson's belief that Australia was formerly connected with the Antarctic Continent by means of a ridge of land now submerged.

On Feb. 16, 1913, the Aurora reported that she had left Adelie Land with Dr. Mawson and all hands for the base at Termination Glacier, established by Frank Wild, one of the members of the expedition, who served also in the earlier Shackleton expedition. Wild and a party of seven men were working on the glacier, which was believed to be the largest in the world.

Ten days later news was received at Sydney of the first tragedy encountered by the expedition—the deaths of Lieut. Ninnis and Dr. Mertz.

Dr. Mawson and a party of six remained to carry on sledging parties through the Winter on Adelie Land after the Aurora had departed to escape being crushed in the thickening ice. In a wireless dispatch dated June 15, 1913, Dr. Mawson told of a blizzard that had been raging at a velocity of from 92.5 miles an hour to 100 miles an hour, but which was then beginning to abate under moderating weather. For many days, he said, there had been blasts exceeding 200 miles an hour for hours at a time, with heavy snowfalls and drifts on the snow plateaus. His hut and metecrological observatories, however, had escaped damage, and the wireless mast was intact.

An Australian Government steamship was sent to the relief of Dr. Mawson and his party of six last Spring, after the return of the remaining twenty-four members of his expedition to Tasmania on the Aurora. Although Dr. Mawson and his party were believed to have ample provisions to last them until the antarctic Spring, the commander of the relief ship reported that their provisions had been exhausted and that Mawson and the men when found had been living for some time on the hearts and tongues of sea elephants. His men were in a very weak condition when the relief ship reached them.

After a long interval of silence further news was received from Dr. Mawson on Nov. 18, 1913, in a wireless message from Commonwealth Bay, Adelie Land. He told of the breaking up of the ice pack in Commonwealth Bay, the appearance of icebergs of unusual size, and snowfalls so heavy that only the tip of the hut where he and his comrades were wintering remained visible. Sledges and stores, he said, were completely hidden under huge masses of snow. All the members of the expedition were well, he said, but anxious to return to Australia.

GALES HELD BACK OLYMPIC.

White Star Liner In After a Rough Voyage.

The White Star liner Olympic arrived yesterday from Southampton with 656 cabin and 499 third-class passengers and over 6,000 sacks of mail. She was one day late owing to heavy seas and strong gales, and was delayed two hours coming up to her pier on account of the ice.

Capt. H. J. Haddock, C. B., R. N. R., said that the voyage had been rough eastward, when six ports were smashed in the dining saloon by the seas, and westward from Southampton, but no damage was done. He did not believe for one moment, that the weather on the Atlantic was worse to-day than it was a quarter of a century ago. Ships are so big and so comfortable now, that passengers appear surprised if they receive the slightest roll, he said.

The Olympic made the passage in six days, nine hours and fifty-eight minutes over the course of 2,908 miles from Cherbourg to the Ambrose Channel Lightship, an average speed of 18.88 knots.

BECKER IN TOMBS; GUNMEN DOOMED

Continued from Page 1.

taken. Harburger lifted the prisoner's hat long enough for a few snapshots.

In the train Under Sheriff Frank K. Bowers and Deputy Sheriff Joseph A. Miller permitted Becker to sit beside his wife, who was in mourning for her mother, who had been buried the day before. Under Sheriff Bowers and Mr. Shay sat opposite the prisoner. Becker was in the high spirits which came to him with the news on Tuesday that he had been granted a new trial.

He lost his jovial look only when he was being formally posed for photographs. While he waited for a time exposure his expression gradually became very sober. Mrs. Becker seemed happy enough, but she never entirely lost her serious expression.

Holds a Levee on the Train.

"I am confident that I will soon be a free man," Becker said. "I am willing to leave my case to District Attorney Whitman. I know that he is a fair man, and if he thinks it necessary to put me on trial again, I am ready for it. The only thing that I am anxious about is to have it take place as soon as possible.

"If there is another trial I will take the stand in my own behalf. I wanted to do so at the last trial, but I took the advise of my lawyers and did not. The District Attorney can go all over my past life without asking one question that I am afraid of."

Half the passengers in the train moved to the car in which Becker rode in order to get a look at him. Probably the only person on the car who did not know what their crowding in meant was a young woman, who asked when her escort pointed Becker out:

"Becker? Who's Becker?"

For five minutes after the train started the former leader of the Strong Arm Squad was kept busy shaking hands and replying to congratulations. After nearly all the passengers had seen him, they went to other cars for seats and Becker was left to give most of his attention to his wife. He took time, however, to say to some reporters:

Doesn't Want His Police Job Back.

"There is one thing that I want you to publish, and that is, that I am not going to try to get my job back. I don't want it. I want to get as far away from New York as possible."

Becker had said the day before that he would be a policeman again if the Police Commissioner would appoint him with the promise that he would get the assignment to drive all the gunmen into graves, the river, and Sing Sing.

At the 125th Street Station Becker and his guards, accompanied by Mrs. Becker and Mr. Shay, left the train, and the party drove to the Tombs in Sheriff Grifenhagen's limousine.

This disappointed a crowd of about 300 which had collected at 6 o'clock at the Grand Central Station. Half a dozen policemen made a path through the crowd for the passengers from the train on which Becker had been riding.

Those who knew Becker felt a little aggrieved when he did not appear, but many of the others were just as well satisfied, because they pointed out to one another a big man among the passengers who was walking between two friends and said "There goes Becker."

At 6:50 the massive gates of the entrance for vehicles on the Lafayette Street side of the Tombs swung open and the automobile bearing the Becker party shot through. There was a series of explosions of flashlight powders and several cameras snapped the rear of the limousine. The gates were swung shut as soon as the machine was within.

Sheriff Lets Him See Broadway.

Sheriff Grifenhagen explained that the party had arrived late because the machine was driven slowly in order to let Becker see a little of the sights of the town. From the 125th Street station the machine was driven directly over to Broadway, and along Broadway, until it turned on Franklin Street to the Tombs.

On his ride down Broadway Becker kept his gaze out the windows, noticing every change, commenting on the new doubledeck street cars, the new uniforms of the policemen, the new buildings, and other things. Near Times Square he pointed out a brightly lighted cafe, and said:

"Is that place running again? I raided it a couple of times and put it out of business."

As they passed Forty-third Street Mr. Shay pointed out the building which was formerly the Hotel Metropole, in front of which Herman Rosenthal was murdered.

"The place closed up a couple of months after Rosenthal was killed," said Mr. Shay. "It started up under another name and had to close again, and has been closed ever since."

Becker offered no comment on that subject. One block further along, though, at the corner of Forty-second Street and Broadway, he pointed out of the window and said:

"I used to be a policeman there, and in that neighborhood. I had a busy time of it. You know I hold the record of the department for making arrests and getting convictions. I made more than 5,000 arrests while I was on the force. But my services haven't been appreciated, and that is why I don't want to get back on the force. But it is like a resurrection to get out of the death house and see Broadway again."

Not Put in His Old Cell.

On his arrival at the Tombs Becker was taken in charge by Warden John Hanley and two keepers. He was permitted to talk for a while with his brother, his lawyer, and his wife, and was then led to cell 117 on the first tier, three cells away from the one which he had occupied while awaiting trial.

Mrs. Becker had not expected that her husband would be taken away from Sing Sing yesterday, and she left for Ossining on a morning train, thinking that he could not leave the prison until to-day.

Shortly afterward, however, Mr. Shay received by express the remittitur, signed by all the Justices of the Court of Appeals, ordering the Warden of Sing Sing to deliver into the hands of the Sheriff of New York County the body of Charles Becker. After the order had been signed by Supreme Court Justice Bijur, Mr. Shay took it to Sheriff Grifenhagen.

The Sheriff, who says that he is opposed to spectacular methods in the conduct of that office, tried to steal a march on the reporters by sending two members of his staff to Ossining some time before he announced that Becker would be brought to New York yesterday. His plan miscarried, however, and the reporters went up on the same train with the Sheriff's men.

Becker Says He's Broke.

Meantime Mr. Shay had telephoned to Sing Sing to get Becker ready for a trip to New York in the afternoon. When Mrs. Becker was told of this she said it was the happiest day in her life.

Mrs. Becker met her husband in the prison council room. It was the first time they had been alone together since Becker was locked up in the death house. The prisoners in the death house may interview visitors only through two screen doors about two feet apart.

Mrs. Becker had taken up a suitcase full of clothing for her husband, and when he appeared later in the Warden's office he wore a brown suit and a black derby. Several of the prison officials congratulated him, and Becker talked to some of them about his case.

"The report that they may try me for extortion does not bother me," he said to Chief Clerk Mallow, "and I am as good as acquitted now of the charge of murder. I can easily explain about the bank accounts that were made so much of. My wife and I each had a little money, and we had changed our banks several times. As a matter of fact, the money totaled a small amount, nothing like $90,000. To-day I am broke. It took all the money I had to pay the expenses of my trial, and my wife had to return to school teaching last September.

Wanted to Say Good-bye to Gunmen.

Becker remained chatting in the Warden's office until it was nearly train time. Then he asked permission to go back to the death house and say goodbye to the others. Warden Clancy said, however, that if he did he would miss his train.

Before leaving the death house Becker had seen some of the prisoners there, but an order had been given that he was not to take any kind of leave of "Gyp the Blood," "Lefty Louie," "Whitey Lewis," and "Dago" Frank, for the reason, apparently, that it would be needless cruelty for them to see Becker leaving with a chance of freedom while their own doom seemed to be certain.

Becker said that he had not exchanged a word with any of the gunmen since they received word late on Tuesday afternoon that the Court of Appeals had affirmed the verdict in their case. Since that time, Becker said, the four had talked to each other in Yiddish and had held no conversation with any one else in the death house.

Mr. Shay seemed to be surprised last night when he was told that District Attorney Whitman had definitely announced that he would move for a second trial, but he said:

"I will be ready by April or May if Mr. Whitman is ready then. It is a certainty that Becker will be acquitted if he gets a fair chance. I have new evidence that will clear him completely. Becker will take the stand if there is another trial and be his best witness.

"At the first trial I do not think it would have made a bit of difference whether he took the stand or not. The Court was so hard on him and the prejudice against him was so strong that he had no chance."

Charles G. F. Wahle, counsel for the four gunmen, was asked last night if he would make an application for pardon for his clients. He said that no plans had been made for future proceeding in their cases.

TO TRY BECKER IN THE SPRING

Whitman Says He Will Move the Case Either in April or May.

District Attorney Whitman yesterday confirmed the report that Becker would be tried again for the murder of Herman Rosenthal. He was, he said, preparing the people's case against the ex-Police Lieutenant and would move for a new trial either in April or May, but was unable to fix the exact date at this time because of the great amount of work involved in rounding up witnesses and getting the evidence in shape for legal presentation.

Mr. Whitman said he would not ask for the appointment of a Special Term Justice, as he had done for the first trial, and would not make his motion for a new trial until after the assignments for the Criminal Term of the Supreme Court had been made for the months designated. In the Criminal Courts Building yesterday it was thought that either Justice Seabury or Justice Davis would hear the motion, depending on whether the former jurist is assigned or the latter is continued.

As to whether he had any new evidence or new witnesses to produce at the second trial the District Attorney maintained silence. The question of the need of new evidence must be decided by the trial Justice. If he decides that no new evidence is needed, the trial can proceed in spite of the Court of Appeals' reversal, and Mr. Whitman can produce the same witnesses who appeared at the first trial; but if he decides that the prosecution's evidence is not of sufficient weight because of the reversal, he can quash the indictment against Becker, who will then be a free man. It was suggested yesterday that the witnesses against Becker at the first trial might produce more testimony than was brought forth at that time, but the admissibility of this testimony must also be ruled upon by the trial Justice.

Still another point that it was thought yesterday might hurt Becker's chances of having the indictment against him quashed was the failure of the Court of Appeals to decide definitely as to whether Schepps was an accomplice. The decision intimated that he was, but this intimation should not have any effect on the second trial, because the higher court did not rule on the question. Justice Goff left the status of Schepps to the jury. The second trial Justice will have to rule on the admissibility of the Schepps testimony.

It was reported yesterday that "Birdie" Webber had made a statement to the effect that he would never allow Becker to be sent to the electric chair and that the remembrance of having testified against Becker was driving him insane. When Mr. Whitman was told of this report he said that he had a sworn document from Webber in his safe stating that he had never changed his opinion regarding Becker's guilt, and that every word of testimony he had given at the first trial was absolutely true. Locked in the safe with Webber's statement is a sworn document from Webber's wife in confirmation of the first.

Asked if he would take the stand himself against Becker, Mr. Whitman replied that if he did so he would have to be called by the defense; that he would not be called by the prosecution. Mr. Whitman met Becker in the West Forty-seventh Street Police Station an hour or so after the murder of Rosenthal occurred. What happened when they met has never been told, but Mr. Whitman said yesterday that on account of the meeting would not help the defense any if he were placed on the stand.

BECKER DECISION QUOTED.

J. F. McIntyre Uses It to Try to Obtain Release of Two Clients.

The decision of the Court of Appeals in the case of Charles Becker was cited in the Supreme Court yesterday by John F. McIntyre, who asked Justice Cohalan for certificates of reasonable doubt for Max Swersky and David Kalhofer, convicted horse poisoners, whose cases, he said, were similar to Becker's. Swersky and Kalhofer, ice cream manufacturers in Brooklyn, were convicted of hiring gangsters to poison the horses of rival ice cream manufacturers. The conviction, Mr. McIntyre said, was obtained on testimony given by Samuel Erlichman, also an ice cream manufacturer, who Mr. McIntyre said corresponded to Sam Schepps in the Becker case.

"Erlichman had taken part in the conference preceding the poisoning of horses," said Mr. McIntyre, "just as Schepps had taken part in the conference preceding the murder of Rosenthal. Justice Goff refused to instruct the jury to regard Schepps's testimony as that of an accomplice, and the Court of Appeals held that Justice Goff erred grievously in refusing to put the question of Schepps's status as a witness up to the jury. This case is identical with the Becker case in this respect.

"Justice Davis, at my client's trial, refused to instruct the jury that Erlichman was an accomplice. I cannot conceive how the Justice so erred. I will ask Your Honor to read the Becker case decision and also respectfully refer Your Honor to the case of Cassidy, the Queens County politician, who has also obtained a certificate of reasonable doubt upon the grounds similar to those I urge here."

Deputy Assistant District Attorney Weller said that the Becker case did not apply to the cases before the court. "Just a guilty knowledge of what is going to happen," he said, "is not a test of an accomplice's status. And this is where the Becker case has no bearing upon this case. Schepps actually took part in the conferences that preceded the murder of Rosenthal, whereas Erlichman had no actual knowledge of what was going to be done by the conspirators."

Justice Cohalan asked both sides to submit briefs and reserved decision.

RILEY WITNESSES TAKEN.

One of Them Hurried to Philadelphia on a Charge of Swindling.

Michael Shea, said to be a clairvoyant, and "Paper-Collar Joe" Gray, known as a confidence man, both of whom were to be witnesses next month against ex-Police Captain Dominick Riley, who was indicted for bribery, were arrested yesterday by the Philadelphia police in the Criminal Court Building. Shea was taken to Philadelphia on a surrender piece obtained by the National Surety Company, which was on a bond for $1,000 in Philadelphia. Gray was held forty-eight hours, pending extradition proceedings.

The arrest of the two men, who have been of assistance to Assistant District Attorney Groehl in the preparation of the case against Riley and in the investigation of collusion between the police and members of the wire tapper-clairvoyant syndicate, was a surprise. Both asserted that the real reason for it was to get them out of the State so that they could not testify against Riley.

Mr. Groehl was inclined to think that arrangements could be made so that the two men might be brought back to help him in the Riley case.

The crime for which the two men were arrested by the Philadelphia authorities is the swindling of an elderly woman out of $38,000. The victim was Mrs. Joseph E. Krager of 429 Paul Street, Philadelphia, who charges that she knew Shea as James W. Hanan, a clairvoyant, and Gray as Henry O. Stewart, of the Mexican Developing Company, which had offices in the Mint Arcade Building in Philadelphia.

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Three Men Invade Mrs. Ellis's Flat on Pretext of Having Work for Her Husband.

CATCH ONE AFTER A CHASE

Woman's Screams as Thief Attempts to Drug Her Bring Neighbors to Her Aid.

Mrs. Ida Ellis, the young wife of David Ellis, a machinist of 316 East Ninety-second Street, was almost chloroformed at 6 o'clock last night by three men who gained entrance to her flat on the plea that they were looking for her husband to give him work. Her cries when one of the men held a rag soaked with chloroform over her face aroused the neighbors, and one of them blew a police whistle.

The men fled, but one of them, who was identified in the East Eighty-eighth Street Station later by Mrs. Ellis as the man who had tried to chloroform her, was captured by Patrolman Murtha after a chase up Second Avenue. The prisoner said he was Oscar J. Rabinowitz, a furrier, of 95 First Avenue. He was locked up, charged with felonious assault and attempted robbery.

When the three men appeared at the door of Mrs. Ellis's flat, which is on the second floor, she refused to admit them until one of the men mentioned her husband's name, and said they had come to tell him about some work. Then she removed the chain bolt and admitted them to the flat. She walked into the front room to procure pencil and paper to write her husband's name for the men, when one of them seized her and threw her on the floor.

Two of the men stayed near the door and the third man, who had thrown her to the floor, held to her face a rag on which he had poured half the contents of a bottle of chloroform. Mrs. Ellis screamed and the three men became alarmed and ran to the door and the man who had been trying to chloroform Mrs. Ellis made one attempt to wrench her diamond earrings from her ears. This was not successful.

Mrs. Anney Lefchetzky, who lives below the Ellis apartment, and Abraham Katz, from the next floor above, ran into the hall. They and Miles Lessner, who is the proprietor of a small candy shop on the ground floor, met the three men in the hall, and asked them what the trouble was. One of the men said that a woman was ill and that they were running out for a doctor.

When the three men got to the street Lessner was a few feet behind them. He blew a police whistle, which was heard by Policeman Murtha, in Second Avenue. Two of the men mingled with the crowd, but the third man ran toward Second Avenue, where the policeman caught him. The prisoner would not give the name of the men who were with him.

NO SUCCESSOR TO WRIGHT.

Tammany Men Fail to Choose a Leader in the 31st.

The Tammany Hall General Committee of the Thirty-first Assembly District failed to elect a district leader last night in place of ex-Deputy Correction Commissioner William J. Wright, who resigned a few weeks ago. There was a stormy meeting of the General Committee at the Cayuga Club, 200 Lenox Avenue. Four men were placed in nomination. They were Samuel Marx, an auctioneer and appraiser and former Alderman; Isaac Steinberg, a photographer of 125th Street, who was defeated for the Assembly two years ago in the district; William Allen, who was Chairman of the commission which pronounced the late "Big Tim" Sullivan insane, and ex-Assemblyman Lewis A. Abrams. Abrams and Allen withdrew in favor of Marx.

The meeting was marked by so much oratory that the election was put over until next Thursday.

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DAILY WIRELESS AND CABLE DISPATCHES TO THE TIMES

KILLED IN A DUEL ORDERED BY 'COURT'

Tribunal of Honor Sends to His Death Officer Whose Wife Flirted with Another.

PISTOLS AT 15 PACES

Lieut. Haage Falls at First Exchange of Shots with Lieut. von Valette —Duel in Forest Near Metz.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Feb. 26.—Alsace-Lorraine, a prolific breeding place for "incidents" recently, again occupies the top lines in the newspapers to-night, with a fatal military duel.

The duel was fought in the forest outside Metz at dawn to-day. The man killed was Lieut. Haage of the Ninety-eighth Infantry, in garrison at Metz. His opponent was a brother officer, Lieut. von Valette St. George, one of the youngest officers in the regiment.

According to the Lokalanzeiger, Lieut. von Valette had a flirtation with Lieut. Haage's wife, and, on its discovery, a military court of honor, before which the case was immediately laid, decided that it was a "grave insult," and ordered that a duel be fought under the rigid conditions usual on such occasions—pistols at fifteen paces, until the death of one of the adversaries.

Haage, the challenger, fell at the first exchange of shots and died almost instantly, the bullet going almost straight to his heart.

SLAIN BY ALBANIANS?

American Missionary Captured, and One Report Says He Is Dead.

BERLIN, Feb. 26.—The Vossische Zeitung publishes a special dispatch from Durazzo, Albania, reporting that an American missionary who was traveling through the south from Elbasan, Albania, has been captured by a band of brigands.

According to one version he was killed.

VIENNA, Feb. 26.—Confirmation of the report of the capture in Albania of two American citizens believed to be of Albanian extraction has been received by the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Office. The dispatch does not give any definite information as to where they were taken prisoners, but the affair is attributed to intrigues between the various factions in Albania.

At the request of the American Embassy here, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister has promised to instruct the Austrian Consul at Elbasan to investigate the affair, and everything possible is to be done to assist the American Embassy in its inquiries.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—State Department officials, informed by the American Embassy in Rome that two Americans had been captured in Albania by Dervish Bey, a tribal leader, were perplexed to-day as to whether the captives were the same as those mentioned in a previous report to the Austrian Foreign Office.

The State Department has asked Ambassador Thomas Nelson Page for details.

A mission station in Albania is maintained by the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

Phineas B. Kennedy, the missionary, who was formerly stationed at Kortoha, Albania, was recently in Durazzo. He has been engaged in distributing relief in the vicinity of Elbasan among the Albania sufferers from the effects of the Balkan wars.

OUR TREATY ACCEPTABLE.

But Grey Says It Must Be Submitted to the Dominions.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—The draft of a treaty establishing a peace commission at The Hague recently submitted to Great Britain by the United States Government is regarded by the British Foreign Office as generally acceptable.

Sir Edward Grey, the Foreign Secretary, however, informed the House of Commons to-day that the treaty would have to be considered in conjunction with the self governing British dominions, as certain special provisions in regard to them would be required.

Sir Edward promised to ask the State Department at Washington whether there was any objection to the publication of the treaty here. If there should be none on the part of the American Government, he said, he would lay it on the table of the House.

The Foreign Secretary expressed the hope that ratifications of the arbitration convention between Great Britain and the United States, renewed last May 31, would be exchanged shortly.

The statement of Sir Edward was made in answer to a request for information as to what reply he proposed to make to the United States Government regarding the conclusion of an arbitration treaty.

Notes of Foreign Affairs.

TOULON, Feb. 26.—The French cruiser Waldeck Rousseau, which went ashore on Feb. 23 in the Gulf of Juan, was refloated to-day when the hurricane abated. She had apparently not suffered any great damage.

WARSAW, Feb. 26.—A number of houses were destroyed by a huge meteorite which descended to-day in the village of Jendkovitzy in the Polish Province of Kielce. The meteorite emitted sulphurous fumes.

CORUNNA, Feb. 26.—The German steamship Wildenfels to-day landed fourteen survivors of the Danish steamship Ekliptika, which foundered in the Bay of Biscay in a storm on Feb. 25. It was at first reported that only nine had been saved, but this error arose through the confusion of wireless messages.

ROME, Feb. 26.—The tomb of Leopold II., the last Grand Duke of Tuscany, who was buried in the Church of the Holy Apostles here in February, 1870, was opened to-day. The body is to be transported to Vienna and placed in the imperial vault beneath the Church of the Capuchins, where the members of the Austrian imperial family are entombed.

PRINCESS AS GODMOTHER.

Son of Mr. and Mrs. Montagu Elliott Is Christened in London.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—The Crown Princess of Sweden acted by proxy as godmother of the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Montague Elliott, who was christened by Canon Edgar Sheppard, Sub-Dean of the Chapels Royal, in St. Mary's Church, Bryanston Square, this afternoon. The Princess is a great friend of Mrs. Elliott, who was Miss Nellie Post of New York.

The Grand Duke Michael of Russia and the Earl of St. Germans were godfathers. The child received the names Nicholas, Richard, and Michael.

Those present included Lord and Lady Oranmore and Browne, Lady St. Germans, and Mrs. and Miss Post.

TO ENTERTAIN COL. GORGAS.

English Physicians to Show Their Appreciation of His Work.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—The British medical profession is preparing entertainments in honor of Col. William C. Gorgas, U. S. A., who will leave South Africa for England on Feb. 28 on his return to America.

Col. Gorgas left New York on Nov. 1 on three months' leave of absence for the purpose of going to Johannesburg to inspect the sanitary arrangements of the mining camps with a view to stamping out pneumonia, which is prevalent there.

The main feature of the entertainment is to be a banquet "to mark British professional appreciation of the splendid work achieved by Col. Gorgas and his two assistants."

Sir Thomas Barlow, President of the Royal College of Physicians, is to preside, and Viscount Bryce, ex-Ambassador at Washington, and the Right Hon. Lewis Harcourt, Secretary of State for the Colonies, have accepted invitations to be present.

It is probable that King George will receive Col. Gorgas in the course of his visit to England.

SEES FRANCE PROSPEROUS.

M. Halphen Thinks Canal Will Make Her Trade Much Greater.

PARIS, Feb. 26.—Henri Halphen, General Secretary of the Franch Transatlantic Steamship Company, to-day gave to the Ministerial Commission which is considering the requirements of the French merchant marine and the utilization of the Panama Canal the result of several months of study which he personally made in Panama and South American countries upon the economic consequences of the opening of the canal.

M. Halphen said he was convinced that France would have a preponderant position in Latin-American commerce owing to the similarity of races, tastes, and requirements. French commerce, therefore, was likely to flourish in the new fields opened by the canal, and he thought that France's trade in the South Pacific would also be increased.

The sittings of the commission are being held at the Ministry of Marine.

ZABERN MOTIONS DROPPED.

Reichstag Gives Up the Fight Against "Sabre Rule."

BERLIN, Feb. 26.—The movement in the Reichstag to abolish "sabre rule" by the army collapsed to-day.

The dissolution was announced of the committee that was considering various bills for prohibiting the intervention of the military without a requisition from the civil authorities, forbidding the use of arms by the soldiery except in self-defense, and subjecting soldiers to civil jurisdiction. A majority of the committee, composed of Conservatives, Clericals, and Liberals, voted against the proposed measures.

The introduction of the bills was brought about by the recent violent encounters between the military and civilian authorities at Zabern, Alsace. The Government, however, announced a few days ago that such legislation was beyond the powers of Parliament, as it involved a constitutional amendment, which was opposed by the Government.

GERMANY HOLDS OILFIELD.

Minister Gives Promise Against Private Exploitation.

BERLIN, Feb. 26.—A promise to withdraw all the oil lands in German New Guinea from private exploitation pending investigation of their nature and extent was given to-day by Dr. Wilhelm Solf, Minister for the Colonies, at the instigation of the Budget Committee of the Reichstag.

An appropriation of $125,000 was passed by the committee for the purposes of survey.

Dr. Solf said the companies bidding for the concession had all demanded exclusive rights of exploitation. The Government was opposed to granting this, as a plan for the operation of the oil fields by the Government was under consideration.

It was pointed out in the lobbies that the discovery of oil in German New Guinea might lead the Government to enter into the business of producing oil in order to facilitate the enactment of the proposed oil monopoly in opposition to the Standard Oil company. The main obstacle to this has hitherto been the difficulty of guaranteeing an adequate supply of oil from independent sources.

Navy Men in Strikers' Places.

MARSEILLES, Feb. 26.—The striking engineers of the Messageries Maritimes having declined to submit to arbitration their demands for an increase in wages, the Government has agreed to supply naval engineers to the vessels of the company.

MILITANTS BURN HISTORIC CHURCH

Scottish Building Erected in 1297 Destroyed, with Many Precious Relics.

INFLAMMABLE OIL USED

Explosives Also Employed — No Move by the Government to Deport Miss Emerson, at Present.

DUNBAR, Scotland, Feb. 26.—An "arson squad" of militant suffragettes today burned to the ground the historic parish church of the Village of Whitekirk, near here. A large quantity of suffrage literature was left strewn about the scene.

Many priceless Scriptural relics and curios from the Holy Land were destroyed.

The incendiaries had apparently sprayed the interior of the church with inflammable oils. They also used explosives, as several massive slabs of stone were shattered.

The church was erected in 1297 and contained many relics of the battle in which the Scots were routed by Oliver Cromwell's forces in 1650. In the vicinity is the famous battleground of Dunbar, where the English totally defeated the Scots in 1296 and caused John Baliol to give up the crown of Scotland.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—Confirmation of the statement that no steps were being taken by the Government for the expulsion of Zelie Emerson, the militant suffragettes of Jackson, Mich., was given by Reginald McKenna, the Home Secretary, in a printed reply to a question put to him in the House of Commons to-day. He added:

"If Miss Emerson again commits an offense bringing her within the provisions of the Aliens act the question of applying to the court for a recommendation for her expulsion will be considered."

The original question also asked whether there was any precedent for the deportation from the British Isles of an American citizen as an undesirable alien. To this Mr. McKenna replied that the expulsion of 143 American citizens convicted of crimes had been ordered from the British Isles in the eight years since the enactment of the Aliens act.

Mr. McKenna to-day had an audience with King George, it is assumed in connection with Mrs. Pankhurst's application for an interview with his Majesty.

UNIONISTS AGAIN WIN.

Liberals Lose Another Seat—Labor Candidate Divides Vote.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—The Liberals today lost another seat in Parliament, that for Leith Burghs, in the bye-election made necessary by the appointment of the Right Hon. Ronald Craufurd Munro-Ferguson as Governor General of Australia.

G. W. Currie, Unionist, won the seat, receiving 5,159 votes against 5,143 given to Mr. Smith, Liberal, and 3,346 to Mr. Bell, the Labor candidate.

Not since 1832 had Leith Burghs returned a Unionist candidate, and the loss of this seat, together with the defeat last week of the Right Hon. Charles F. G. Masterman by a Unionist at Bethnal Green, is a serious blow to the Government.

As the Laborite candidate, Mr. Bell, is an advocate of Irish home rule, Mr. Lloyd George, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, speaking in the House of Commons to-night, declared he was justified in the claim that the result of the election actually showed a majority of 3,000 in favor of home rule.

This is the sixth seat lost to the Government since the last general election through the action of Laborites in running third tickets and thus dividing the Liberal vote, and, as the Laborites threaten to contest every seat at the next general election, it seems that the Government will be compelled to make some concessions because of the strength of the Labor Party.

CLERICALS FOR SLAUGHTER.

Appeal in Reichstag Against Protection of Birds of Paradise.

BERLIN, Feb. 26.—The Budget Committee of the Reichstag to-day discussed the question of the protection of birds of paradise.

Members of the Clerical Party pleaded for the resumption of the hunting privilege in German New Guinea. The Socialists, on the other hand, demanded its permanent prohibition.

Dr. Solf, the Colonial Minister, intimated that the present close season for birds of paradise would probably be prolonged, although the question of the extinction of the birds had not become acute. There were, he said, still millions of them, in spite of the enormous sales of bird of paradise feathers.

JUSTICE WRIGHT UNDER FIRE

Banker Files Charges Against District of Columbia Jurist.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—Charges of irregularities and misconduct against Justice Daniel Thew Wright of the District Supreme Court here, who attracted national attention when he sentenced Samuel Gompers, John Mitchell, and Frank Morrison, the labor leaders, to jail for contempt of court, were made in a petition filed with President Wilson to-day by Wade H. Cooper, President of two local savings banks.

The petition contained allegations of irregularities in the conduct of Judge Wright's court and of his personal conduct also.

Judge Wright formerly was an officer in one of Cooper's banks. Disagreements over the management led to litigation. The Justice says the charges are the result of these differences.

MAUGHAM PLAY LIKED.

Long London Run for "The Land of Promise" Is Expected.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—W. Somerset Maugham's "The Land of Promise" was presented by Charles Frohman at the Duke of York's Theatre to-night, and a lengthy run is predicted, not only on account of the play's merits, but also owing to the excellent acting of the company, especially that of Irene Vanbrugh and Godfrey Tearle in the chief parts.

The audience was enthusiastic.

BERLIN EXPLOSION KILLS 12.

Windows a Mile Distant Broken—$125,000 Damage Caused.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Feb. 26.—Twelve men were killed and ten seriously injured by the explosion of a boiler at the aniline dye works at Rummelsburg, a suburb of Berlin, this morning. The material damage amounted to $125,000, the entire building and mechanical equipment being shattered by the shock and windows of houses a mile away being broken. All the region in the immediate vicinity trembled as if an earthquake had occurred.

The exact cause of the explosion has not been ascertained. It appears to have occurred in connection with the trial of a new boiler in the department for the manufacture of "benzol," a German artificial substitute for petrol.

LAST WORD IN SHIP SAFETY.

Claim Made for White Star Liner Britannic, Launched Yesterday.

BELFAST, Feb. 26.—The launching to-day of the Britannic, the 50,000-ton White Star liner, marks an important development in constructional safety, so far as engineering ingenuity can insure it.

The Britannic, which is intended for the transatlantice service, had just been laid down when the Titanic disaster occurred, and as a result, the plans of the new liner were almost completely remodeled, which accounts for her long stay on the stocks.

She is a triple-screw steamer, 900 feet in length, and there has been introduced into her construction every device possible to prevent a recurrence of such a disaster as overtook the Titanic. A complete inner skin extends to a considerable height above the load line, the most vulnerable portion of the vessel, and the height and number of the bulkheads have been increased. It is said for the Britannic that she will be able to float with any six compartments flooded.

The inner skin consists of heavy plating, which extends for more than half the length of the vessel, from the watertight bulkhead in front of the forward boiler room to the after-end of the turbine engine room. It is connected to the outer shell by longitudinal tubes and angles, with especially strong connections at bulkheads and watertight divisions. In addition, an extra watertight bulkhead has been introduced, and the existing bulkheads have been carried right up to the bridge deck.

CHIEF SAM STIRS BRITISH.

But Authorities Here Say They Have No Charges Against Colonizer.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—The British Government, have been informed of the claim made by Alfred Charles Sam, the reputed Chief of the Akim tribe of Western Africa, that he had obtained land concessions in the Gold Coast colony which he contemplated colonizing with American negroes, is making inquiries of the Washington Government concerning the nature of the scheme. Officials at the Colonial Office to-day said that no land in the Gold Coast colony had been conceded to Sam.

The Gold Coast authorities are anxious to have light thrown on the scheme, as they say the American negroes are not likely to prosper in the African colony because there is nothing in that region for them to do.

Despite reports that the activities of the British Consular authorities had frightened negroes associated with Alfred Charles Sam from continuing with the expedition to Africa, more than a score of negroes remained aboard the former Munson Liner Curityba yesterday at the Long Dock, Erie Basin.

Reports that the crew of the vessel had deserted her because Sam had not paid them seemed to be disproved by the presence on board of eight white men, apparently Scandinavians. The vessel, for which Sam paid $60,000 to the Munson Line, had steam up, but no information could be obtained as to the date when she was to sail. There was no evidence of haste.

District Attorney Cropsey of Kings County said yesterday that he had received a reply to his letter addressed to the British consular authorities. He had asked them to make some specific charge against Sam, but outside of their statement that title searches on the Gold Coast revealed that Sam was not the holder of any realty in his own name, they had no charge to make. Mr. Cropsey said he could not proceed against Sam in the absence of any accusation that he had obtained money under false pretenses.

United States District Attorney Marshall said he could not proceed against Sam unless there was proof that he had used the mails to defraud. He said he had no such information.

Fair Representatives at Madrid.

MADRID, Feb. 26.—The representatives of the Panama-Pacific Exposition arrived here to-day.

Vote for Cuban Capitol Building.

HAVANA, Feb. 26.—The Cuban Senate to-day passed a bill appropriating $1,000,000 for the erection of a Cuban Capitol building.

REVOLT IN LISBON; TRAINS DYNAMITED

Troops Hold Streets Against Revolutionists, Who Have Joined Railway Strikers.

TWO BRIDGES BLOWN UP

Communication with Spanish Frontier Completely Stopped Owing to Railway Strike.

MADRID, Feb. 26.—The Foreign Office to-night received advices that grave disorders had started in Lisbon, as a result of the railroad strike.

The revolutionary element, it was said, had joined the strikers, and troops were holding the streets against them.

The dispatch said two trains had been dynamited and two bridges blown up near Helvas. No casualties resulted from the destruction of the trains.

PARIS, Feb. 26.—Railroad communication between Lisbon and the Spanish frontier has been completely stopped by the acts of railway men belonging to the revolutionary section of the Socialist Party. According to passengers who arrived here from Lisbon to-day after a journey of 102 hours, instead of the usual 32, the tracks have been destroyed in many places and telegraph and telephone communication has been interrupted almost throughout Portugal.

The passengers were obliged to transfer six times between Lisbon and the frontier, owing to breaks in the line. The rails in the tunnel near Kabregas had been torn out, and a freight train was derailed at the mouth of the tunnel.

At Santarem the railroad bridge had been blown up by the strikers, and no train had run in either direction between Lisbon and Madrid since early on Sunday morning.

BEST TIME TO KILL FLIES.

Merchants' Association Urges War on Pests in Mid-Winter.

The Merchants' Association has just issued a bulletin warning the public that "one fly now means innumerable billions later on." According to the bulletin, a statistician has figured that a single fly is capable of depositing 150 eggs at one time.

"The progeny of a single air of flies," the bulletin says, "assuming that they all live, if pressed together at the end of the Summer, would occupy a space of over 14,000,000,000 cubic feet, which is equivalent to the Woolworth Building. The present is the time to kill flies, before the weather becomes warm and the hold-overs begin to propogate."

"The flies seen now," said Edward Hatch, Jr., Chairman of the association's Committee of Pollution and Sewerage, yesterday, "are the cause of most o four fly troubles in the Summer. Probably the great majority of flies that hibernate—and it is the hibernating fly that keeps the species from dying out—hide themselves in warm nooks in dwellin ghouses. If those we see and those which we could easily find by a little exploration with a broom were killed the fly problem for any given locality would be solved before the beginning of Summer."

PASSENGERS FROM EUROPE.

Some of the Arrivals on Four Liners —The Departures.

Transatlantic liners arriving yesterday and some of their passengers were:

OLYMPIC, (Southampton.)—Miss E. Arthur, T. E. Adams, Miss Ethel Barnes, J. W. Bell, Miss Vera Bell, Very Rev. Mons. R. H. Benson, Mr. and Mrs. H. Boulton, J. C. Brady, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Brown, Miss Julia W. C. Carroll, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Curtis, Count Laszlo Csiraky, Prof. A. Dalen, Earl and Countess of Dunmore, A. A. Durant, W. H. Felton, Mrs. Gore-Loyd, Frederick Hale, H. W. Harding, Commodore H. H. Hough, U. S. N., Mrs. S. Lee, former U. S. Senator William Lorrimer, Mrs. X. Rodwell Meyer, H. Harry Meyers, H. S. Nichols, Sir Joseph Outerbridge, Hon. Montague Parker, Mrs. F. Ralston, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Reboux, John R. Townsend, R. Taller Townsend, Baroness Marguerite Uray-Uray, Baron von Seideneck, Baroness Vos van Steenwijk, Mr. and Mrs. Felix Weingarten.

OROTAVA, (Southampton, via West Indies.)—J. A. Barker, Mrs. E. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. S. Grace, Dr. W. R. Howard, C. J. Knight, Capt. H. McKay, R. N. R., Mrs. McKay, A. H. Parker, A. C. Tench, Mrs. F. Stevinson.

NOORDAM, (Rotterdam.)—Mr. and Mrs. B. E. Bradley, E. Ford, Mrs. B. E. Kellum, S. W. Mayrick, Mrs. H. Wilson Piemar Lange.

KOENIG ALBERT, (Bremen.)—Mrs. H. Bartsch, F. Bellman, H. M. Berthold, S. Fabian, Mrs. Regina Goldschmidt, Dr. G. M. Keller, Arthur Trepp.

Some of those booked to leave to-day for Southampton on the New York are:

Miss L. Pearlman, W. Broadhurst, H. T. Clark, Mrs. E. M. Clark, H. J. Davis, B. G. Field, Miss M. K. Lindsay, Mrs. B. Morrison, G. H. Osborn, W. Swope, F. D. Wells.

Tourists from Bermuda.

Among the tourist arriving yesterday from Bermuda on the Arcadian were:

Mr. and Mrs. A. Beebe, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Bliss, Mrs. R. Douglas, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Farley, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Gordon, Mrs. W. O. Jenkins, Mrs. G. C. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. R. Roper, Mrs. S. T. A. Tillinghast, and Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Yeats.

Folk for Commerce Board Counsel.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—To Joseph W. Folk, Solicitor of the State Department and former Governor of Missouri, has been offered the new post of chief counsel for the Interstate Commerce Commission at a salary of $10,000 a year. He will probably accept.

B. Altman & Co.

New Importations of

Black Dress Taffetas, Irish Poplins, Crepe Chinois, Cote de Cheval, Moire Renaissance, Cashmere de Soie and Mourning Silks.

Fifth Avenue, 34th and 35th Streets, New York.

J. M. Gidding & Co.

554-56-58 Fifth Avenue At 48th St.

FOR every function—formal or informal—Gidding Outer-dress carries its impress of *style* and *good taste*.

Here one will find styles that bear the endorsement of foremost *Fashion authorities*.

Two- and Three-piece Tailleur Suits—Limousine and Sports Coats—Dinner and Evening Gowns—Dansant Dresses—Afternoon and Evening Wraps—Separate Skirts—French Blouses—Parisian Millinery—all distinguished by that *individuality* for which this Store *de luxe* is noted.

Charge purchases will be billed April 1st.

J. B. GREENHUT, PRES.
GREENHUT-SIEGEL COOPER CO.
THE BIG STORE
BOTH SIDES OF SIXTH AVE., 18TH TO 19TH ST.
NO CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER STORE

EVERY DAY THE NEW THINGS are crowding in—New Spring Dresses and Suits; New Models in blouses, first glimpses of New Millinery.

Spring comes early at "The Big Store," because so many thousands of our customers get tired of Winter things, and are eager for the refreshing styles that are provided by us in such excellent variety, and ALWAYS AT SO MUCH LOWER PRICES than in other stores that have them.

This is a wonderful week for Furniture Offerings—ending the February Sale. Watch for the announcements, and visit the Furniture floors, in the Greenhut Building, as often as you can.

Charge Purchases
Made During the Remainder of This Month Will Be Entered on Bills Rendered April 1

These and Other Big Sales, Today

MAIN BUILDING

"ODDS AND ENDS" SALE OF CLOTHING FOR MEN, YOUTHS AND BOYS—A Sensational Event—All remaining winter- and medium-weight garments in broken assortments at RECORD-BREAKING PRICES. Suits, Trousers, Fancy Vests, Fur-trimmed Overcoats, Drivers' Coats, Full-Dress Vests, Raincoats, etc., in wonderful variety.

Spring Dresses—for women and misses; values $15 to $19.50; at $10.95

$2.50 to $7 Stylish Skirts—for women and misses; at $1 to $4.95

"Between-Season" Trimmed Millinery—featured at $5 to $10

$2.95 Straw Dress Shapes—(hats trimmed free); at $1.25

White Goods and Domestics—many at ⅓ less than regular prices.

19c Woven Stripe Voiles—27 inches wide; a yard 9c

Women's $3.50 Galter-Back Foot-Mould Shoes—at $2.95

Men's & Women's $1.50 Gymnasium Slippers—at 98c

Art Needlework—featuring 45c Floss Pillows, at 29c; also 25c and 50c Turkish Face Towels; (None sent C. O. D.) at 15c and 29c

LENTEN AND STAPLE GROCERIES IN OUR GREENHUT PURE FOOD MARKET. SPECIALS IN WINES AND LIQUORS.

GREENHUT BUILDING

LEATHER-COVERED LIBRARY FURNITURE—½ REGULAR PRICES. Last Two Days of Our Big February Furniture Sale. Here are a few specimen values:

$32 Spanish Leather Arm Rockers—at $16

$33 Green Morocco Leather Rockers—at $16.50

$105 Spanish Leather Davenports—mahogany frame; at $52.50

$100 Spanish Leather Settees—Colonial design; mahogany frame; at $50

$14.50 to $19.50 Seamless 9x12 Tapestry Brussels Rugs—at $8.75 to $13.75

60c New Process Floor Covering—a sq. yd. 35c

Rich Cut Glass—values to $3.50 each; 1,000 pieces to choose from; at $1.89

Amazing values in Aluminum ware, Galvanized ware, Refrigerators and other Housefurnishings.

"Everybody's Going to THE BIG STORE"

Double S. H. Green Trading Stamps Before 12 o'Clock—Single Stamps Thereafter

STERN BROTHERS

42nd and 43rd Streets, West of Fifth Avenue

The Final Clearance Sale

To-day and Saturday, will include the following additional offerings, on the Third Floor, of

Men's & Young Men's Overcoats

At About One-Half Their Actual Values

Comprising the favored models of the season:—single or double-breasted form-fitting Coats for Young Men; full silk-lined Dress Overcoats in black, blue or gray materials; quarter silk-lined English models; also great warm Ulster Coats with convertible or shawl collars, in sizes 34 to 50, as follows:

$25.00 and 30.00 Overcoats, Now $16.00

$32.50 and 35.00 Overcoats, Now $19.50

$50.00 and 60.00 Overcoats, Now $35.00

London-made Overcoats

From the leading Ulster house of Conduit Street, London, in sizes 34 to 44.

$30.00 and 40.00 Overcoats, Now $19.75

$45.00 and 50.00 Overcoats, Now $32.50

Men's and Young Men's Suits

in the smartest models, fabrics and colors, in all sizes, at these

Extraordinary Price Advantages:

$25.00 and 27.50 Suits, Now $16.00

$32.50 and 35.00 Suits, Now $19.50

Men's and Young Men's Hats

At the Sixth Avenue Entrance.

The most fashionable shapes in Derbies and Soft Hats, of $3.00 and 4.00 Values, . . at $1.95

SIEGEL DEPOSITORS ASK FOR SECURITY

Many of Them Object to the Settlement Plan of the Realization Corporation.

THEY CALL IT A "GAMBLE"

Stockholders of the Siegel Stores Corporation Discuss Proposals for Reorganization of the Concern.

While a stormy meeting of depositors of the failed bank of Henry Siegel & Co. was being held in the temporary headquarters of the bank at 43 West Thirteenth Street yesterday, preferred stockholders of the Siegel Stores Corporation at the Hotel Astor, discussed their standing and the plan for reorganizing the New York stores.

About 13,000 of the 20,000 shares of the preferred stock were represented at the meeting yesterday. This stock had a face value of $1,300,000. A committee consisting of Henry L. Cohen and M. H. Hutchinson reported on the conditions affecting the stock and the reorganization plans.

At the close of the meeting it was announced that the reorganization depended on obtaining the consent of the owners of the Simpson-Crawford and Fourteenth Street stores, to a substantial reduction in their rent.

It was said that but one of the landlords had expressed willingness to accept reductions of 30 per cent. The one landlord who had refused to accept the reduction owned two important parcels of the land on which the Fourteenth Street Store stood.

At the meeting of the bank depositors one faction was in favor of accepting the proposal made by the Depositors' Realization Corporation, consisting of friends of Henry Siegel and Frank E. Vogel. This provided that if the depositors compromised their claims of $2,400,000 against the stores for $250,000 offered by the mercantile creditors the Depositors' Realization Corporation would buy the assets of the bank for $385,000 of the $450,000 which it had collected through friends and relatives of the ex-bankers. But if the depositors obtained $315,000 from the mercantile creditors the Depositors' Realization Corporation agreed to pay $490,000 for the assets of the bank.

If allowed to buy the assets of the bank, the Depositors' Realization Corporation would pay 32½ per cent. in cash within four months, and give notes for 67½ per cent. in five years, provided a reorganization of the stores was effected. If the stores were not reorganized it would pay 30 per cent. cash and give notes for 70 per cent. The corporation required, however, that all the depositors should assign their claims to it. Otherwise it would pay but 15 per cent. cash if the claims against the stores were compromised for $315,000, or 12½ per cent. if the claims were compromised for $250,000.

Many of the depositors objected to the nature of the security offered for the notes for the 70 per cent. deferred payments. They were informed that the plans of reorganization contemplated the establishment of a $4,500,000 corporation as its basis, with $1,000,000 first preferred stock, $1,000,000 second preferred stock, and $2,500,000 common stock. Of this common stock, $1,000,000 was to be used as security for the notes to depositors. The depositors now hold half of the common stock of the Siegel Stores Corporation, which includes control of about 46½ per cent. of the stock of the Siegel Cooper Company of Chicago, a paying enterprise. Jacob Latzer, one of the depositors, said that they had better take what was offered, or they would "be lost tooth and nail."

A. W. Bresel, Chairman of one of the Depositors' Committees, told the depositors he had asked Joseph M. Hartfield, counsel for the mercantile creditors, what chance the depositors had of collecting on the deferred payments secured by notes, and that Mr. Hartfield had replied that they had "a gambler's chance."

The depositors' meeting closed without arriving at any definite conclusion. A committee of depositors will be on hand when the matter of accepting the proposition made by the Depositors' Realization Corporation is brought before Special Master Holt at a hearing on Monday morning, at the rooms of the Merchants' Association.

Judge Learned Hand, in the United States District Court, issued an order yesterday for the appearance of Henry Siegel and Frank E. Vogel before Commissioner Alexander Gilchrist, at a date to be set, for examination as to the affairs of their companies.

The order was granted on a petition presented by Michael Huppert, a creditor, through Olcott, Gruber, Bonynge & McManus, attorneys for creditors. After setting forth that the liabilities of Siegel & Co., bankers, are about $2,710,801, of which about $2,550,330 is due depositors, and that the assets in the hands of the receivers are about $150,000, the petition says:

"These various debtors are insolvent, and your petitioner does not believe that the claims against these various enterprises are worth more than 20 cents on the dollar, and the account against Henry Siegel 'personal' is worth nothing."

After asserting that the hearings before Special Master George C. Holt had been abandoned practically, the petition continues:

"In the answer filed herein, the alleged bankrupts deny their insolvency. That it appears from the various reports submitted by the receivers of the various enterprises that they are hopelessly insolvent and that they are now endeavoring to reorganize these various enterprises by paying a small amount of cash and delivering certain shares of stock to their creditors."

TEACHER SUES FOR MORE PAY

German Instructor Demands an Increase of $800 a Year.

A suit which, if it is successful, may add $100,000 a year to the payroll of public school teachers was brought in the Supreme Court in Brooklyn yesterday. Adolph F. Pape, a teacher of German in the seventh and eighth grades of Public School 26, asked Justice Jaycox in the Supreme Court for a writ of mandamus directing the Board of Education to pay him $2,400 a year instead of $1,600, which he has been receiving.

Pape contends that a law passed in 1913 provides that all departmental teachers in the seventh and eighth grades shall receive the same pay as regular teachers in the elementary schools. Assistant Corporation Counsel Polk said that the system under which Pape was working was but an experiment and that regular salaries should not be paid to those so employed.

EARL OF DUNMORE HERE.

British More Interested in Home Rule Bill Than Mexico, He Says.

The Earl of Dunmore arrived here yesterday on the White Star Olympic from Southampton on his way to Canada, where he has business interests in land and mines. The Earl said that the British public was not very much interested in Mexican affairs, because its attention was chiefly contred on home rule.

"Do you think the Home Rule bill will go through?" he was asked.

"No, I do not believe," he replied, "it has any chance of passing and coming into effect unless Ulster is excluded from the measure."

The Countess of Dunmore, who accompanied her husband, will stay at the Ritz-Carlton and visit her friends in New York while the Earl goes to Canada. They will return to England on March 31 by the Olympic.

FILMS SHOW CHARITY WORK.

Jewish Organization Plans an Exhibition of Moving Pictures.

Before releasing films for exhibition in cities throughout the country, the Brooklyn Federation of Jewish Charities will give a private view of the motion pictures showing the effectiveness of the work done by the organization at the Thirty-ninth Street Theatre in Manhattan on Sunday evening. The Shuberts have given the use of the theatre.

The film story, which is in two reels, is entitled, "How the Jews Care for Their Poor." The pictures were first shown at the last annual dinner of the federation. In connection with the exhibition on Sunday evening there will be a programme of music. Adolph Lewisohn, Lee Kohns, Simon F. Rothschild and Benjamin H. Namm are in charge of the arrangements.

Cubs Win Game from Browns.

TAMPA, Fla., Feb. 26.—A home rn in the first inning and a double in the eighth by Cy Williams won the game to-day for the Cubs from the Browns. This was the first game of a series of six, the second to be played to-morrow in St. Petersburg. Score: Chicago—3, 7, 0; St. Louis—2, 7, 1. Batteries—Zabel, Koestner and Hargrote; R. Mitchell, Stevens and Enzenroth, Agnew. Umpire—Mr. Bennett.

CHALONER ASKS FOR MORE MONEY

Astor Relative Tells the Court He Cannot Live on His Allowance of $17,000 a Year.

HE WANTS $24,000 NOW

Court Rejected Application for $33,000 a Year Made Nine Months Ago by Man Held to be Insane Here.

Another effort was begun yesterday by John Armstrong Chaloner, great grandson of John Jacob Astor, to induce the courts to increase his income from $17,000 a year to $24,000. Mr. Chaloner has been held to be insane by the courts of this State, and sane by those of Virginia. His petition for the increase was written by him in Virginia, where he lives on a dairy farm he owns, known as "Merry Mills," in Cobham. The petition was sent to Frederick A. Ware, a lawyer of this city, and was filed in the Supreme Court. Thomas T. Sherman has the custody of Mr. Chaloner's property in this State. To his petition Mr. Chaloner says:

"I am no longer young, being 51 years old, during sixteen of the best years of which I have been robbed by the villainous acts of my family. Wherefore it does not appear unreasonable to the petitioner for him to pray the honorable court to take pity upon his years and unmerited misfortunes and grant to the evening of your petitioner's life those mental and pysical comforts of which the noonday of his life was robbed by the machinations of his covetous and cruel relations.

"Nor does it seem unreasonable if, at the age of 21 years, your petitioner could spend $24,000 a year, that he might not now be intrusted with the same amount."

The estate of Mr. Chaloner is worth about $1,500,000. Under the control of Mr. Sherman it increased in value last year about $105,000. The last report submitted by Mr. Sherman showed an annual income of $40,000. It was after the news of the increase in the total value of the estate and its annual earnings that Mr. Chaloner began work to procure for himself an increase in his allowance. Mr. Chaloner says that he has always been accustomed to the comforts and surroundings of a person of wealth and that for 21 years he had an income of $24,000 a year. He says that the reduction of this amount to $17,000 a year gives him an insufficient sum to enable him to live as becomes his birth, education and fortune.

In setting forth a few of his expenses, that he considers necessary, Mr. Chaloner cites a few items for three months. He says his secretary is a college man and a B. A., and costs him $500 a quarter, his church subscriptions amount to $25; charity, $75; dues to clubs and fraternities, $30. Without giving any figures, Mr. Chaloner refers to the cost of printing, photo engraving, proofreading, and the services of an Assistant Secretary. The intimation is that Mr. Chaloner is busy writing verses and books and so needs the labors of men to read, revise, and edit for him. He says that his only income, besides his allowance from his estate, is obtained from his dairy farm.

Mr. Chaloner says he has kept an account of his expenses for the last year and that he has lived economically, but that he spent, nevertheless, $26,615. The difference between this amount and the $24,000 he is praying for he expects to make by reducing his present manner of living. He says that he will dismiss his assistant secretary, a proofreader, and a groom.

Mr. Chaloner's last application for an increase in his allowance, made about nine months ago, was for $33,000 a year. One of the reasons given at that time for the request was his desire to place before the public as speedily as possible a book of verse entitled "Three Little Flies." Another reason given was that he needed the money to carry on a propaganda for a general revision of the insanity laws of the States. Also he wanted to give away more money in charity.

At that time Justice Giegerich said that the reasons set forth for a larger allowance did not appeal to him. He said that before he would consent to any increase at all he would want to know where the additional money would go. Mr. Chaloner is a brother of Lewis Stuyvesant Chanler, former Lieutenant Governor of this State, and was at one time the husband of Amelie Rives, now the Princess Troubetzkoy. The Princess gets $3,600 a year from his estate.

MRS. BOWNE TO RETURN.

Mott Also Coming Back to Seek Divorce—Will Wed Her.

In a letter which covers several typewritten pages Mrs. Frances Hewitt Bowne, who eloped early in 1912 with Jordan Laurence Mott, 3d, has announced to her attorney, Maurice Meyer of this city, her intention to return to New York in the near future. Attached to Mrs. Bowne's letter is a communication from Mott himself, in which he expresses a determination to make Mrs. Bowne his wife as soon as he is legally free to do so. In order to accomplish his desire, he says that he will return to the United States and seek a divorce from his present wife in one of the Western States. Both letters were written from Tokio, where the pair now reside.

Mrs. Bowne, who was formerly a Broadway musical comedy star, met young Mott the Winter of 1911 in a Broadway restaurant. Soon afterward her husband, Walter Bowne, who has since obtained a divorce, sought to put a stop to Mott's attentions to Mrs. Bowne. In this he was ably abetted by Jordan Lawrence Mott, the young man's grandfather, the wealthy ironmaster.

The result of this interference was that young Mott and Mrs. Bowne embarked for the Orient upon a tramp steamer, and the young man successfully evaded the attempts of his grandfather to kidnap him and bring him back. Mott's wife and child are now living with his grandfather, J. L. Mott, and as a result of the elopment the young man has forfeited the Mott Iron Works millions.

Speaking of Mrs. Bowne's letter yesterday, Mr. Mayer, who has offices in the Pulitzer Building in Park Row, said:

"It is a remarkable letter from a wonderfully brilliant woman. Very few persons could have written such a document."

The letter is a recital of the way in which young Mott, through the influence of Mrs. Browne has "waged a winning fight of two years" against addiction to liquor. Mrs. Browne expresses the conviction that Mott will yet win recognition through his ability as a writer. She says:

"He has learned much here in the East about conditions that can be thrust upon people by the selfishness and greed of the upper classes, and it is now my ambition for him to use his great gift as a writer in helping to alleviate these conditions."

HEAR OF PRISON ABUSES.

National Committee on Prison Labor Holds First of a Series of Meetings.

The educational department of the National Committee on Prison Labor met at the home of Mrs. John H. Flagler, at 15 Park Avenue, yesterday afternoon. The prison and the prisoner was the topic discussed. This was the first of a series of such meetings. Thomas Mott Osborne told of his experience as a voluntary prisoner.

Dr. E. Stagg Whitin, Chairman of the Prison Committee, who was Chairman of the meeting, said that Mr. Osborne's story showed what was needed in prisons the country over and illustrated the feeble-mindedness to be found not only among prisoners but among those who made the rules for the conduct of the prisons.

"No one can help being struck by the absurdity of our present prison system," said James B. Reynolds. "We might be indifferent to it if the prisoners all went in for life, but when we know that they came out again and knowing how we ourselves need self-respect and self-control in moments of strain and realize that prison system does away with these, there is reason for thought."

GIMBELS

Worth Looking Into---These

GIMBEL Sales For Men Today

First of all we have

Men's $22 to $28 Suits and Overcoats at $16.50

Different from the "clean-up sales" you will find advertised about town nowadays, because it is largely built up of brand new lots of good clothing in medium and light weights, which a man can start in to wear now and keep on wearing until Summer.

A small percentage of heavy Overcoats from our own stock is included—but these Overcoats are quite worthy to associate with the splendid company in which they find themselves.

In every detail these Overcoats and Suits come up to what we expect in all the clothing we sell regularly at $22, $25 and $28.

But today and tomorrow your choice at $16.50.

The Overcoats include new Button-to-Neck Raglans and smart lightweight Chesterfields, the latter fully silk lined.

The Suits are in Spring, 1914, models, conservative and youthful, in new plain and fancy fabrics.

All sizes, from 33 to 46, both in Suits and Overcoats. Fourth Floor

NOTE

All our Fur and Fur-Lined Coats now at one-half their regular marked price.

$1.65 For Men's $2 Soft Shirts Of Stand-Pat Quality

No idle words shall detract one whit from the firm and true attributes of these fine Shirts for Spring or Summer wear. Made of excellent mercerized and madras materials, in snappy patterns and colorings; some have the much-desired silk stripes; all have soft French cuffs. Sizes 14 to 17—at $1.65.

Fine Spring Neckwear for Men, 50c

Largest collection, affording the widest choice in new Spring styles, colors, patterns and materials; including fashionable stripes and self-figures. 50c each. Main Floor

A Special Purchase of Men's Fine Shoes

enables us to offer 1,600 pairs at a very substantial saving.

$7 Grades at $4.75

These were made by a celebrated American manufacturer; newest English lasts with low heels, broad shanks, straight foreparts. In Mahogany, Russian Calfskin and Black Gunmetal Calfskin only. All sizes. All at $4.75 Pair. Second Floor

Half-Price Days Are Flying In the February Furniture Sale

Only Two More Remain—Today & Tomorrow

These are the intensive days of the February Furniture Sale—when a good bargain is made still better by having its low February Sale price made still lower because there may be but a single suite or piece where earlier in the Sale there were more.

But it is a matter of indifference to *you* how many there may be if you have seen and wished for some Bookcase or Sideboard or Chiffonier, or Leather Arm Chair, and now suddenly find its price cut squarely in two.

There are many such pieces, each with its half-price ticket, but each day lessens the assortment, and tomorrow night will see the end of all the fine February economies. Do not let them slip away without getting your share.

For tomorrow, three fine makers have co-operated with us in a remarkable offering of

Brass Bedsteads at Half Price

$10, from $20 | **$15, from $30** | **$11, from $22**

Each of the three Bedsteads illustrated has been on our floor during February at a higher price. For these last two days we offer them at exactly half their regular retail value—the most extraordinary Brass Bedstead news we have ever had to offer.

Designs are new, and the very desirable lacquer is the best produced in America, and we are ready at any time to replace one of these Brass Bedsteads if it does not give good service in this respect. Each style in all sizes in bright or satin finish.

At $10, Regularly $20
Brass Bedsteads wth 2-in. posts, 1-in. filling rods and 1-in. top rods, in fancy designs.

At $11, Regularly $22
Colonial Brass Bedsteads with 2-in. posts, ½-in. square top rods, five 1-in. filling rods, in different panel effects.

At $15, Regularly $30
Colonial Brass Bedsteads with 2-in. posts, 2-in. top rods, 1½-in. filling rods—very heavily built. Seventh Floor

GIMBEL BROTHERS

BROADWAY NEW YORK THIRTY-THIRD STREET

SMITH GRAY & CO.

RECEIVER'S SALE

A Red Flag in a Snow Bank.

THE SALE in charge of the Receiver of Smith Gray & Co. has assumed a ***prominence*** that is as unique in sales annals as it is well-deserved. It has not only caught the public's eye—it has ***riveted the public's attention.*** It sticks out above ***all other sales.*** You can't misunderstand the ***deep significance*** of it any more than you can miss seeing a red flag waving against a background of snow.

The entire magnificent Smith Gray stocks:

SUITS sold prior to the Receivership at **$15 to $50**

OVERCOATS, prior to the Receivership, sold at **$15 to $60**

NOW SACRIFICED AT BANKRUPTCY PRICES

$9.98 TO 28.50

By Order of OSCAR A. LEWIS, as Receiver in Bankruptcy

An assemblage of fine garments which in ***size*** or ***variety*** has seldom been equalled and ***never surpassed.*** The ***Receiver*** has ordered ***price reductions*** which ***heavily undersell*** all current offerings of similarly fine clothes in order to give this sale ***absolute prestige*** in value giving. His prices are ***far lower*** than a ***reputable*** and ***high class*** store has offered in many years.

As yet the heavy depletion of the huge $400,000.00 stock has made ***no change*** in your opportunity for selection. We suggest, however, the wisdom of coming as soon as possible. ***Why not today?***

Smith Gray & Co.

NEW YORK
BROADWAY AT WARREN ST.
5TH AVENUE ABOVE 27TH ST.

4 STORES

BROOKLYN
FULTON ST. AT FLATBUSH AV.
BROADWAY AT BEDFORD AV.

Today—Stores Open Until 6.30 P. M.
Saturday—Brooklyn Stores Open until 9.

A Few Weeks Hence

the sale direct to the public of the new Encyclopaedia Britannica will be discontinued and the present prices withdrawn. $29 to $50 will then be added to the price, according to the binding. NOW—is the best time to subscribe.

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or expect to travel anywhere or wish merely to read about other lands and peoples,

Let the new

Encyclopaedia Britannica

help you

Before you start, plan your trip from the **excellent maps;** learn from the new Britannica **the** things to see in each place you visit; read on local **art, architecture, and literary, historical and biographical** associations.

The Britannica in Actual Use

The Rev. Dr. George R. Van DeWater, St. Andrew's Church, New York City, writes: "I have recently had occasion to look up South America with a view to obtaining needed information for a proposed tour, and I found all that I wanted to know and found it readily."

A travelling man, A. G. Hasbrock, Secretary of the Merchants' Association of Illinois, says: "While travelling I carry a volume with me and find it a splendid companion. The Britannica certainly has made a friend and a 'booster' in me."

And Dr. George M. Gould, Ithaca, N. Y., wrote: "The only book that I am taking with me on a three months' vacation is the eleventh edition of the Encyclopaedia Britannica."

On the trip, keep yourself posted. A volume of the Encyclopaedia Britannica can be carried in a grip, and a whole set in a small trunk. A single volume is light and handy enough to hold or read on cars or ship. Get authoritative, exact, interesting information when you want it.

After the trip, clarify your impressions, take stock, by going over the same ground in the Encyclopaedia Britannica.

If You Cannot Travel, But Want To,

it is practicable to get much of the change and most of the cultural value of "going abroad" by a reading journey through the 28,150 pages of the Britannica. Without travel's inconvenience and expense, you get in the Britannica descriptions and criticisms of the places you would like to see or have heard about, from guides far more expert than you could get in Rome or Florence by the day.

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a handy volume of the Britannica in your suit-case will give you as interesting reading as any magazine—and far better written and more valuable; and it will give you, for travelling companions, the successful, interesting men and women of the whole world.

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Loeser's
Good Morning!

It is always dry weather in the subway, overhead and beneath foot. Fast express trains will bring you from Grand Central Station to Loeser's in 17 minutes.

To the great district below Brooklyn Bridge Loeser's is the most convenient good store in New York.

More and more people are finding these facts out for themselves each day—to their great satisfaction and to ours.

To-day is an excellent day to make the little journey of investigation for yourself if you have not done so already.

There are many events which are more than usually interesting; among them:—

A Great Sale of Tunics, Coatees & Coats

We have planned to make this the most important Sale of these beautiful dress essentials that this season has seen. The value and beauty of the pieces, the number included in the Sale, and the remarkably low prices contribute to the interest of the event.

They are all imported, including the most attractive and striking designs launched in Paris this season. Duplicates of many will appear upon the highest class imported gowns—and will be seen only thus and at Loeser's this season.

They are embroidered, beaded, or combining both embroidery and beading. Showing the new lines, and in black, white and the most beautiful of the new shades.

They were imported to sell from $10.50 to $75 each, and would be good values at these prices. But this is an importer's clearance and the new prices are half and less of the usual.

Scores of exquisite pieces, **$4.98** to **$35.**
Main Floor, Center.

Month End Silk Clearance

Loeser Silks are noted the city over for their beauty of weave and color as well as for their fair prices.

Few stores anywhere do so large and active a Silk business. So these disposals at the end of the month are always unusually pleasing.

Indeed, few women will want to miss a sale which offers:

79c All Silk Plain Colored Taffetas, **39c** a yard.
$1 and $2 Silk Remnants, **50c** a yard.
$1.25 All Silk, 40-inch Crepe Pongee, **69c** a yard.
75c Yard Wide Corded and Striped Tub Silks, **44c** a yard.

New Suits for Women

In all the Greater City there is no better stock of fine Suits for early Spring wear than is found at Loeser's.

The smart new short coats, with postillion basques, with draped belts, or with tassels; the tunic skirts a half score of styles; the new sleeves, the belled cuffs, the double collars, the fine gaberdines, the men's wear serges, the exquisite broadcloths, the new poplin crepes, and the waffle crepes, and the new color tones, all have their showing.

Priced from **$19.75** to **$29.50.**

Corsets That Show the Proper Lines

Any woman who has experienced the tragedy of having a wardrobe made up over old Corsets to be afterward worn over new ones, needs no caution that "*now is the time to buy your new Corsets.*"

For there are differences in the new Corsets that make fitting over them imperative. They are more natural in effect, yet have not abandoned their function of preserving the grace of the figure. They give every appearance of the corsetless figure with every advantage of healthful figure restraint.

Especially good new models in Mme. Irene Corsets, Successo, Redfern, Bon Ton, Royal Worcester, Adjusto, Reduso, Bien Jolie, Mme. Binner, La Vida, Regaliste, Augustine, etc. Second Floor, Livingston Street.

Frederick Loeser & Co.

Subway to Hoyt Street—17 Minutes from Grand Central Station.

WILL DRIVE ABUSES OUT OF THE TOMBS

Commissioner Davis Will Make Many Reforms to Get Rid of Graft.

NEW SET OF RULES URGED

Sweeping Recommendations of Deputy Commissioner to Do Away with Drug Evil and Kindred Scandals.

Sweeping recommendations made by Deputy Commissioner Burdette G. Lewis of the Department of Correction, which seek the elimination of graft and other abuses in the Tombs, soon will occupy the attention of Commissioner Katharine B. Davis, according to a formal statement which she made last night. Miss Davis said that she intended to carry out each of her Deputy's suggestions as soon as possible, with the view of making the Tombs the model detention institution of the country.

The abuses in the prison, she said, had been of slow growth, and it would take time and money to eradicate them. For her part, she said, she favored tearing down the prison structure and erecting a new one. For the present, she said, she would endeavor to make the best possible use of the present structure.

Deputy Commissioner Lewis suggested yesterday that one of the first things to do to eliminate graft was to deprive all prisoners of their money on entering the institution. When inmates desired to make an expenditure, the money should be paid by the Warden. He also suggested the construction of a special building, where visitors might see prisoners without coming in contact with them. Space for such a building, he said, was available in the Tombs yard. Mr. Lewis recommended:

1. That a new set of rules be promulgated for the administration of the prison, as the present rules are inadequate and are often ignored because they do not meet the necessities of the present administration.

2. That we take steps to establish a hospital ward on the top floor of the main prison, which will permit the segregation in separate wards of those suffering from tuberculosis, the use of drugs, and from different blood diseases, and which will secure to all inmates decent medical service, which is now made impossible because of the lack of facilities.

3. That as soon as possible all money and other valuables be removed from the person of all inmates, whether convicted or not, and an office system installed, where moneys belonging to prisoners shall be kept safely and paid out under the direction of the Warden only upon the proper certificate of the inmate showing that money is not needed for tips or other illegitimate purposes.

4. That plans be drawn, estimates made up, and the request be made upon the Board of Estimate and the Board of Aldermen for funds, so that a single story building may be built in the yard space now devoted to a flower bed, where visitors may see inmates without congesting the main prison, as at present, and without coming in contact with inmates. This will obviate the present dangerous possibility of escapes through subertiution, and will also obviate all searches of visitors, which are necessarily more or less obnoxious to them.

5. That steps be taken to eliminate the purchase and bringing in of food and beverages from outside, and that the regular caterer establish a fixed price for different classes of meals, which may be purchased by unconvicted inmates only.

6. That the sightseeing tours be ended and the permit of William Gallagher to act as guide be revoked.

7. That the Board of Estimate be requested to transfer corporate stock balances from appropriations for this department, so that they may be used for improvements in the Tombs.

8. That the heating plant be overhauled and the fans and blowers started, so that better circulation of air may be secured.

9. That the window opening devices be changed, so as to permit the opening of lower sections of windows separately from upper sections, as the present device lets in so much cold air at the bottom of the tiers that the cell inmates complain of the cold before the warm air is drawn off at the top of the cell blocks.

10. That the keepers mentioned in Mr. Marks's report be placed on charges.

In his report Mr. Lewis gave an account of the sentencing, of Julian I. Marks and John Dallin, two Inspectors of the Commissioners of Accounts office, to the Tombs, by Chief Magistrate McAdoo. Mr. Lewis said after speaking of their work:

"I am convinced that drugs will be smuggled into the prison as long as visitors can come in contact with prison inmates and as long as food and beverages may be bought and brought in from the outside.

"We have ascertained that drugs come into the prison upon the person of inmates who have been taken over to the pison pens in the Criminal Court Building, and are not carefully searched when they are returned or have been able to pass the drugs out of their possession to other confederates within the prison.

"All inmates suspected of using drugs are segregated and watched. I have directed the warden to carry into full effect your orders to the end that all visitors to those particular inmates must be most carefully searched. This has prevented smuggling in three well-known cases where the smugglers have been arrested, and one case already convicted.

"The detectives who were ordered by the Mayor to report to me and work under my direction heard that an inmate of the Tombs carried a hypodermic syringe upon his person which he used to inject a solution of drug into the arms of prisoners. This inmate was seen to beg a little morphine pill from the prison physician, alleging that he was in dire distress and to palm it instead of putting it into his mouth. After the doctor went away he dissolved it in a spoonful of water and filled his hypodermic syringe with it. Dispite the vigilance of the two detectives who were acting as keepers they were unable to catch the man using the syringe upon any of his fellow inmates. Finally he was searched and the syringe minus the needle point was found upon his person. Two days later a needle point came into the prison in a match box via the prisons pens of the Criminal Court Building too late for his use. A search of the inmates of the dormitories undertaken by the warden revealed a match box upon the person of one inmate, within which was a rubber finger stall partially filled with opium.

"I would suggest the promulgation of new rules governing the administration of the prison. The prison rules are inadequate in many respects. I have had made a preliminary survey of the heating and ventilating plant which is in bad condition and seriously in need of being overhauled."

DISMISSES KEEPER BARNETT.

Commissioner Davis's Action Follows Escape of Workhouse Prisoner.

Commissioner Davis dismissed Keeper Charles Barnett of the Workhouse from the service yesterday, as a result of the escape of Louis Lester, alias Louis Davis, alias Louis the Rat, a pickpocket, from Blackwell's Island on Feb. 17. Barnett, who had been in the service twelve years, it was alleged, had failed to take steps to warn Warden Fox of the escape and was accused of having taken $2 from the clothing left by Davis on the Island.

Miss Davis learned that Barnett knew of Lester's disappearance at 2:20 o'clock in the afternoon, and had not notified the Warden until 3:30 o'clock, when he brought seventeen prisoners to the main building who had been outside shoveling snow. He even insisted that he had taken but seventeen men, instead of eighteen men, with him, causing a further delay.

Another keeper had seen Barnett take $3 from the prison clothing left by Lester on the Island. At first Barnett denied having taken the money, but later said that he had taken a tobacco pouch. He said he still had two one-dollar bills with him which he had taken from the tobacco pouch, but he failed to find the bills. He then gave the Commissioner $5, accepting $3 in return. His explanation that he was "flurried" and failed to turn in the money was not accepted by Miss Davis.

RULE FOR SOCIAL WORKERS.

Miss Davis Says Chaplains Must Approve Applications for Passes.

Hereafter no religious or social workers, according to a rule made yesterday by Commissioner Davis, will receive passes to visit prisoners in the city's penal and detention institutions unless their applications are approved by the chaplains of the institutions. The decision was reached at a meeting of the religious and social workers holding passes held at the headquarters of the department, 148 East Twentieth Street, yesterday afternoon.

The social and religious visitors, with but three dissenting votes, consented to the new rule. One of the dissenters was a woman who said that the chaplains were men and were likely to be imposed upon by undestirable women workers. Jewish, Catholic, and Protestant chaplains appointed by the city and on its payroll are stationed at each of the institutions under the department's supervision.

SHOOTS HIMSELF ON A TRAIN

Suicide Then Falls from the Platform of Lackawanna Express.

The report of two revolver shots on the platform of a car in which he was collecting tickets brought Conductor John Friery of a Lackawanna express train, running from Morristown, N. J., to New York, this evening, to the door in time to see a passenger fall from the train and drop into a snowbank beside the track, near Harrison, N. J. Friery pulled the emergency bellcord and stopped the train. Three hundred yards back trainmen found the man's body. He had a bullet wound over his heart and another in his mouth. Still clutched in his hand was a revolver.

The dead man wore a black derby hat, a black suit of clothes, and a black overcoat. He also wore a black necktie. The absence of color from his garments suggested that he might have been mourning for a friend or relative. His face was emaciated, and his frame was gaunt. The train backed to the Harrison, N. J., freight depot, some distance away and left the body there.

The Harrison authorities took it to the local morgue. No papers or letters were found in the pockets of the dead man's clothing. The only clues the Harrison police found to work upon were two baggage checks from Philadelphia to Newark.

DEMAND JOBS OF WILSON.

500 of Chicago's Unemployed Wire President, Then Visit City Hall.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 26.—Five hundred unemployed Jewish garment workers held a mass meeting to-day, presided over by M. B. Martin, and sent this telegram to President Wilson:

"We, the unemployed Jews of Chicago, comprising part of the 150,000 jobless army, demand jobs to support ourselves and families. We will not be subjected to inhuman treatment, standing in bread lines, or sleeping on floors. We will not be robbed by employment agents. We forgive those who have been collecting money in our name. We demand work, not charity."

The meeting was marked by several pathetic incidents. A number of women out of employment attended and one of them collapsed from hunger. After the meeting 400 of those who had attended marched to the City Hall, but did not reach the building until 6 o'clock. Men in charge of the elevators refused to permit the visitors to ascend to the Mayor's office, whereupon Martin, as Chairman, read this resolution to the astonished politicians who had assembled:

"Resolved, The unemployed Jews of Chicago, comprising a part of the 150,000 jobless army, demand a job."

The jobless men, most of them poorly dressed and looking ill-fed, surprised the crowd in the corridors by giving three hearty cheers, after which they departed.

AMERICAN FOUND DEAD.

Supposed Suicide in Paris Hotel Believed to be Henry Collett.

PARIS, Feb. 26.—The police here are investigating the death of an American, believed to be Henry Collett of Worcester, Mass., who left New York some time ago as a passenger on the steamer Cleveland for a cruise around the world.

The body of the man was found to-day in a small hotel in the Rue Aux Ours, a low quarter of Paris. It was lying on the floor with a bullet in the head and a heavy revolver by its side. Two empty whisky bottles were on a table nearby. In the pockets of the dead man were a letter bearing the name "Henry Collett, Worcester, Mass.," and seven francs in silver and a few sous. No pocketbook nor bank notes were found on the body.

The man came to the hotel on Tuesday night with a chance acquaintance, an unemployed clerk named Eugene Dubois, whom he had engaged near the Lyons railway station on his arrival from Marseilles, where he is said to have left the steamer. Dubois said he was hired to show the man the city.

To the landlord of the hotel Dubois said his employer was always drinking, had been put out of another hotel in the centre of the city, and came to the Rue Aux Ours because he wanted to see the underworld.

The man returned alone to the hotel Wednesday night.

TO TRY KOEHLER IN PUBLIC.

Orders from Washington Open Doors of the Court-Martial.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Feb. 26.—Capt. Philip Worcester, in command of the One Hundredth Company, Coast Artillery, was the first witness called this morning at the court-martial of Major Benjamin M. Koehler. The hearing was in private, but it is understood that Capt. Worcester received a hard grilling, and was on the stand for three hours before court adjourned until to-morrow. He is said to be the star witness for the prosecution.

It was announced to-day that the trial of Major Koehler would be open to the public, beginning with to-morrow morning's session. A message from Washington this afternoon ordered, it is reported, this change in policy.

$10,000,000 LIMIT FOR COURT HOUSE

McAneny Assures Real Estate Board That New Building Will Not Cost City More.

MARKS TO BE ON GUARD

Borough President Applauded When He Tells of Plan to Prevent, Not Deplore Extravagance.

President McAneny of the Board of Aldermen assured yesterday the Real Estate Board at its monthly luncheon, held in its offices at 115 Broadway, that the cost of the new Court House and its site would not be more than $10,000,000, and Borough President Marks, who followed him, promised that he would see that any criticisms of the cost of the building which were necessary should be made before the city was pledged to its erection rather than after it was completed. Mr. Marks stated that a real estate expert had estimated that the building would cost nearly $25,000,000, but Mr. McAneny took him up and said that the plans were not complete.

The reference to the Court House came in the midst of a general exposition of what the Board of Estimate had already accomplished in the way of economical management of the city's finances, and which it planned still further to accomplish.

"We have not cut down the bills," said Mr. McAneny, "for the mere show of economy, but we have given the city as well all that it needed. Thus the Department of Health has by its Bureau of Child Hygiene and its fight against tuberculosis reduced the death rate from 26 or 27 a thousand, as it was twenty years ago, to a little over 13 a thousand. If we had gone in for the same policy twenty or thirty years ago we would have made a saving in our correctional institutions, and I believe such a saving is becoming visible now."

Then, after pointing out that some things the city had already put behind it, such as practically the entire expenditure on the rapid transit system, Mr. McAneny took up the civic centre. He admitted his responsibility to some degree for the site which had been picked for the Court House, and added:

"Then when the site was selected the question arose of where to place other public buildings, such as the new Federal Court House. This, I wish to emphasize, would not involve any further expenditure on our part. We have proposed some slight change, the shaving of one side of the site and an addition to the other, but our plans are not yet complete. But whatever we do we shall keep within the figures of our original estimate."

This statement of Mr. McAneny's was greeted by the real estate men with enthusiasm, and he then went on to speak of the importance of proper planning for the city in the future, and to suggest that part of such planning would be the grouping of the public buildings, the putting of new life into a neglected territory, the connecting of the East River bridges, and the continuation of the Bowery down to City Hall Park with a broad thoroughfare.

"Thus," Mr. McAneny said, "we can create new values better than in any other way."

President Marks was introduced to the real estate men by Lawrence McGuire, the Chairman, as the first man of real substantial property to become a member of the Board of Estimate. He began by pointing out that there must be a balance between social needs and the mere externals, and, applying this to the Court House, said that he was in favor of public buildings being simple and dignified.

"A real estate expert," Mr. Marks said, "has estimated that the proposed Court House, if built on the present plans, will cost, not $10,000,000, but nearly $25,000,000."

"No plans have been yet adopted," interjected Mr. McAneny.

"It seems to me," went on the Borough President, "that the Board of Estimate should at this time carefully look into such an expenditure and not wait until the building is erected to deplore extravagance. I intend to consult in this matter not only with architects, but with practical men as well."

PLAN A GREAT HOSPITAL.

Beth Israel Association Structure Will Have Room for 500 Beds.

The annual meeting of the Beth Israel Hospital Association was held last night in the dispensary of the hospital at Jefferson and Cherry Streets. The President, Joseph H. Cohen, told about the plans for the construction of a new hospital building at a cost of $1,000,000 on a site which will be a little north of the present hospital.

The new building will be fourteen stories in height and there will be room for 500 beds. The directors of the institution and the public have contributed $207,231 of the money needed for the enterprise.

Directors were elected to fill vacancies caused by the expiration of the terms of office of eighteen of the forty-three members of the board. Those elected were:

For a term of three years—Harry Fischel, Morris Asinof, L. Silverstein, Joseph H. Cohen, L. S. Strocock, Meyer Vessel, David Harris, Julius Schwartz, A. Herrmann, L. Kamalky, Harris Wolf, A. Bijur, N. Newman, Judge Otto A. Rosalsky, L. I. Edinsky, E. Saperstein.

For a term of two years—M. D. Einstein, Max D. Steuer.

The present officers of the Board of Directors are: President, Joseph H. Cohen; First Vice President, A. E. Rothstein; Second Vice President, Harry Fischel; Honorary Secretary, Melville J. Schalle; Treasurer, Arnold Herrmann.

There were 46,959 cases treated at the hospital in the last year. The income was $114,171, and the total expenses were $126,522. The deficit of $12,351 was made up by the Board of Directors.

The Superintendent of the hospital, L. J. Frank, was re-elected, and was commended for efficient work.

Anti-Loan Shark League Organizes.

The Industrial Finance Corporation, formed to fight loan sharks with savings companies throughout the United States and Canada, was organized yesterday, and officers were elected as follows: Chairman—Dr. Elgin R. L. Gould; President—Arthur J. Morris; Vice Presidents—Nicholas Murray Butler, Raymond Du Puy, Stephen C. Millett, Eugene H. Outerbridge, and Theodore F. Shonts; Treasurer—Charles H. Sabin; Secretary—Joseph B. Gilder.

MUST FIGHT MONOPOLY.

Senator Borah Tells Ohio Republicans It's Their Only Hope.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 26.—Democratic rule in State and nation was condemned as a failure by Ohio Republicans and some Progressives who gathered here to-day at a "harmony banquet."

Senator William E. Borah of Idaho was the principal speaker at the meeting, urging that the only hope of a rejuvenated party was to fight monopoly.

Open war on monopoly was advocated by Senator Borah. He pleaded for all men who believed in the principles of the Republican party to aid in its rejuvenation as a genuinely progressive party, saying that "even if the Republican party was at an end I could never join the third party so long as it stands, as it now stands, if I correctly understand its leaders, on this question of monopoly."

"Monopoly," said Senator Borah, "is ten thousand times worse than black slavery—it is the father of class domination, the molder of chains both for the body and the soul, and cannot exist in any form with safety to the people in a Republic. Here, Sir, is where I could never be a third party man. Upon this issue I would have to disagree with them even if I agreed with them upon all others.

"The President of one of these great trusts or monopolies says, according to his interviewers now, that he would like to be managed and regulated a little, but not dismembered in any way. Mr. Perkins, the most persistent and powerful voice in the United States now of the third party, says that it is the thing to do, that these monopolies are the proper thing, and all they need is a little regulation.

"I cannot imagine a more harmonious affair than my friend Beveridge as Attorney General and Mr. Perkins as the head of a board engaged in the regulation of monopolies. But I pay to Mr. Perkins the tribute of consistency. He refuses to turn his back on the method by which he made his great fortune; he thinks it a good system. The Harvester Trust, with which farmers are quite familiar, is the ideal way to his mind of doing business and the ideal way of being managed.

"Some of these days all political parties, because the people will rise in their might, will take up this proposition of monopoly and declare in terms unmistakable that a Republic and monopoly cannot exist under the same flag—will declare that we will put the man in jail who organizes a monopoly and practices monopoly as quickly as a man who organizes combinations of thieves and takes our property in another way."

RARE BOOKS AT AUCTION.

Old New York Views Also Put Up at the Roos Sale.

C. P. Kay paid $103 at the Christian P. Roos sale by the Merwin Company yesterday for a choice set of the large paper edition of A. Racinet's "Le Costume Historique," Paris, 1888. William Helburn gave $20 for "Recueil de Decorations Interieures," by C. Percier and P. F. L. Fontaine, Paris, 1812.

Anna Jameson's "Works on Sacred Art," in binding by Riviere, went to W. P. Brown for $26. The Free Institute of Wilmington, Del., obtained for $22 Sir Samuel R. Meyrick's "Critical Inquiry Into Ancient Armor," London, 1842.

Four views of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, in John Street, New York, published in 1844, went to W. Curtis for $30, and for $35 he obtained a "View of R. L. & A. Stuart's Steam Sugar Refinery, on Chambers, Greenwich, and Reade Streets," published about 1845. A collection of designs on fifty-five plates was bought by Maurice Sloog for $22. A. Racinet's "L'Ornament Polychrome," Paris, 1885-1887, sold for $21.

A first edition of Harriet Beecher Stowe's "Uncle Tom's Cabin" was bought by C. Gerhardt & Co. for $19. T. W. Lauderdale gave $20 50 for four romantic biographies by W. H. Wilkins.

TO MAKE MARRIAGE EUGENIC

Bill Requiring Physician's Certificate Introduced in Assembly.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 26.—Eugenic marriages for this State are provided for in a bill introduced to-day by Assemblyman Robert Lee Tudor of New York. The bill provides that before a marriage license shall be issued both parties to the prospective marriage must file physician's certificates to show that they are not afflicted with any physical or mental disease, contagious, or likely to become hereditary.

Especially Now

Make it a point to drink freely of WHITE ROCK during Lent.

Let it become a habit with you—a habit which will grow throughout the year.

There's vim, vigor, and virility in every glass of sparkling WHITE ROCK.

Your whole nervous system—every vital organ of your body—will respond to this delightful water.

"There's Health in White Rock"

WHEN you purchase a Steinway Piano your friends do not ask *why* a Steinway. They *know*—and it is conceded by master musicians everywhere that the

STEINWAY

is the ideal instrument, wonderfully perfect in tone, artistically beautiful and mechanically correct in every detail.

Buying a piano is not at all a question of price—the supreme qualities of the Steinway and its long years of service make its purchase an act of true economy.

Have you ever thought of it in this way?

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International Silver Company

Succeeding **The MERIDEN CO.** Established 1852

Is Continuing to Present Unusual Offerings of Artistic Wedding and Anniversary Gifts, in This Exceptional

Sale of Sterling Silverware
In Patterns That Are To Be Discontinued

From the magnificent and exhaustive stocks, in the 34th Street Store—representing product of the largest makers of Silverware in the world—there have been picked out many fine and beautiful pieces, in patterns that are not to be made in the future, and they are marked

At Prices That Formerly Were a Half More

Givers of Gifts, as well as people who wish to embellish their own homes and add to their table and sideboard furnishings, will be glad to take advantage of such an unusual opportunity, in Silverware of the HIGHEST CHARACTER. Here are some of the prices:

STERLING HOLLOW-WARE

Water Pitcher, Colonial design, was $65; now $38.75.
Coffee Cups and Saucers, Cups pierced, handsome China lining, were $71 doz; now $47 doz.
Bouillon Cups, Lenox China lining, were $82 doz; now $50 doz.
10¼ inch Serving Tray, was $24; now $16.
12¼ inch Serving Tray, was $36; now $24.
14½ inch Serving Tray, was $54; now $38.50.
Borders on above handsomely pierced.
Coffee Set, 3 pieces, Old English engraved, was $104 set; now $58 set.
Nut Baskets, frame and handle pierced, wicker basket lining, was $24; now $15.25.
Sandwich Tray, with handle pierced, was $32; now $21.
Candlesticks, 10¼ in. high, Colonial, were $46 pr.; now $25 pr.
Fern Dish, pierced, was $53; now $24.50.
Ice Tub, pierced, with handle, crystal lining, was $9; now $4.75.
Syphon Holder, pierced, was $27; now $15.75.
Drinking Cup, in seal leather case, was $4.50; now $2.25.
Ice Cream Dish, Colonial, was $41; now $23.75.
Talcum Powder Holder, pierced, holding Colgate's and others, was $5.25; now $2.50.
Tooth Powder Holder, pierced, was $3.50; now $1.75.
Handsomely engraved Old English Cracker Jar, was $75; now $50.

STERLING FLATWARE

Tea Spoons	$5.25	to	$10.50 doz.
Dessert Spoons	14.00	to	17.50 doz.
Table Spoons	17.50	to	21.00 doz.
Soup Spoons			16.75 doz.
Dessert Forks	$14.00	to	17.50 doz.
Table Forks	17.50	to	21.00 doz.
Dessert Knives			14.00 doz.
Dinner Knives			16.00 doz.
Berry Spoons			3.75 each
Coffee Spoons			4.80 doz.
Sugar Spoons			1.10 each
Butter Knives			1.50 each
Cold Meat Forks, $1.50 and			2.75 each
Oyster Forks			8.50 doz.
Butter Spreaders			11.00 doz.
Pie Servers			1.75 each

International Silver Company

Succeeding **The MERIDEN CO.** Established 1852

49-51 West 34th Street, Through to 68-70 West 35th Street, New York

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Mail Orders Promptly Filled

Today, Friday

Final Closing Sale of

Men's Winter Overcoats

Every Winter Overcoat in our entire stock—grouped into these four special lots to make a final and complete clearance—

YOUNG MEN'S OVERCOATS, all double faced material in fancy mixtures—semi-lined, strapped seams and well tailored. Sizes 33 to 37.
Coats that regularly sold at $18.00 and $19.50 — **9.00**

YOUNG MEN'S STYLISH OVERCOATS, shawl collar models and a few heavy weight Balmacaan models.
Coats that regularly sold at $24.00, $26.00, $28.00 — **15.00**

MEN'S DRESS OVERCOATS, St. George's fine vicunas and other smooth finished woolens—Black, Oxfords and Seal Browns. Full silk and half silk lined.
Coats that regularly sold at $35.00 — **22.50**

FINEST DRESS OVERCOATS, English vicunas tailored in the finest possible way and full silk lined. Odd sizes.
Coats regularly sold at $50.00, $60.00 — **33.00**

Broadway & 19th Street

WICKERSHAM SHOWS TRUST BILLS' FLAWS

And Insists the Wilson Measures Can Add No Strength to the Sherman Act.

SAYS IT CURBS MONOPOLIES

In Philadelphia Speech He Urges Business Men to Aid in Safe and Sane Legislation.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 26.—George W. Wickersham, former Attorney General of the United States, delivered an address here to-night before the American Academy of Political and Social Science. His subject was "The Relation of the Federal Government to Industrial Combinations." He said in part:

"In his separate report to the House of Representatives as a member of the committee which investigated the United States Steel Corporation, Mr. Littleton of New York said that the record of the investigation by that committee 'teaches that the American Government is confronted in the handling of its corporate problems with the most difficult economic and industrial problem of its history.' And he pointed out that the first question arising in connection with that problem was 'What is to be the attitude of the Government toward business—business in its corporate form, business in cooperative form?'

"This question, apparently, was no nearer its solution a month ago than it was in August, 1912, when the reports of the Committee on the Steel Corporation were submitted.

"But the message read to the Congress by President Wilson on Jan. 20 of this year has, in more or less concrete form, recommended legislation to accomplish stated results; some bills have been introduced to carry out certain of those recommendations, others are publicly stated to be in course of preparation, and committees of the House of Representatives have been engaged in hearing the views and opinions of various individuals who have appeared before them with respect to those bills, and to other measures yet to be formulated to carry out the President's recommendations. Discussions of the question in the abstract, therefore, must give way to a consideration of the specific recommendations of the President, and of the measures introduced in Congress to carry out those recommendations.

Here Mr. Wickersham gave an extensive outline of the Administration bills now before Congress for the regulation of trusts.

Sherman Law Adequate.

Regarding the Sherman law he said:

"The Sherman law is adequate to reach any private monopoly without further legislative aid. Under it every one of the great trusts has been dissolved, or is now defendant in a Government suit. No organization, except defendants in pending suits, exists to-day which could be called a private monopoly. No combination has been formed in the United States since the decision in the Standard Oil and Tobacco cases.

"No matter by what means—whether in themselves innocent or legal or venal and unlawful—if the end attained by a combination is to put an undue restraint upon interstate commerce, or to demonstrate an effort to monopolize any part of it, the Sherman anti-trust law has been proved adequate to reach and develop it with the cloak of illegality; to look through form to substance, to compel dissolution, disintegration, reconveyance; to enjoin acts, to punish by fine and imprisonment. Certainly no legislation is needed to strengthen the prohibitions of the statute so construed. In many quarters, as the scope and effect of the statute have become recognized, a demand has arisen that it should be modified so as specifically to permit certain prohibited practices, such as fixing the resale price of particular classes of goods. But the President recommended no such modifications of its scope. He seeks rather to accentuate its provisions and amplify their application.

"The Sherman law needs no amendment to strengthen its provisions and a watchful enforcement of that law by the law officers of the Government will be amply sufficient to prevent any recurrence of the conditions which grew up prior to the decisions in the Standard Oil and Tobacco cases.

Based on Misconception.

"The recommendations to further define by law the meaning of restraint of trade and monopoly is based upon an entire misconception of the law. The act as now construed forbids all contracts, &c., which unduly restrain interstate commerce. The acts by which such restraint is brought about are as manifold as the ingenuity of man.

"The President says: 'Surely we are sufficiently familiar with the actual processes and methods of monopoly and of the many hurtful restraints of trade to make definition possible, at any rate up to the limits of what actual experience has disclosed.

"'These practices being now abundantly disclosed can be explicitly, item by item, forbidden by statute in such terms as will practically eliminate uncertainty, the law itself and the penalty being made equally plain.'"

Mr. Wickersham then said that the two bills now before Congress and intended to define attempts to monopolize trade or commerce did not even attempt to codify the decisions rendered by the Supreme Court in construing the anti-trust law.

"Nor," said he, "do they tend to make certain any uncertainties found to exist in the existing law. They introduce new phraseology which would call for new and uncertain judicial construction. They follow in their general structures statutes which have been enacted in some of the States.

"Distinction should be made between corporations which are nothing but devices to hold stocks of competitive corporations, and the ownership by one corporation of stock in another made necessary by conflicting provisions of state laws.

"The bills pending in Congress don't discriminate between normal processes of necessary business co-operation and abuses of such processes.

"Constructive legislation should discriminate between the past and the future.

"Some properly constituted administrative body should be created, with power to disintegrate or readjust existing combinations, so as to create normal competitive conditions. Congress should declare principles to guide such a commission, requiring it to accomplish that result with as little injury as possible to public interests and due regard for vested private property rights. Mere size should not be a criterion as to the extent or character of disintegration. Relative amount is important. No company should be left with so large a proportion of the business involved as to give it a control great enough to exclude sound, effective competition. Discrimination should be made between corporations engaged in domestic trade and those in foreign commerce. The commission's decision as to the legality of the organizations resulting from its action should be conclusive in favor of defendants and Government alike, subject only to a right of appeal to courts on questions of law.

"In fifteen States laws have been passed containing provisions similar to the definitions bill now pending in Congress. In ten States within the last four or five years provisions of those statutes have been expressly modified so as to except from their operation particular forms of corporate organization. Public opinion so expressed recognizes that such drastic restrictions as those contained in the pending bills are unwise and impracticable, and that co-operative effort not amounting to undue restraint upon commerce or the creation of monopoly must be permitted.

Power Over Railroads.

"Legislation should be enacted that no railroad corporation shall hereafter acquire an interest in an interstate railroad except upon finding of the Interstate Commerce Commission that such acquisition would not unduly restrain interstate commerce. Railroad companies should then be exempted from the Sherman Anti-trust law.

"Control of the commission over rates and practices of railroads is so comprehensive that reason for subjecting interstate carriers to the anti-trust law no longer exists.

"All pending proposed legislation adds restrictions, imposes conditions upon corporations, tells them what they shall not do. The problem of the relation of the Federal Government to co-operative industrial business can't satisfactorily be solved until Congress legislates affirmatively, declares what can be done, and throws the protection of the National Government about those who act in conformity with its laws.

"The best business minds of the country should address themselves to this problem. The time is ripe for effective action. Congress should be left in no doubt as to what the business world regards as safe and sane legislation for its future guidance. The President has paid public tribute to the spirit pervading the business world to-day. He has indicated the lines which to him have seemed those upon which legislation should move. But the controlling motive he has expressed is a desire 'to give expression to the best judgment of America.'

"If that judgment shall condemn some of the measures proposed in Congress to give it expression there is no reason to assume that either Congress or the President would fail to heed its voice. But expression and action is imperatively demanded now."

Other speakers were Senator Hollis of New Hampshire and Representative Carlin of Virginia.

Advocating supplemental legislation to the Sherman law, Mr. Carlin discussed proposed measures to give individuals the benefit of Government decrees in suits against monopolies and to prohibit interlocking directorates.

Senator Hollis said the Democratic party was finding that it must abandon its traditional opposition to Federal control and centralization of power at Washington.

ASSAIL TRADE BOARD BILL.

Unwise and Unconstitutional, Federal Chamber Delegation Asserts.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—Sharp criticism was directed against the Trade Commission bill this afternoon by a committee from the Chamber of Commerce of the United States before the Senate Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. The criticism, which was voiced chiefly by Charles F. Matthewson of New York, denounced certain of the bill's provisions as economically unwise and others as unconstitutional. The bill has already been torn to pieces in the House Committee, and this afternoon's hearings made it apparent that the Senators, even on the Democratic side, were widely divided in their views.

The delegation from the Chamber of Commerce, representing hundreds of local chambers throughout the country and thousands of business firms, consisted of James H. Fahey of Boston, President of the Chamber; R. G. Rhett of Charleston, S. C.; W. L. Saunders of New York, Charles R. Van Hise, President of the University of Wisconsin; Henry R. Sager of Columbia University, Guy E. Trippe of New York, and Mr. Matthewson.

Mr. Matthewson questioned the constitutionality of the provision whereby a court might call upon the commission to take testimony as a Master in Chancery in any case involving the Anti-Trust act. He told the committee that testimony taken in that way by an administrative board would not constitute the "due process of law" guaranteed by the Constitution, and would be a reversible error on the part of any court basing a decree on the commission's evidence. The one way in which he thought the commission could help a court would be after the court's decision was handed down, when the court might ask the commission's advice as to details of its mandate.

Senator Robinson of Arkansas, Democrat, interrupted Mr. Matthewson to say that he had been seriously worried over the constitutional aspects of the bill, while Senator Brandegee of Connecticut, Republican, said he did not think the commission should be authorized to advise the courts. The committee consists of nine Democrats and seven Republicans, so that the defection of Mr. Robinson alone would mean an evenly divided commission.

Mr. Matthewson also assailed the wide powers of search and seizure granted by the bill to the proposed commission. He said that he was convinced that a corporation could refuse to make the required reports and deny access to its books and papers by agents of the commission. He said that information could only be sought by a body created by Congress that might be pertinent to legislation, and that unless Congress assumed the right to fix the prices of commodities the information sought of the corporations would be irrelevant.

To meet many criticisms against the bill in the House, Chairman Newlands this afternoon proposed several tentative amendments, which for the most part have won the approval of the Democratic members. One restricted the requirement for reports to the commissioner to commercial, mining, and industrial corporations with annual gross receipts exceeding $2,500,000. Another protected trade secrets of corporations from publication by the commission.

One amendment proposed by Mr. Newlands would make it a misdemeanor for any one to falsify any book from which the Trade Commission would draw its information, or wilfully to make false statements to the commission. The offense would be punishable by a fine not exceeding $1,000 or imprisonment for not exceeding one year, or both.

The commission would become largely a subordinate bureau of the Department of Justice if Mr. Newlands's amendment should be adopted providing that the commission "shall, upon the request of the Attorney General, and may upon application or upon its own initiative, investigate any corporation." The provision for the commission to assist the courts was also modified.

SEES HARM IN TRUST BILLS.

Some Features Will Hurt Business, Says Herbert Noble.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—Herbert Nable of New York City delivered an extensive argument before the House Judiciary Committee to-day in opposition to many features of the proposed Administration trust bills.

Discussing the price discrimination section of one of the bills, Mr. Noble told the committee that one effect of its enactment would be to deprive a manufacturing corporation having various factories located with respect to the trade in various communities, of the opportunity to sell at varying prices free on board. Mr. Noble said that its undoubted effect would be that the price for goods must be the same throughout the United States free on board factory—grade, quality, and quantity being the same.

The provision in one of the administration bills regarding "conditions of sale" Mr. Noble described as ambiguous. Unless changed, Mr. Noble said this section appeared to apply to sales generally and not to particular transactions, and if this were the intention of the administration it would produce a revolution in business methods and destroy customs long established for the legitimate expansion of business.

Mr. Noble condemned the third section of the Clayton trade commission bill, which proposed to give the commission power to compel all kinds of reports from all interstate corporations.

"It is so drastic and searching that it will create antagonism and produce harmful results," he said. "The language is so broad that every method of doing business, every trade process, and every element of the financial condition of all corporations engaged in interstate trade could be inquired into by the commission and apparently only for the purpose of making the facts public. If the bill is enacted at all it should provide that the information obtained should not be made public except in connection with recommendations to Congress by the President for legislation.

"It would not be practical for a trade commission to give advice for business men to follow. It could not give definite guidance in the nature of things."

AIDS TURKISH CHARITIES.

Sarkis G. Telfeyan's Will Filed for Probate in This City.

Sarkis G. Telfeyan, founder and President of S. Telfeyan & Co., wholesale dealers in Oriental rugs, left his $200,000 estate in almost equal shares to his wife and to Turkish charities. Mr. Telfeyan, whose will was filed for probate yesterday, died on Jan. 21 at his home, 248 West Ninety-eighth Street.

Mr. Telfeyan, after leaving $5,000 to Asanet Bashbazirganian, his sister, and establishing two trust funds of $5,000 each for the benefit of two uncles, divided his estate into 200 equal parts of the approximate value of $1,000 each. To his wife, Agavny S. Telfeyan, he left 100 shares, and directed that the other 100 shares should be divided in this way: Thirty-five shares to the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, 15 each to the Trustees of the Funds of Euphrates College in Harpoot, Turkey, and to the Trustees for the Donations for Education in Turkey; 10 shares each to the Armenian Evangelical Church in New York, and to the Trustees of Anatolia College in Marsovan, Turkey, and 15 shares in trust to his brothers, John and Herant, the income to be used to organize a corporation in the United States for promoting the cause of evangelical Christianity in the Ottoman Empire.

VOGUE

In the next few weeks, the very period in which will appear four of Vogue's great Spring Fashion Numbers, you will be spending hundreds of dollars on the things you select for your Spring wardrobe.

Once more will you be brought face to face with the fact that the gown you buy and never wear is the expensive gown; that gloves, boots, hats, that just miss being exactly what you want are the clothes that cost more than you can afford!

Why take chances again this Spring! Have at your side

SPRING PATTERNS *of the* NEW MODE

This number is now on sale at all newsstands. But if you ever have any trouble in getting Vogue promptly, use the coupon below.

$2 Invested in Vogue May Save You $200

For $2—a tiny fraction of your loss on a single ill-chosen hat or gown—you may have before you at this important buying season all Vogue's most important Spring Fashion Numbers. Not only that, but all through the Summer, the other numbers that follow them.

Here are the twelve numbers of Vogue you will receive

Spring Patterns March 1
Working models for one's whole Spring and Summer wardrobe.

Spring Millinery March 15
The newest models in smart hats, veils and coiffures.

Spring Fashions April 1
The last word on Spring gowns, waists, lingerie and accessories.

Smart Fashions for Limited Incomes April 15
First aid to her who must dress smartly on a moderate income.

Interior Decorations of Summer Homes May 1
A journey "thro' pleasures and palaces," in Newport and elsewhere.

Brides May 15
Late Spring fashions and special bridal interests.

Summer Fashions June 1
The final showing of the Summer modes that will be.

European and Travel June 15
Where to go, how to go, what to wear and how to wear it.

Hot Weather Fashions July 1
The correct wardrobe and equipment for all outdoor sports.

Hostesses July 15
The fine art of entertaining, indoors and out.

London and Paris Seasons August 1
What is going on in the beau monde abroad.

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Outfits for the infant and the school boy or girl.

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Reduction Sale of Silver
At 33⅓ to 50 Per Cent less than former prices

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DO NOT SELL

Narcotic Poisons or Habit-Forming Drugs, excepting upon the written prescription of a registered physician. We are in advance of all laws that pertain to the safety of the purchasing public. We believe that Cocaine, Morphine, Opium, Laudanum, Codeine, Heroin, Chloral Hydrate and other Narcotic Poisons should be used only under direction and by the advice of your Doctor, and we do not sell them otherwise.

Heroin—closely allied to Morphine—is one of the most insidious, the most easily obtained and the least known as to its harmful effects on the human system.

It is now the subject of contemplated legislation in Albany, owing to the vast amount of harm occasioned by its use by people ignorant of its nature and effects.

FOR SEVERAL YEARS WE HAVE NOT SOLD HEROIN, EITHER ALONE OR IN COMBINATION WITH OTHER INGREDIENTS, excepting upon the written prescription of a Registered Physician.

We notify our salespeople in every store that this rule must be rigidly enforced.

Should such rules, even to a limited extent, result in regulating this traffic and consequently preventing the unfortunate conditions which follow the use of Habit-Forming Drugs, then our object will be accomplished.

The family Doctor is our authority in these matters, and we must have his written and signed Prescription before dispensing anything of this nature.

We conduct our business with the idea of promoting the health, comfort and economy of the people, and our knowledge of the Drug Business is always used for the advantage and wellbeing of the customer.

Drugs in Sanitary Sealed Packages

It should be of the utmost importance to you to know that our household drugs are put up in sanitary packages. They are boxed and weighed automatically and the contents never come in contact with the hands.

It is not so long ago that Epsom Salts, Baking Soda, Cream Tartar, etc., were dumped into a doubtful looking scale-pan and handed to you in a paper bag, thus being exposed to germs and attendant evils.

We are glad to furnish you the best quality of household drugs in sealed sanitary packages at a price which will average 50 to 75 per cent. lower than you paid for them in the olden days.

We are thus doing our share in reducing your cost of living and keeping you safe from the ravages of ill health.

Pills & Tablets of Well Known Makes

Wyeth's Lithia Tablets, 3-grain	25c
Wyeth's Lithia Tablets, 5-grain	33c
Wyeth's Lime Water Tablets (100)	16c
Wyeth's Alkaline Antiseptic Tablets	18c
Wyeth or Parke-Davis Salicylate Soda Tablets, 5-grain; 100 for	21c
Wyeth or Parke-Davis Rhubarb and Soda Tablets; 100 for	15c
Wyeth or Parke-Davis Rhubarb and Ipecac Tablets; Roosevelt Hospital formula, No. 3	18c
Wyeth or Parke-Davis Bicarbonate Soda Tablets, 5 and 10-grain; 100 for	15c
Wyeth or Parke-Davis Dobell Solution Tablets, 100	39c
Wyeth or Parke-Davis Rhinitis Tablets, half strength, chocolate coated; 100 for	18c
Wyeth or Parke-Davis Rhinitis Tablets, full strength, chocolate coated; 100 for	24c
Parke-Davis & Co. Cathartic Compound Pills, 100 for	25c
Parke-Davis & Co. Rhubarb Compound Pills, 100 for	40c
Jaynes' Soda Mint Tablets	10c
Jaynes' Bland Pills, 100, 5-grain	23c

Package Drugs

Wood Alcohol, quart, 25c; pint	15c
Aspirin Tablets, 100, 5-grain	72c
Tincture Iodine, 4-oz. bottle	40c
Sea Salt, large bag	15c
Aromatic Cascara, 4 oz.	35c
Quinine Pills, 100, 2-gr.	19c
Jaynes' Flexible Collodion, 1 oz., and brush	15c
Camphorated Oil, 4 oz.	20c
Sweet Spirits Nitre, 4 oz.	25c
Spirits Camphor, 4 oz.	25c
Essence Peppermint, 4 oz.	35c
Glycerine and Rose Water, 4 oz.	20c
Riker's Flavoring Extracts (Vanilla, Lemon, Orange, Almond.)	17c
Zinc Ointment, 4-oz. jar	20c
Tincture Benzoin, 4 oz.	30c
Sulphur Ointment, 4-oz. jar	20c
Cocoa Butter Sticks, oz.	5c
Tincture Green Soap, 4 oz.	20c
Elm Bark, 1 lb.	35c
Syrup Wild Cherry, 4 oz.	20c
Syrup Tolu, 4 oz.	20c
Oil Eucalyptus, 4 oz.	35c
Glycerine, 1 pint	50c
Castor Oil, 1 pint	30c
Quinine Capsules, 5-gr., doz.	12c
Veronal Tablets, 5-gr., doz.	35c
Cocoanut Oil, 1 lb.	35c
Witch Hazel, quart	45c
Dobell's Solution, pint	25c
Grain Alcohol, pint, 45c; quart	85c

Household Drugs

Epsom Salts, 1 lb.	5c
Bicarbonate of Soda, 1 lb.	10c
Cream of Tartar, 1 lb., 35c; ½ lb.	20c
Borax, 1 lb.	12c
Rochelle Salts, 1 lb.	30c
Flaxseed, 1 lb.	10c
Alum, 1 lb.	10c
Senna Leaves, 2 oz.	10c
Rock Candy, 1 lb.	15c
Boric Acid, ½ lb., 12c; 1 lb.	20c
Precipitated Chalk, 1 lb.	10c
Comp. Licorice Powder, ½ lb.	20c
Sulphur, 1 lb.	10c
Chalk and Orris, 1 lb.	25c
Sodium Phosphate, 1 lb.	15c
Riker's Sugar of Milk, 1 lb.	25c
Plain Talcum, 1 lb.	10c
Fluid Extract Cascara, 4 oz.	35c
Jamaica Ginger, 4 oz.	30c
Tincture Myrrh, 4 oz.	25c
Olive Oil, in cans, R. & H., 1 qt., $1; ½ gal., $1.75; 1 gal.	$3.25
Olive Oil, in bottles, R. & H.	25c, 65c
Tincture Arnica, 4 oz.	25c
Lime Water, pint	10c
Bird Seed, mixed, 1lb.	10c
French Chalk, 1lb.	10c
Potassium Chlorate, 4 oz.	15c
Drop Chalk, 1lb.	15c
Chloroform Liniment, 4 oz.	35c

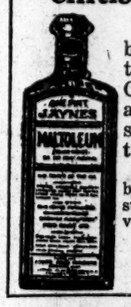
Package Herbs

	1 oz.	4 oz.	8 oz.	16 oz.
Aniseed	.05	.15	.25	.40
Fennel Seed	.05	.15	.25	.50
Cascara Bark	.05	.15	.25	.40
Prickly Ash Bark	.05	.20	.35	.65
Raspberries, dry	.05	.15	.30	60
Lavender Flowers	.05	.20	.35	60
Rhubarb Root, whole	.10	.25	.40	.75
Rhubarb Root, powdered	.10	.25	.40	.75
Rhubarb Root, slabs	.20	.75	1.45	2.80
Cardamon Seed	.15	.60	1.15	2.25
Celery Seed	.05	.20	.40	.75
Juniper Berries	.05	.10	.15	.25
Mustard, powdered; Colman's	.05	.18 (2 oz., .10)	.29	.55
Quince Seed	.15	.45	.80	1.50

RIKER REMEDIES

that have stood the test of time and increase in popularity as the years roll around. These preparations are made in our own laboratory, of pure herbs and drugs of recognized efficacy. Many of these preparations were used in your great-grandmother's time, and no doubt will be used by the great-great-grandchildren of the parents of today.

A Standard Remedy for Bronchitis and Wasting Diseases



Jaynes' Maltoleum is a scientific combination of the curative properties contained in the best Norwegian Cod Liver Oil, compounded with pure Extract of Malt and Hypophosphites of Lime, Soda, Potassium, Iron Manganese, with no unpleasant taste of oil.

Effectively used in rundown conditions of the blood, especially when overwork or severe mental strain has debilitated the system of its usual vitality.

A standard, general tonic and flesh builder.

Full pint bottle, 50c Full quart bottle, 87c

Stop that Cough With Riker's Expectorant

Riker's expectorant relieves bronchitis, relieves asthma, stops the tickling in the throat. Riker's expectorant has been doing these things for 68 years. Let it do them for you and yours. If a 60-cent bottle of Riker's Expectorant does not stop your cough or cold, bring back the empty bottle and get your money. 25c and 60c. Guaranteed.

These Garments Insure Bodily Warmth and Comfort

Dependably made of first quality materials and thoroughly guaranteed. Only in our stores can you find such quality so reasonably priced. Protect your system from the ills attending sudden changes of temperature by wearing one of these garments.

The cost is little enough to pay for the world of warmth and comfort they give.

Alaska Lung Protectors—red felt, 45c.

Paper Vests—light weight; for men and women, 45c.

Chamois Vests—All sizes; for women, $2.50; for men, $2.75.

Imported Knit Wool Knee Warmers—Invaluable in cases of rheumatism and similar troubles; pair, $1.50.

Imported Knit Wool Abdominal Bands—Protect the digestive organs, $1.50, $1.25 and 75c.

Riker's Beef, Iron and Wine

contains necessary ingredients essential for building up the system. Made from pure extract of beef, iron and a superior quality of imported Spanish sherry. It is at all times an excellent tonic and stimulant for the appetite. The bottle.. 50c

Cod Liver Oil Emulsion

For Malnutrition and Strength Building Use RIKER'S

Made from imported pure cod liver oil. Combined scientifically with the Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda. Pleasant to take. The bottle 50c

Protect Your Skin from the Effects of Cold Weather

Riker's Isoline

produces perfectly astonishing results upon chapped skin. Consistent use of Riker's Isoline and a little care will keep your skin soft and smooth and prevent, as well as quickly remedy, chapped conditions.

Riker's Isoline is soothing, healing, and very absorbent. It contains no grease, and will not soil the linen. Invaluable, in treating chapped skin, and a delight to use in the care of the complexion. The bottle 25c

Rikerdymons

A throat lozenge which quickly relieves tickling in the throat, sore throat, coughs and colds. So pleasant to the taste that children like them as candy.

Rikerdymons contain antiseptic properties that prove very effective in treating throat infections. 45 in a box.. 19c

Spring Is at Hand

and Spring medicine should be taken in time.

Jayne's Blood and Nerve Tonic

Cleanses the blood, regulates the circulation, quiets the nerves, restores the liver. A purely vegetable preparation. One hundred doses, 60c. Two hundred doses, $1.00.

Spring Tabs

are a modern, scientific preparation, containing all the good qualities of sulphur and cream of tartar, in a form pleasant to take. They cleanse the blood effectively, removing all impurities. The box..... 15c

Best Elastic Hosiery

Ready Made or to Measure at 25% Less Than Specialist Prices

Expert fitters in all our stores. Ladies may have fittings at home by our skilled women fitters.

Anklets, silk, $2.50; thread, $1.75. Afford protection for weak ankles when skating.

Knee Caps, silk, $2.50; thread, $1.75.

Knee Leggins, silk, $5.00; thread, $3.00.

Garter Leggins, silk, $3.00; thread, $1.75.

Garter Hose, silk, $3.50; thread, $2.00.

Pull Straps, 25c each extra.

Abdominal Belts, silk, $5.00 to $10.00; thread, $3.50 to $7.50.

You Are Safe When You Buy at

RIKER AND HEGEMAN DRUG STORES

Telephone Your Orders to the Nearest Riker-Hegeman Store
Mail Order Department, 200 Broadway

USED DEAD TO DEFRAUD.

Canadian Convicted Here of Swindling Bereaved Relatives.

Lucian P. Wilson, an elderly Canadian, pleaded guilty yesterday in the Federal District Court before Judge Hollister to using the mails to defraud. His plan was to send to the relatives of dead persons C. O. D. a bundle of worthless wild cat mining stocks. As he had already written to them to say he had in his possession a number of valuable securities belonging to the dead man, they paid the charges, running from $5 to $25, which Wilson then pocketed.

The man asked for a suspended sentence promising to reform and to return immediately to his old home in Canada. Judge Hollister therefore suspended the sentence, he imposed, which was a year's imprisonment and a $500 fine.

CELESTINS
VICHY
(FRENCH REPUBLIC PROPERTY)
NOTICE
Regarding SPLITS
SPLITS have now been placed on the market and should be asked for at all first-class Bars and Restaurants.
ASK FOR
CELESTINS

You Can Burn Cheap Soft Coal Smokelessly

Kewanee smokeless Firebox Boilers are doing it in many of New York City's best buildings.

And are saving the owner fuel money by allowing him to buy cheaper coal, and by their ability to get a bigger percentage of the heat from the coal than can be obtained by ordinary boilers.

KEWANEE BOILER COMPANY
N. Y. Salesroom, 47 West 42nd St.

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256 Broadway
Opposite City Hall Park
DIAMONDS
WATCHES
JEWELRY
SILVERWARE
Reductions in many lines prior to Inventory
In every respect the leading Downtown Jewelry Establishment
"Being in Business Since 1845—Means Something"

TAFT TELLS OF FIGHT TO GET ARBITRATION

Ex-President Praises Treaties Passed by the Senate in an Address at Aeolian Hall.

STATES SUPPLY A MODEL

Our System of Settling Disputes Through the Supreme Court Shows Arbitration Is Practical.

Ex-President William H. Taft, speaking in Aeolian Hall last night on "The United States Senate and General Arbitration Treaties," said that the evidence indicated that the dawn of universal peace was not immediately at hand, but he made a vigorous defense of the arbitration treaties that were defeated in the Senate in his Administration and which the present Democratic Senate has passed. Mr. Taft's speech was his third on national questions in the course of four that he is delivering under the auspices of the New York Peace Society. The hall was crowded. Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University, presented Mr. Taft.

Dr. Butler referred to Mr. Taft as "an American statesman of almost unexampled experience," and as a man and citizen "held in the highest honor and regard by all the people of the United States regardless of their political affiliations."

"The war between Italy and Tripoli, the war in China, the war between the Balkan States and Turkey, and then the subsequent war between the Balkan States themselves," said Mr. Taft, "the war in Haiti, and finally the war in Mexico, all are contemporary, and convincing evidence that the dawn of universal peace is not immediately at hand. It is true that they are nearly all of them civil wars or revolutions, rather than wars between established governments, and that the restoration of peace in most of them is involved in the establishment of stable governments.

"It is very certain that in such wars treaties of arbitration, whatever their terms, and however solemnly entered into, are not a practical means of settlement. Many countries in the last century suffered from the disease of revolution and internecine strife. Looking back over half a century, we can properly say that in the countries subject to such outbreaks there has been great improvement; and, while Mexico shows retrogression in this regard most of the South American countries have grown stronger in the maintenance of law and order and the preservation of constituted authority.

"I think that it is our duty, as a great, strong, powerful nation, when we can easily do so without involving ourselves in costly or dangerous war, to promote the cause of peace and order in any of our less stable neighbors through treaty arrangements with them, and this wholly without regard to the Monroe Doctrine. We have had such an opportunity with Nicaragua, with Honduras, and with Santo Domingo, and we may have the same kind of an opportunity with other States similarly conditioned."

Mr. Taft then called attention to the fact that most of the Latin-American nations which he had in mind owe what to them is a large amount of money to European creditors. He added that these creditors are all willing to scale down these debts, which probably in justice, he said, ought to be substantially scaled down, provided, of course, the creditor nations could be given greater security that the debts thus scaled down would be paid. The Governments of these countries, confident in the disinterestedness of the United States, have manifested a desire to have their financial affairs readjusted by American financiers, and to permit the United States to administer the customs for the purpose of protecting the creditor nations.

"The amount of force necessary to extend this protection," continued Mr. Taft, "is almost negligible. Indeed, it is not more than the show of force that we usually make to protect American interests in the breaking out of any revolution in those countries. I never have been able to understand the argument against such treaties. They do not involve the Monroe Doctrine at all. They merely involve the obligation of a strong and powerful neighbor to help a weak one. They are in the interest of peace and good order, and make for the just settlement of debts. In some way or other, such treaties are supposed to be a recognition of the right of European governments to collect the debts of their nationals by force; but I confess I am utterly unable to see why.

"They constitute merely a friendly act, and furnish a means to these Governments, overburdened with debt, of settling their past obligations and obtaining a much-needed sum of money to be expended in helping their people in education and in the development of their rich natural resources. In Central America the difficulty in the past has been that the dictator in one republic has intrigued against his neighbors. He became a disturbing factor for all the rest. Such treaties as have been submitted to the Senate with Honduras and Nicaragua would give the United States an opportunity to exert a direct influence to prevent the consummation of such intrigues and to maintain a peace in that region of North America so essential to the happiness of its people. Their trade is naturally of great value to us, and would be of much greater value if the arts of peace were pursued.

Mr. Taft then took up the subject of the Senate and its relation to the matter of general arbitration treaties. He referred to the treaties negotiated during the Roosevelt Administration, in which it was agreed that all questions of a legal nature, except those involving the national honor or vital interest, were to be submitted to The Hague Tribunal. He told of the controversy that followed in the Senate when Mr. Hay negotiated and signed those treaties, and of President Roosevelt's refusal to ratify treaties, with certain limitations, on the ground that the limitations brought the country no nearer arbitration than it was before the treaty was made.

"A treaty of arbitration," said Mr. Taft, "is for the purpose of not only settling disputes, but its main function is to prevent those disputes from resulting in war."

One of the great examples for successful international arbitration, he said, was the arrangement giving jurisdiction to the Supreme Court of the United States under our Constitution to settle the controversies between sovereign States. It furnishes a model, he says, that in future generations he hopes will prove to be most useful in the formation of a general arbitral court for all the stable nations of the world.

Mr. Taft then referred at length to the rejection of the treaties negotiated in his Administration, by the Senate and of its rejection of the joint high commission proposal, which, he said, he considered the most important feature of the treaty. The Senate, he added, halted just at the point where a possible and real obligation might be created.

"The treaties of arbitration," Mr. Taft continued, "are not going to accomplish substantial progress unless we enter into them with a willingness and a consciousness that they may involve us in decisions to our detriment. We cannot win every case. Nationals are like individuals; they are not always right, even though they think they are, and if arbitration is to accomplish anything we must be willing to lose and abide by the loss.

"If we are to establish real arbitral courts, which shall be useful as a permanent method for settling international disputes, we have got to agree in advance what the jurisdiction of those courts shall be, and then abide by their holding as to that jurisdiction and perform the judgments that are made against us. But if we assume that it is dangerous for us to consent to go into any arbitration, lest the court make gross errors in international law and may decide contrary to the principles of law as we entertain them, then let us take some other method of settling international disputes."

Speaking of France and England and the relations of those countries to the United States, Mr. Taft said that it was hardly conceivable that any question could arise between them that could not be settled by arbitration. He said that he approved of the treaties framed to delay hostilities and, if possible, prevent them, which Secretary of State Bryan was now engaged in making.

TAFT PRAISES IMMIGRANTS.

Some of Our Leaders Will Be Drawn from Them, ex-President Asserts.

Some of the best forms of American citizenship and leadership will be developed in the next decade or two from the immigrant life here, was the prediction made by ex-President Taft last night in his address at the celebration of the tenth anniversary of the Emanu-El Brotherhood in Temple Emanu-El, Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street. Mr. Taft said that, while he believed the most severe laws should be enacted against the undesirable type of immigrant, there should be liberal interpretation of the law for the benefit of the sturdy and worthy alien who comes here.

"In all the varying currents," he said, "that we find in the present somewhat chaotic state of society there is one, I think, that is certain and more clearly defined than another, and that is a greater flow all through the people of the spirit of brotherhood. We see it in the greater recognition by those who have created wealth and property for themselves of the sense of responsibility they have toward those members of society who have not been so fortunate in a worldly way.

"I think that from 1880 down to the last decade we were all so busily engaged in the chase of the dollar that these social matters were lost sight of. Great companies were organized and great development took place. Then, for the first time, we began to realize that in the development of the resources of this great country there were some who were not sharing in it. I think we all became a little ashamed and halted to look around to perceive what good might be accomplished from this prosperity.

"I think that is the real sentiment among all the people to-day. I do not mean to say that there are not some who are taking advantage of this change in conditions and are trying to ride into prominence and power on the band wagon, so to speak. But society is more interested and man is more interested in his brother, than a decade ago. He is no longer content with the development of his own life, but is considerate of others.

"There has been a great development on the east side here, and nowhere in the country will you find more patriotism and more sincere reverence for the flag than you will find right there. Therefore, we ought to be proud, as American citizens, of what has been done in developing Immigration through Americann Institutions. I agree that we should impose the severest measures against those who will become a charge upon society, and not bear the burdens which rightly belong to other nations, but it would be unwise for us to impose restrictions that would prevent a sturdy people from entering the country, a people who come with the intention of devoting the best that is in them and in their children to the common good of the country.

"I think it is a fine thing to have this immigration in our citizenship. Who are to be our leaders in the next few decades? Well, some will come from the colleges, and some there will be who have rich fathers. But the men who are going to lead in the next decade or generation will come from the men who have to overcome difficulties.

"I am convinced that you will find that these men will come, some from the east side, from the Italians of Connecticut, and elsewhere—men who will become great leaders of the future because of the difficulties and obstacles they have overcome. They will be useful in the world's work."

The Brotherhood, which has its headquarters at 309 and 311 East Sixth Street, was organized ten years ago at a time when there was an agitation over the report that the young men and women of the east side were drifting away from religion, said the Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman, pastor of the Temple and founder of the organization.

"This fear for the young of the east side," he said, "even caused the proposal to be made that efforts be undertaken to Christianize the people there. A resolution to that effect was offered at the convention of Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church, but was withdrawn when the late Bishop Potter protested that the Jews were capable of looking after the affairs of their own people. We have demonstrated by the work of the Brotherhood that the people of the east side are not irreligious, and we have proved what Bishop Potter said ten years ago."

The Rev. Dr. J. Wesley Hill said religious and not intellectual development was the important thing in life. Louis Marshall, emphasizing this statement, said there were many persons here who had no church connections, and that unless the community aided in this work and gave them opportunity for religious worship they would be lost to the Jewish Church.

Jacob H. Schiff suggested that the churches should not only be centres for worship, but places for social work for the communities. "If the people won't flock to the house of God, the house of God must go to the people," he said.

A special musical programme was arranged for the celebration.

LITTAUER OUT AS REGENT.

Resigns, but Holds Smuggling Did Not Forfeit Citizenship.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 26.—Lucius N. Littauer of Gloversville filed his resignation with the Secretary of State this afternoon as a member of the Board of Regents while the Regents were holding a meeting in the State Education Building. Mr. Littauer sat at the meeting for some time, and then, without saying a word to any of the members, went out and filed his resignation, which had been written at the Hotel Ten Eyck before he went to the meeting. The resignation is to take effect immediately.

Mr. Littauer and his brother William recently pleaded guilty in the United States Court in New York City to a charge of smuggling in a necklace bought in Venice. While sentence was suspended, the question of the forfeiture of citizenship as a result of the conviction was raised, and it was stated at the time that the question of permitting Mr. Littauer to continue as a member of the Board of Regents would be brought before the board at the February meeting. At that time Mr. Littauer said that he would resign if he found that he was not wanted by his fellow-members. It is said that the other Regents expressed an unwillingness to have him continue on the board.

STATE LAND BANK IN VAN TUYL BILL

Savings and Loan Associations Its Basis Under Commission's Codifying Measure.

RESOURCES OF $5,000,000?

Glynn Will Submit This and Alternative Plan—Commission Bill Regulates Private Bankers.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 26.—Senator Pollock of New York and Assemblyman Adler of Monroe, Chairmen, respectively, of the Senate and Assembly Committees on Banks, to-day introduced in the Legislature the measure codifying and revising the State's banking laws drafted by the Van Tuyl Commission, appointed by Gov. Sulzer. A hearing on the bill has been set for March 10.

The measure comprises 489 printed pages. Its principal provisions already have been made public. Chief among them is the creation of a State land bank. On this subject a statement made to-day in behalf of the commission said:

"Machinery is provided for creating a State Land Bank, to be backed by the resources of New York's flourishing savings and loan associations. With the proposed enactment for a land bank, to which the farmer can apply for loans upon his realty at most favorable terms, goes broadened provisions of law relating to credit unions. Credit unions are co-operating institutions designed to make loans upon personal credit both in the cities and in farming districts. The Federal Government, after investigation in this and foreign lands, has adopted the New York State statute as the model for a Federal Credit Union act.

"Changes are proposed in the revised law which will make New York's statute greatly superior to the present article. It is expected that a considerable number of Credit Unions will be organized under the banking law if the act of last year is amended. The Credit Unions will supplement the Land Bank in extending facilities for co-operative agricultural credits. In the new law the Land Bank is defined as 'a co-operative institution for savings, the membership of which is composed of savings and loan associations doing business for the purpose of issuing and redeeming debenture bonds secured by first mortgages pledged by its members, and for otherwise promoting their interests.'"

Frank M. Patterson, acting Chairman of the commission, gave further particulars to-night of the provision for a land bank, which was made at the suggestion of Gov. Glynn. Said Mr. Patterson:

Resources Not Under $5,000,000.

"The land bank is to be formed by ten or more savings and loan associations, whose aggregate resources shall not be less than $5,000,000, and is to have not less than nine Directors. It may issue and redeem debenture bonds and notes secured by first mortgages made to or held by member associations and invest its capital or other funds in bonds secured by first mortgages on real estate and in securities which are authorized as investments for savings banks. The land bank is prohibited from doing a general deposit business. The debenture bonds authorized shall be in series of not less than $50,000 and may be called on any interest day at $102.50.

"Whenever all the members of a member association shall execute and deliver to such association bonds secured by first mortgages on real estate, and shall each give his collateral bond guaranteeing payment of the bonds and mortgages of all the other members, 100 per cent. of the mortgage securities of such association and the bonds secured thereby may be pledged by such association to the bank. An amortization payment upon all mortgages accepted by the land bank as collateral security shall be sufficient to liquidate the debt in a period not exceeding forty years.

"The act provides that the land bank shall accumulate a guarantee fund equal to at least 10 per cent. of its capital. The capital stock shall consist of shares, the par value of which shall be $1,000 each, but no member association shall hold shares in excess of 10 per cent. of the resources of such association. The land bank receives the same exemption from taxation as other institutions for savings."

The bill places private banks under the supervision of the Banking Department and provides for frequent periodical examinations. At present such banks are practically immune from supervision. Owing to this feature, the bill, it is expected, will meet stubborn opposition from the interests affected. Already there is talk at the Capitol regarding advance activities of a lobby.

The bill proposes amendments which would give State banks and trust companies new powers, enabling them to come in under the Federal reserve system recently established by Congress. Establishment of a guarantee fund for savings banks is the other feature.

Realty Regulation Deferred.

Realty investment concerns, which have flourished in New York City without any regulation by the State Department of Banks and in regard to some of which the Attorney General has instituted litigation to check their operations, would not be affected by the passage of the bill, the commission deeming it advisable to defer until a later time any legislation intended to curb or regulate such concerns.

The statement issued in behalf of the commission says:

"In view of proposed legislation by Congress in relation to so-called interlocking directorates affecting banking institutions throughout the country, the commission proposes in this State a reduction in the requirement of a minimum number of trustees for a savings bank from thirteen to nine, and the minimum number of Directors of a trust company from thirteen to seven. The minimum number of Directors required for a State bank is to continue at five, as in the existing law."

GLYNN "NOT A CANDIDATE."

Governor Disposes of Malone's Boom for Him for Senator.

ALBANY, Fev. 26.—When the attention of Gov. Glynn was called to-day to a report that Dudley Field Malone had suggested him as a candidate for United States Senator to succeed Elihu Root, the Governor made the same reply he had made repeatedly before: "I am not a candidate for any office."

The Governor said the first intimation he had that Mr. Malone had mentioned him in connection with the Senatorship was when he read it in the papers to-day.

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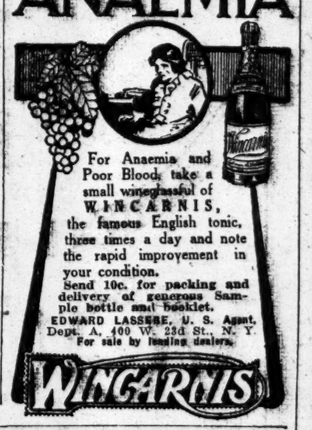

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CURRENT EVENTS PHOTOGRAPHED

The idea of the Pictorial Section of The Sunday New York Times is to present up-to-the-minute photographs of events of general interest. The paper and presswork are of such excellent quality as to make possible reproductions almost equal to the original photographs. The pictures for next Sunday include brilliant scenes and costumes at the Fine Art Ball; a new photograph of John D. Rockefeller; photographs of Washington's Birthday celebrations; the S. S. Britannic of the White Star Line, recently launched; the Westminster Dog Show; Mrs. Henry W. Marsh, the new mistress of Warwick Castle, and a picture of the castle; clever theatre folk in newest comedy offerings (seven photographs); sports in the snow, some remarkably interesting pictures including "The Greyhound," with its coaster crew of eleven girls and pilot winning the beauty prize in the Huntington Carnival; England's King and Queen in historic procession; and many other timely pictures.

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THE NEW YORK TIMES
FOR NEXT SUNDAY

CHARPENTIER'S NEW OPERA, 'JULIEN,' SUNG

Brilliant Production of French Work at American Premiere at Metropolitan.

MR. CARUSO AS THE HERO

Miss Farrar in Five Characters—Allegorical Representation of a Poet's Ideals and Collapse.

Julien ..... Enrico Caruso
Louise, La Beaute, La Jeune Fille, L'Aieule, La Fille, ... Geraldine Farrar
L'Hierophante, Le Paysan, Le Mage, ... Dinh Gilly
La Paysanne ..... Maria Duchene
Les Filles du Reve et Chimeres ..... Rosina Van Dyck, Louise Cox, Vera Curtis, Marie Mattfeld, Sophie Braslau, Maria Duchene, Lila Robeson
Un Casseur de Pierres, Une Voix de L'Abime, Un Camarade, ... Paolo Ananian
L'Acolyte ..... Albert Reiss
L'Officiant, Une Voix de L'Abime, ... Lambert Murphy
Un Ouvrier ..... Angelo Bada
Un Bucheron ..... Pietro Audisio
Garcons de Cafe ..... Vincenzo Reschiglian, Julius Bayer
Trois Fees ..... Louise Cox, Vera Curtis, Rosina Van Dyck

Conductor, Giorgio Polacco; stage manager, Jules Speck; chorus master, Giulio Setti; technical director, Edward Siedle; ballet master, Vittore Coppini.

At the Metropolitan Opera House was produced last evening for the first time in America Gustave Charpentier's latest work, "Julien." It has been long awaited, and the waiting has aroused much curiosity touching its character and quality. The production at the Metropolitan is a brilliant and highly elaborate one, meeting fully the exacting demands of the composer in regard to the scenic pictures and the difficult and frequent scenic transformations. It also enlists the finest abilities of the personnel of the Opera House, headed by Mr. Caruso and Miss Farrar.

Every effort had been exerted and unstinted pains had been taken in preparing the musical part of the work under Mr. Polacco's zealous direction, and there was little or nothing left to be desired in this respect. It was at one time expected that M. Charpentier would come to New York to witness the first production and add his advice and suggestion to the final preparations; but this proved to be an illusive hope.

There was a large audience at this first production, full of curiosity and eager expectancy, evidently anxious and willing to like and to applaud the new work, with agreeable memories of the same composer's "Louise" still fresh in mind. It was evident that the strange and unusual form of "Julien" was the cause of some bewilderment, and its reception was somewhat uncertain. There was but little applause after the long first act. After the others were was more; but it was hardly the unreserved enthusiasm of a usual first-night audience.

"Julien" a "Lyric Poem."

For "Julien" is a very different sort of thing from "Louise." It is necessary in considering "Julien" to consider it as what the composer-librettist intended it to be and not as something else. He has warned his public that it is not strictly a "sequel" to "Louise." It is a "lyric poem"—"Louise" is a "musical romance." These names do not necessarily mean much in differentiating one kind of lyric drama from another, but they may be taken as the composer's indication that a difference is to be expected. "Julien" is not a continuation of the lives of these two lovers in the realistic fashion in which their romance was depicted so circumstantially in the earlier opera, showing how they lived happily—or unhappily—ever after. M. Charpentier has intended to give an allegorical representation of the soul of an artist passionately possessed of an ideal and continually in collision with the realities of existence; of "the disintegration of the ideal, the destruction of the high purpose, the downward course from a burning idealism through doubt and despair to utter ruin."

It is not a tragedy expressed chiefly in terms of human action in real life, of human emotion and struggles. It is rather a psychological interpretation of such a tragedy, expounded at successive periods, in allegory, in symbolism, with intervening passages that show an approach to real life and real action. But even these passages have more the appearance of such life than the essence of it, and their purpose is obviously merely a continuance of the symbolical expression in other terms, for Julien's experiences in the Slovak country and on the wild Breton Coast have little more relation to reality than those in the Temple of Beauty or on the Holy Mount.

Of "Julien," in which dramatic action counts for so little, it may be said, as it has been said of other recent productions at the Metropolitan, that a knowledge of the text is peculiarly necessary to gain possession, even in a moderate degree, of the composer's meaning. And yet he who reads the text cannot derive a very high literary pleasure from it. As in "Louise," Charpentier has written his own text; but he has attempted in "Julien" a much more sublime flight than in the realistic "Louise," and his literary skill has not been equal to his ambition. There is much that is commonplace, vague, and bombastic in this text. Much seems like a frantic grasping toward an idea, and a failure to express it in more than vague suggestion.

The Dream of Julien.

Considered as the development of a symbolical idea, the progress of the four acts is clear enough. In the prologue there is the dream of Julien, transported with happiness over his work; in the succeeding first act, scenic realization of his dream. Julien and Louise arrive at the foot of the Sacred Mount. "Dream maidens," worshippers, the elect, urge them upward. They feel the pulse of Spring. An abyss opens at their feet; the hapless poet's lament rises from it, but cannot stop them. They reach the Temple of Beauty, and Julien claims the consecration of the artist, and for a moment glimpses almighty Beauty herself—symbolically presented in the form of Louise—who warns him, "Beware of pride, that is the reef—beware of reason, that is the poison." Here ends the dream, and the return to the show of real life begins.

Julien from the first is lost—he mingles pride and reason in his course. He wishes to preach his evangel of Beauty to the Slovak peasants, but they do not understand him; nor does he understand the simple law of the peasant girl who would keep him—allegorical being, for it is in the form of Louise that she, too, presents herself to the audience, though not to Julien. He departs—and Doubt enters his soul. Next it is Impotence that holds him back; his grandmother in the little house on the Breton Coast prays for him—another figure, expressing another love, but still the form of Louise. But his spirit, already disillusioned, enfeebled, can only blaspheme.

Now he reaches the lowest depths in the festival at Montmartre. The woman of the street who accosts him is again Louise. The "Theatre of the Ideal," as the cheap showhouse calls itself, is a travesty of the Temple of Beauty, the showman a travesty of the High Priest, the din of the merrymakers a travesty of its choirs. The end is come. Julien surrenders himself to drink, he collapses at the feet of his street walker, and all is over.

That there is a power and impressiveness of its own in the work cannot be denied, and it is likely to impress more deeply the public and take a firmer hold on the imagination the better it is known, the more familiar Charpentier's terms, the images and imaginative devices with which he has worked become. Its power is sinister, its suggestion baleful, the end disheartening.

Dubious Impression as Drama.

As drama, however, the work makes a dubious impression. It is as far as may be from "opera," or from the lyric drama in any, even the most modern and liberal understanding of the words. The listener who would take the work as Charpentier offers it would be prepared to surrender his desires for that sort of thing, and open a willing mind to something else. Symbols are an uncertain quantity as dramatic material, and only so far as they are assimilated with real life and the substance of sentient beings can they have validity as such. It is when he has done this and has attempted to deal with more universal emotions that the composer is most convincing, both in his book and his music.

The new opera differs from "Louise" in its music quite as much as it does in its dramatic quality. "Louise" is full of melodious ideas, not always of the highest distinction, indeed, but of plastic form, sometimes of grace, and almost always expressive, appropriate, and characteristic. There is far less of such melodic material in "Julien." There are occasional reminiscences of "Louise" showing the kinship that after all exists between the two. A few themes of the earlier opera reappear in the later. The first act is full of them. But their use elsewhere is scarcely more than punitive, and there is little importance to be attached to them. There is a theme of five notes that runs through the first three acts almost without end—a theme utterly insufficient to stand the strain that is put upon it, and that becomes wearisome.

Much more important, apparently, is the use made in "Julien" of the music of Charpentier's early cantata, "La Vie du Poète." The cantata is out of print, and is now known to few. We are told, however, that almost the whole of it is incorporated and reworked into this new opera; that the two choral scenes of the first act are expanded from it; that the ending of the pastoral scene in the second act is another portion; that the street scenes of the last act have been built up out of the dance music and choruses of the finale of this cantata.

There is much that is effective and finely felt in the music of the first act, especially in the manner in which it is made to conjure up the mystery, the remoteness, the unreality of what goes on upon the stage. The orchestra is felicitously treated. There are delicacies of color and skillful use of contrasting timbres.

The entrance of the chorus in the second scene is very effective. There are fine passages, an expression of mood, in the second act, but its sluggishness is so unrelieved, so unruffled, as to be almost intolerable.

Portions of Last Act Effective.

There is also effectiveness in portions of the last act, in the representation of the crowd and its noisy doings in passages of Julien's interview with the pitiful Louise of this scene, though it cannot be said that in this M. Charpentier has excelled or has equalled his Montmartre scenes in "Louise." To a less degree the music of the Breton scene is successful.

There is needed a finer mystical and uplifting sense for the choruses of the Temple scene, and also for the contrasting choruses of the ecstasy and devotion of the Dream Pilgrims, on the path of the Holy Mount, and those of sadness and despair welling up from the abyss by the way. These are all somewhat heavy and inexpressive, and indeed much of the choral writing throughout the work is so.

It is evident that M. Charpentier's style has changed since he wrote "Louise," and not for the better. He has naturally been influenced by the tendencies of the contemporaneous French school as he was not in his earlier work, and there are pages in which certain of the harmonic traits and orchestral effects characteristic of that school may be heard. But it is also true that his musical inspiration has not continued unabated, but has fallen from the level of "Louise." And if it be true, as has been affirmed in Paris, that certain, if not most, of the passages that seem best and strongest in the opera are those derived from the cantata "La Vie du Poète," the significance the fact may have upon M. Charpentier's artistic situation is evident.

Caruso in Arduous Role.

The part of Julien, which Mr. Caruso enacted with much devotion and zeal, is an extremely arduous one. He is continually upon the stage, and much of the time is singing and declaiming. He has few respites, and it could have been nothing less than love and admiration for the part that made him willing to undertake it. That he is an ideal representative of this figure can hardly be said, however. Mr. Caruso puts into it much sincerity and earnestness; it needs something more of imagination, of fervor, of variety in the expression of emotion, passionate exaltation, and despair than his resources permit him. The very continuity of his presence on the stage is of itself a source of monotony to be avoided by artifice. So is the general gloom and sombreness of his utterances after the first ecstacy is lost. Mr. Caruso was in anything but good voice last evening and sang with effort and with dull tones. Nor is French the most favorable medium for his art.

Miss Farrar is supposed to fill no fewer than five parts, or at least a part with five different manifestations; besides Louise, that of Beauty in the Temple, the young country girl in the Slovak peasant's house, the Grandmother in the scene on the Breton coast, and the grisette in the montmartre revels. This, too, is exacting, and Miss Farrar fulfills it with accomplished skill and a wide variety of expression that gave plausibility to each of her appearances. She did much excellent singing. Her portrayal of the grisette was hideously realistic.

Mr. Gilly as the high priest, Peasant, and Showman was also very good, both in action and in voice, and the many other characters that have a part more or less important in the complex ensemble were competently presented. The chorus has difficulties to contend with, and Mr. Setti is to be congratulated on its success in doing so.

Quick Scenic Transformations.

The technical director has one of the most arduous tasks in "Julien." Charpentier has made a succession of almost fantastic demands in the way of quick scenic transformations. The artist's room in the Villa Medici at Rome disappears during a short interlude and the Holy Mount emerges; the clouds descend upon it, and with scarcely a pause the abyss in the ascending pathway is shown. Then the mountain suddenly disappears, the mists vanish, and disclose the choir of the vast Temple of Beauty, and in the temple itself there are further changes. These changes are made with admirable skill and precision, and the skill is that of Edward Siedle. There are more changes in the last act. The scenes themselves are excellent in painting and design, especially those of the first act and the fourth.

The gloom and mystery of the scenes representing the Holy Mount touch the spectator's imagination; the Hall is shown in magnificent spaciousness and richly opulent architectural solidity. There might be a finer touch of landscape art, especially in the color scheme, in the representations both of the Slovak and the Breton landscapes.

FAILED TO REPORT MONROE'S SIGNALS

Nantucket's Wireless Operator Was Busy with Novel and Not Listening Just Before Crash.

PASSENGERS NOT AROUSED

Monroe Survivor Criticises Officers Severely—Every Man for Himself, He Says.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Feb. 26.—Adolph Doehler, Chief Wireless Operator on the Nantucket, admitted to-day as he was testifying at the Government investigation of the collision with the Monroe, that he had sat and read a novel, while wireless messages, which might have prevented the disaster, poured unheeded into his ears.

He is a slender, fair-haired youth, barely 21 years old, and he said he heard the Monroe and the Hamilton, her sister ship of the Old Dominion Line, "talking" by wireless at intervals, until a few minutes before the accident.

"They were exchanging their positions and other gossip," he said, but admitted that although he had his receiver at his ear, he did not take his attention from his book long enough to note down what the vessels were saying to each other, nor did he take the trouble to report to Capt. Berry that other ships were in the vicinity of the Nantucket.

"I didn't think what they were saying was important enough to take down," Doehler explained. "I only take down messages about derelicts and so forth.

"We used to note down on our daily report all messages we picked up, but the Marconi Company ordered us to stop that some time ago. It took too much paper and too much time, and kept the wireless man so busy he didn't have time to send.

"I could have communicated with the Monroe, but was not authorized to do so by Capt. Berry."

The operator also startled the Trial Board by saying that the wireless apparatus of the Nantucket was so badly damaged by the collision, the aerial wires being knocked down and badly tangled, that it was an hour and a half afterward, that is about 3 o'clock, before the first "S O S" message could be sent out.

Clarence H. Davids, a horse trainer of 60 Morris Street, Yonkers, one of the survivors of the disaster, bitterly attacked the Captain and officers of the Monroe. So far as he could observe, he testified, "it was every man for himself" after the vessel was rammed and began to sink, and no effort was made to arouse the passengers asleep in their staterooms.

"I made my way along deck," he said, "but I saw nothing of Capt. Johnson or any other officer, and I certainly heard nobody trying to awaken the passengers. Those of us who were saved all agreed that it was a case of every man for himself after the ship began to sink.

"The ship's officers were the first to leave. Sullivan, the steward, told me Capt. Johnson got off the ship without getting his feet wet, and had on a warm overcoat, too. I sat on the port side of the ship as she listed, with some men, mostly colored members of the crew, and then I jumped into the water."

The hearing was adjourned until March 9, when counsel for both Capt. Johnson and Capt. Berry will present arguments to the Steamboat Inspectors who heard the evidence.

IN MONROE HERO'S MEMORY.

Services in Honor of Ferdinand Kuehn to be Held on Sunday.

Memorial services in honor of Ferdinand Kuehn, the young wireless operator who lost his life on the steamship Monroe after giving up his life preserver to one of the women passengers, will be held in the auditorium of the east side branch of the Young Men's Christian Association at 3:30 o'clock Sunday afternoon. Young Kuehn was a close friend of many of the students in the association's wireless school.

Brief addresses by personal friends of the young hero will be delivered. John Bottomley, Vice President of the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of America, will probably pay tribute to the bravery of Kuehn on behalf of the company, and other speakers will be L. E. Russell, Quartermaster of the Monroe; Edward Freeman, a schoolmate of Kuehn, and J. Etheridge, the second wireless operator of the Monroe.

Kuehn was the only son of Mr. and Mrs. Eberhard Kuehn of 494 Jackson Avenue, the Bronx, and it was to him that his parents had to look for their chief support. The father, a furrier by trade, has been able to do little work in the last two years owing to illness and to the slackness of trade. He is 60 years old. It is hoped to start a movement to collect a fund for the relief of the parents and little sister of the wireless hero.

Four petitions are being got together, through which efforts will be made to enlist the aid of the Carnegie Hero Fund in the matter of recognition of the boy's bravery and the care of those he left. Kuehn's name was placed a few days ago on the honor roll of Public School No. 40, where he was once a pupil, and where he began his experiments with wireless telegraphy.

TELL OF THE PHILIPPINES.

Quezon and Egan Speak Before the Colony Club.

Members of the Colony Club listened yesterday afternoon to a discussion of the Philippine question from authorities on the subject. Manual Quezon, one of the Resident Philippine Commissioners in Washington, presented the subject from the standpoint of the Filipinos, and Martin Egan, for many years editor of "The Manila Times," gave the view of Americans who have lived in the islands, and have witnessed the progress of the natives under American rule.

Willard D. Straight introduced the speakers. Mr. Egan spoke first, and after he had talked twenty minutes, Mr Quezon took the platform.

THIS BOSS IS PESSIMISTIC.

Mexican Crisis Worries "Big Steve," the Colorado Leader.

For several days A. M. Stevenson, who is considered the Republican "boss" of Colorado, and who has been a familiar figure at Republican National Conventions for many years, where they call him "Big Steve," has been a guest at the Belmont. Just before leaving for home yesterday Mr. Stevenson was asked what he thought of the political outlook.

"Bad," he replied.

"Do you think the Progressives and the Republicans will come together before the next general convention?" he was asked.

"Well, the majority of Progressives and Republicans have already come together," he replied. "Of course, there are some that are likely to hang out for years. You know," he added with a smile, "there is some talk of Teddy Roosevelt's heading the next Republican ticket. Great fellow, Teddy.

"Do you know," Mr. Stevenson added, "I had been thinking that President Wilson had been getting along pretty well, as he had been carrying out his campaign pledges, but when it came to his foreign policy, I had to throw up my hands. Lifting the embargo on arms is what has precipitated this latest Mexican crisis. Those Mexicans along the border do not know the meaning of patriotism. They have been able to keep in the field simply because they have been able to loot at will. They are simply bandits. I consider the situation very grave."

GNECCHI'S "CASSANDRA."

First American Performance of Opera That Tells Tale of Murder.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Feb. 26.—The sympathies of the twentieth century onlooker are not likely to be deeply engaged in the old, unhappy tale of murder that constitutes the subject matter of Vittorio Gnecchi's "Cassandra," which was presented for the first time in America at the Metropolitan Opera House here this afternoon. It is more to Gnecchi's credit that round the sombre argument of the text he has built a score which, though it never rises to the sublimity of genius, never descends below the level of dignified and able workmanship. The music is naturally the first interest rather than Luigi Illica's libretto.

"Cassandra" from the musical angle of approach is to Strauss's "Electra" just about what Massenet's "Herodiade" is to "Salome." Though the sound and fury of the prologue promise something of the tortuous ear-rending complexity of Strauss's score there is hardly a hint of Strauss's belligerent defiance of commonplace chords and tonalities thereafter. As Massanet gave us amiable platitudes and honeyed—not to say syrupy—blandishments in place of Strauss's terrific dissonances, even so the harmonies of Gnecchi matched with the chromatics of Richard of Munich are mil and mannerly an altogether innocuous.

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NEW YORK, FRIDAY, FEB. 27, 1914.

THE ADMINISTRATION'S BUSINESS POLICY.

On the same day that the Chamber of Commerce of New York appointed its committee to go to Washington in response to the invitation to business men to confer regarding the "Five Brothers" bills, the House committee informed the Chamber that there would be no opportunity for its committee to be heard. Here is a crossing of the wires where more may miscarry than the messages upon them. The committee is unwelcome not on account of its members—regarding whom it is unnecessary to say more than that they are worthy of the Chamber—but on account of their views, which are no secret. In formal meeting the Chamber itself has condemned the pending legislation, and views of that sort are not wanted by a court which has made up its mind.

The manner in which the Administration made amends for its false start with the banking bills, and registered a success surpassing expectation, cannot have escaped the attention of anybody interested. It was accomplished by co-operating with the banks, for without the co-operation of the banks nothing would have assured the success of the system. Is there not here a hint as to how the Administration may repeat this success with its business legislation? There can be no doubt about the falseness of the start. The Administration has asserted that its proposals have the support of business men. Against that assertion stands the formal disapproval of many more organizations of business men than the New York Chamber, and of similar esteem. If the Administration wishes the co-operation of business men it must co-operate with them, as well as expect them to co-operate with it. But the fact is that the bills on which the Administration is most set are those to which business men are most opposed. In this city this week thirty-five concerns of national calibre united in an organization which they believe in accord with the Sherman law, but which is almost certainly repugnant to the proposed law forbidding fixed prices. The goods are non-competitive and monopolistic in the sense that they are trademarked and patented, and their makers unite to maintain prices and profits on their goods, not on all goods of the same description. It is preposterous to say that either buyers alone, or the law on behalf of the buyers, may fix prices for products. If the prices are fixed contrary to the views of the producers there will be no product.

The Trade Commission bill is being shaped on the lines of the income tax, that is to say the exceptions to the law will be many times the number of the concerns subject to the law. It is said that only 2,500 concerns may fall within the proposed law. It would seem that little business can do no wrong, and big business can do no good. It is now proposed that interlocking directorates shall be forbidden only in cities. This will be most easily evaded in the cities, and will allow more evils in the excepted towns than in the cities. There is no day that does not produce modifications as the result of professional reformers, who are allowed to testify and advise at the same time that representative business men are warned away.

It may be useful to recall the Seven Sisters bills, the pacemakers for the Five Brothers. The Seven Sisters have been laws for a year, and what have they accomplished? It was asserted in the New Jersey Legislature this week that not a single prosecution has been started under them. The evils they were designed to cure could not have been so unendurable. The critics of the progressive legislation in New Jersey declare either that the laws are faulty or useless, or that the prosecutors are recreant to their duties. The Seven Sisters were designed to bind big business, but really fetter small business to such an extent that the non-enforcement of them is explained, at least in part. In the words of Assemblyman RICHARDS, "The situation in New Jersey is not such as to inspire either hope or enthusiasm in the people of the nation."

There are some of the reasons for the suggestion that the President would do well to constitute peace and prosperity along his own lines, rather than along the lines of the House procedure thus far. He can take his stand with the Senate, after the House has done its worst, as it did with the Banking bill, and he can produce measures which will satisfy the men of business. But co-operation must be co-operation, not submission.

LONDON'S BASEBALL FEVER.

King GEORGE'S tribute to Americans and their sport of baseball, followed by the official announcement that he would attend the great ball game played in London yesterday, should make the conservative rulemakers of the Marylebone Cricket Club consider seriously whether the British national sport might not be made a trifle more exciting. The attendance of 30,000 or more at yesterday's baseball game in London shows that the English public is giving serious attention to the merits of the Yankee sport.

Of late years cricket as played by the leading British clubs has been getting one-sided, dull, and slow. When the bowling grounds were hard and rough, or soft and drying, it needed the skill of a Grace, a MacLaren, or a Trumper to keep the fiery pitches from landing in the wicket, or from rising off the bat in the direction of any of eleven well-placed fielders. But so carefully has the turf of the chief cricket grounds been smoothed during the past quarter of a century that the batsman can now calculate with certainty upon the bound of the ball. The defense is overstrong, and attempts to bowl the wicket down are largely abandoned. Slow games, enormous scores, and an overwhelming percentage of drawn matches have become common.

For this reason, and because half a day is usually wasted before the modern game of cricket begins, and the afternoon's play is often spoiled by the interval for tea, cricket has become unpopular with English spectators. The institution has relied too long upon its mere establishment in the English counties. The invasion of American baseball will put the arbiters of cricket on notice that they must do something to make it more interesting.

THE ALBANY POST ROAD.

If ever a road should be made part of the State highway system it is that traversing the counties between this city and Albany, and frequented by thousands of automobiles daily, known as the Albany Post Road. The bill introduced by Senator WALTER R. HERRICK and Assemblyman HAMILTON FISH, Jr., provides that this road be designated as a State highway, henceforth to be known as "Route 1-A."

It is the most heavily traveled road in this State, perhaps in the Union. The improved property along its route is valued at $100,000,000. As a county road it is inadequately kept up, and its maintenance for the use of the public at large is menaced by narrow local interests. For several years past attempts have been made and renewed—this year in the form of the Healy-Law bill—to repeal the law that now forbids the laying of trolley tracks along the thoroughfare. This bill is in the interest of a local transit corporation, and its sponsors have little care for the public safety. It requires no stretch of imagination to picture the accidents that would occur if this highway, already congested with vehicles, were to be impeded with trolley cars. The attempt to validate such a proceeding should be defeated. The bill to make the road a State highway would tend to defeat such an attempt, besides relieving the road of ineffective and piecemeal treatment at the hands of local authorities.

THE WOLF WAS THERE.

Here is another case of restraint of trade, and one that is particularly flagrant and unfeeling. Mr. DAVID LAMAR is the victim, and, we grieve to say, the United States Senate is the offender. The restraint was applied by a vote of 23 to 33 on Wednesday when the Senate laid on the table a resolution of Senator NORRIS of Nebraska calling upon the Attorney General for information concerning his negotiations to bring about a dissolution of the merger which united the New Haven Railroad and the Boston & Maine.

The debate on the resolution as reported in The Congressional Record is interesting. Mr. NORRIS was valiant and earnest in defense of his resolution. He was, to use a phrase that would be understood anywhere along the line of the railroads in question, pestered almost to death by four New England Senators—LODGE, LIPPITT, GALLINGER, and WEEKS. Mr. NORRIS in his glib way was telling how $200,000,000 had been wrongfully taken from the stockholders of these roads in the last half-dozen years, when Senator LIPPITT of Rhode Island asked for specifications. These the Nebraska Senator was unable to give, and he was driven into a corner by Mr. LIPPITT, who pronounced his statements unwarranted and damaging to the interests of the owners of the two properties. It was made clearly to appear that the negotiation in which Mr. MCREYNOLDS is concerned is none of the Senate's business. He is in conference with the Governors of four of the New England States trying to agree upon a Board of Trustees who shall be put in charge of the capital stock of the Boston & Maine Road after the separation from the New Haven. It was pointed out that Mr. MCREYNOLDS would properly resent such an inquiry as Mr. NORRIS proposed, and the argument against its adoption was so destructive that the list of Senators voting in the affirmative for laying the resolution on the table, as given in THE TIMES yesterday, includes the greater number of the Senators who retain a reputation for sense and sanity. Those Senators, Democratic and Republican, who with the instinct of the genuine muckraker are indifferent about the damage to property which their operations may inflict, if only they can get in a whack or two at culpable wealth, voted, of course, in favor of the resolution.

THE TIMES report says that "DAVID "LAMAR, who had been eager for the "adoption of the resolution, was "in the galleries watching the "vote." The interest of the Wolf of Wall Street in this inquiry is plain, for Mr. NORRIS's resolution called upon the Attorney General to state whether any contract or agreement or understanding he had in mind "contemplates a sur-"render by said railroad company or "any of its stockholders of any right "to begin and maintain an action for "the recovery of money or damages "on account of the misappropriation "of the money, funds, or property of "said company by its officers, agents, "or employés." That is where DAVID LAMAR comes in. Of course, the Attorney General is not contracting anybody out of his rights to damages, but the Wolf is uncommonly sensitive on that point, and as an outside member of both Houses of Congress, consulting and co-operating with investigating committees and harriers of the corporations, he was naturally on the spot to look out for his private interests.

WHAT WILL THE MEXICANS DO?

The controlling thought of every humane American, when Mexico is the subject, is not concerned with the details of matters at present in dispute, but with the broad question of how the restoration of peace and lawful government, which is undoubtedly the desire of the really influential citizens of the republic, is to be accomplished. That the initiative must be taken in Mexico and by Mexicans, and not, as Mr. KAHN of California said in a speech in the House of Representatives yesterday, by a combination of the United States Government with those of certain South American republics, is the general agreement. The Mexican people in this stage of their history ought to be able to put their own premises in order. The spectacle of three or four million intelligent people, who know how to conciliate their uneducated kindred and to lead them, supinely submitting to the ineffective rule of one old soldier and a few inconsiderable bureaucrats, while a large part of their territory is dominated and its inhabitants terrorized by a ferocious bandit, is both saddening and preposterous.

The plan to obtain the co-operation of Argentina, Brazil, and Chile in a movement to promote peace in Mexico was originally conceived a year or more ago by Mr. CHARLES H. SHERRILL, formerly our Minister in Argentina, and it received some favorable comment. But it would establish a dangerous precedent, while attempted mediation of any sort at this time would arouse needless suspicions in Mexico. We still have hopes that no sort of mediation will be necessary, that the Mexican citizens will discover how to silence the malcontents in their country and find a way to peace.

The announcement that CARRANZA, who has been so strangely silent in a serious crisis, has dispatched a messenger to HUERTA to make overtures of peace, though it may be as ill-founded as most of the other rumors of happenings in Mexico, is extremely interesting. Surely CARRANZA, if he is the man he has been represented to be, must do something to rid himself of responsibility for the lawless doings of VILLA. No hope for peace in Mexico, or the establishment of any sort of stable Government, can be placed in VILLA. On the other hand, the plight of the old Dictator at the capital is such that he might fairly be expected to seize a good opportunity to get rid of his heavy burden with honor. But whatever is to be done for the common good in Mexico must be done, not by one or two men, but by many intelligent citizens, acting in harmony. Just at this moment the important question is what they are going to do, not what the United States or any European nation is going to do. For nothing is clearer than that something must be done.

NEXT FALL'S DIRECT PRIMARIES.

GOV. GLYNN and Senator MURTAUGH have said that they favored the plan to convert the first registration day next Fall into a convenient voting day for ousting Mr. MURPHY in the direct primaries; to make the primary districts coterminous with the election districts, so that election watchers of both parties may be present to prevent fraud, and to send specimen ballots to all the voters five days before the primary and regular elections, to the end that they may decide deliberately on their choice of candidates.

That is the plan of the National Democratic Club, patterning after the Wilson direct primary law in New Jersey. It is economical. It saves the expense of a separate primary election. It will bring out a much larger vote, as New Jersey's experience shows. Mr. GLYNN and Mr. MURTAUGH have both approved the plan. Will they not act to bring it to a vote in the Senate?

A MAN OF THE PAST.

A dozen years or more have elapsed since Sir JOHN TENNIEL, in the presence of representatives of the arts and professions in England assembled at a banquet in his honor, announced his retirement. His name in to-day's obituary notices must strike the majority of newspaper readers as that of a historical personage with which the present age has no concern, a Victorian character, in short, whose contemporaries passed away before the activities of the present generation began. In the last generation, however, he often touched American sensibilities in his Punch cartoons, especially during the war between the States, and some of his pictorial interpretations of notable incidents in European politics are well remembered here. Undoubtedly he lacked much of the rich humor of two of his famous predecessors on the staff of Punch, RICHARD DOYLE and JOHN LEECH, but the illustrator of "Alice's Adventures in Wonderland" and "Through the Looking Glass" easily shared honors with LEWIS CARROLL, and as long as those two masterworks of invention and drollery survive, the admirable pictures of the March Hare and the Hatter, the Mockturtle and the Walrus and the Carpenter will come to mind.

In his long connection with Punch, dating from the middle fifties of the last century and lasting until 1901, TENNIEL exerted an appreciable and wholesome influence on the thought and opinion of his fellow-countrymen. In many of those years he worked side by side with GEORGE DU MAURIER, who was in some way a successor of both LEECH and CHARLES KEENE as a social satirist. But DU MAURIER was a man of more varied talents than any of Punch's other famous artists, and even if he had not written "Trilby" he would have enjoyed a measure of fame throughout the world much larger than TENNIEL'S. Nevertheless, Sir JOHN richly deserved the honors his country had bestowed upon him.

BROOKLYN'S CIVIC CENTRE.

It is a pleasure to take notice that the esteemed Judges of Kings County have met the expectations of their fellow-citizens. A little while ago they were blocking the way to a civic improvement of city-wide importance, and upon which the entire borough has set its heart. The Judges had a lawful right to say where and how their courts should be lodged, and they selected a site the borough would have been glad to see them have if it could have afforded it, and if a better use could not be made of the money the borough could afford.

The planners of the borough's civic centre had devised a plan combining the new borough buildings with the improvement of the Brooklyn Bridge terminal, and bettering an entire section of the city instead of destroying larger tax values in a part of the city not suited for the Court House so well as the present site. The Judges have recognized this and have reconsidered their decision. The new court buildings are to be built on land the city now owns, and are to be built as wanted. The total cost will be millions less, and the present demands are moderation itself.

The plan of which this is a part is the biggest and best thing in Brooklyn's recent history. The Judges have the distinction of sharing with other leading citizens the credit of the plan which their action makes possible, and which they were in a false position in obstructing.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Why Doesn't the Colonel Speak Out?

In arguing for the passage of his police bills, Mayor MITCHEL presents with characteristic vigor and eloquence several reasons why, in his opinion, they are meritorious and needful. All of these reasons, however, can be worked down to one, or to ornaments and embroideries on it—the reason that if the courts be deprived of the power to review police dismissals Col. GOETHALS will accept appointment as Police Commissioner.

That, really, is why the Legislature is asked to change the law, and it explains such support other than the Mayor's as the bills have received. But the situation is curiously complicated by the fact that nobody except Col. GOETHALS himself knows, and nobody except the Mayor claims to know, whether or not he would take the place even if the conditions which he suggested were created.

To be sure, the Colonel has written one letter to the Mayor on the subject and another to the Secretary of War. These, to most of us, seemed much more than to intimate that the Colonel views acceptance of the New York Police Commissionership only as a remote, very remote, possibility. Yet Mayor MITCHEL proclaims the contrary view, and confidently asserts that, if he can get his laws through, New York will have, and soon, at the head of its Police Department the one man who can cure all its evils.

Hardly any price would be too much to pay for that, and nobody doubts that Col. GOETHALS has great executive ability or fears the use he would make of large powers, but—will he come here? Should doubt on that point continue much longer, people may begin to say that the Colonel is allowing a use of his name that is at least indelicate for the purpose of influencing legislation, and if, after the legislation were obtained, he did not take the place, even harsher things might be said of his failure to clear up the uncertainty betimes.

There are rumors of private announcements by him to friends that he has no intention of becoming our Police Commissioner. If that is true, the public has something very much like a right to know it; if it be not true, the likeness to a right to know that is equally close.

Poet and Man of Affairs.

That ALFRED NOYES is a poet of unusual ability and true inspiration has been seen and said by so many and such competent critics that to deny or even to doubt his claim to fame would be to confess ignorance and inappreciation, and those to whom his verse does not make a particularly strong appeal—in whom it aroused more of respect than of enthusiasm for his powers—should remain modestly silent until their prayers for clearer vision have been answered. Even those, however, who are coldest to the poetry of Mr. NOYES must credit him with taking himself and his art with a seriousness at once wise and modest, and must congratulate him on the success with which he has demonstrated that the poet need not be a man with a grievance against his contemporaries.

For Mr. NOYES without writing down to any market—nobody charges him with doing that—has made poetry pay and pay well. A great number of people have bought his published poems, and a great many more have parted with the wonted box-office tribute in order that they might hear him read from his own works and talk about those of other bards. No starveling who sings from a cold garret is he, and he has not felt obliged or been impelled to advertise his devotion to the Muses by neglecting either the tailor or the barber. A poet when he writes, he is distinctly the competent man of business when he sells his verses, and that he possesses humor is shown by his grave advice to other poets that they maintain the honor of the profession by insisting on higher prices than they now get.

Now it is reported that Mr. NOYES has become a professor of, or lecturer on, literature at Princeton, a position which will add to his income, confirm his fame, and in nowise interfere with the production of such masterpieces as he may have in mind. He is, therefore, a poet honored abroad as at home. His reputation has become international while he is still a young man, and it promises to grow for many a year to come.

In all this there is something highly consoling to the public, so accustomed to hear itself scolded for its indifference to poetry and its maltreatment of poets. Mr. NOYES can have no complaints of us to make, and, as he now and then gives a thought or two himself to the dollar and the getting thereof, he will not hold it a crime that the rest of us do the same thing. He is living evidence that our pursuit of money is not continuous or exclusive.

Women and Men and Money.

When Mrs. CHARLOTTE PERKINS GILMAN discusses a question, she can, of course, utilize the liberty accorded to her sex in our surprising day and use words more simple and direct than a masculine commentator could safely venture even to quote. He must employ the softening veil of paraphrase, though it involve the danger of inaccuracy, and say she says that in matters of the heart money counts for more with women than with men. Daring much and getting a little nearer to her exact language, she says that men make money to get love, while women make love to get money.

By this she means, apparently, not to bring any charge of gross venality against either men or women in general, but merely that the man works and earns in order that he may have the joys and comforts of a properly populated and equipped home, and that the woman, because of her comparative helplessness and incompetence, economically, must, or at least does, consider more than he, in choosing or accepting a mate, the candidate's ability as a provider.

There is certainly something in this theory. Of course there are men, as there are women, who consciously and deliberately marry for money, but they are not many, in this country at least, and they are the objects of frankly expressed contempt. Women, if the mercenary motive be not too clear, escape almost without criticism, and only in especially obnoxious cases is it at all severe.

Can it even be questioned that of two men of about equal personal merit, the one with the more money to spend in conducting a courtship is the more likely to succeed? He can best prove his devotion in half a hundred pretty and innocent ways.

Minister Williams at Athens.

In his brief address to King Constantine when he was received by the King on Feb. 3 to present his credentials as American Minister to Greece, Mr. George Fred Williams spoke of the great numbers of patriotic Greeks who had returned there from this country to take up arms in the service of their Government, and said that "the United States are proud that these men have been loyal to their fatherland in its time of trial and would join your Majesty in reverent sorrow over the graves of the brave men who have found on Greek soil their everlasting home." King Constantine in his reply expressed with a good deal of feeling his sense of gratitude for the American Minister's reference to the American Greeks who had fallen in war.

The leading Athenian daily newspaper, The Embros, in its account of the reception of Mr. Williams said that his address to the King "betrayed a feeling of sincere philhellenism and a nobility of sentiment in which is mirrored the whole history of that most liberty-loving of all nations, America."

Zoe Anderson Norris.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Although I had known the late Zoe Anderson Norris for a number of years, I seldom met her except at those bohemian gatherings in which she so delighted. Over these the Black Shadow is not supposed to brood, yet she often spoke to me of her passing, and always in such a serious spirit that I invariably offered to write her an obituary poem which she would consider quite good enough to print in her East Side Magazine. She would laugh then, as she could always laugh, and say that in the circumstances she would have to take my word for it. To me it meant only the common trifling of the thoughtless, but it may have had a deeper meaning to her. To all who knew her it has a solemn significance now, and I offer these lines in remembrance:

IN MEMORIAM.

Zoe Anderson Norris, Died Feb. 13, 1914.

The weary and the worried soul, at rest at last.
Has from earth's darkness to the Great Light passed,
Quickly, easily, and unafraid.
At last her heavy burden has been laid
Upon the strong and willing One who stands
Waiting to receive with outstretched hands
The burdens He has thought it best
To lay on those He loveth, that the rest,
Which follows, may be sweeter. 'Neath the Cross
She sleeps to waken never more to pain or loss.

W. J. LAMPTON.
New York, Feb. 24, 1914.

Cruel Drivers Unpunished.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read Mr. Henry Bruere's letter relative to the inefficiency of the police force and its almost unlimited possibility for good if properly directed. Its inadequacy during the present traffic conditions cries aloud.

Why cannot the police be compelled to see and prevent the cruelty that is practiced toward the horses, which is a shame to a civilized or Christian community? They have the law on their side, and drivers will heed them if they can only be made to exercise their authority. But they are not to be found where there is need; and when found and dragged reluctantly to the scene of the trouble, they exercise hardly more intelligence or humanity than the brutal owners or drivers whom owners employ. The law permits any one to drive a horse, whether competent or not.

M. M. H.
New York, Feb. 24, 1914.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S HONORABLE COURSE

Would Square This Country's Attitude as a Peacemaker with the Nations That Will Use the Panama Canal.

By OSCAR S. STRAUS,

Ex-Secretary of Commerce and Labor and Member of Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague.

Observe good faith and justice toward all nations. * * * It will be worthy of a free, enlightened, and at no distant period, a great nation, to give mankind the magnanimous and too novel example of a people always guided by an exalted justice and benevolence.

* * * * * * * * * *

If the promises we make in such matters (treaties) are debatable, I, for one, do not care to debate them. I think the country would prefer to let no question arise as to its whole-hearted purpose to redeem its promises in the light of any reasonable construction of them, rather than debate a point of honor.

The first quotation is from Washington's Farewell Address; the second is from President Wilson's letter giving his opinion with regard to the question of canal tolls. It is his interpretation of our obligation under the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty of 1901, which was entered into "to facilitate the construction of a ship canal to connect the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans." Washington, at the approaching close of his term as President, outlined for the American people a chart by which the Ship of State should be guided; Wilson, imbued by the spirit of Washington, is urging his countrymen to rise above petty advantage and partisanship and place national honor above all else. The President shows not only wisdom as a statesman, but political courage in not permitting questions of partisanship to cloud his high sense of our international obligations.

The question is momentous, not because it involves material interests which are in fact trifling, but because it involves the international character of the nation. In 1850, at the request and upon the initiation of the United States, a treaty was entered into with Great Britain, known as the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, by which both nations stipulated that neither would obtain or maintain for itself any exclusive control over the Isthmian Canal. The contracting parties further agreed in the event that a canal should ever be constructed, that they would guarantee its neutrality. The American negotiators, in urging the making of the treaty, said to Lord Palmerston that "the United States would not, if they could, obtain any exclusive right or privileges in a great highway (that is, canal or railroad) which naturally belonged to all mankind." In the eighth article of that treaty it is agreed: "It is always understood by the United States and Great Britain that the parties constructing or owning the same shall impose no other charges or conditions of traffic thereupon than the aforesaid Governments shall approve of as just and equitable, and that the same canals or railways be open to the citizens and subjects of the United States and Great Britain on *equal terms.*"

It was the dream of centuries to unite the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans by a ship canal through the Isthmus. When the United States, impelled by a manifest necessity, directed its attention toward joining the two coasts by a canal through the Isthmus, it found Great Britain in possession of the eastern end of the Nicaragua Canal right, which was generally believed to be the most available passage. Accordingly, the United States sought to conclude a treaty with Great Britain by which she should renounce the advantages she had and admit the United States to equal control and participation with her in a canal across the Isthmus. Out of this purpose arose the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty.

In the Summer of 1912 Congress passed a bill fixing the tolls to be paid for passing through the canal, and added a section which exempted American coastwise vessels from paying tolls. After an interval of several months Great Britain presented to the Government of the United States a protest against the exemption of American coastwise vessels, upon the ground that such an exemption is inconsistent with the provision of the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty that the canal shall be open to vessels of all nations on terms of *entire equality.* In this protest Sir Edward Grey recognizes that, as the United States has become the practical sovereign of the canal, Great Britain does not question its title to protect it; and after presenting the reasons why the exemption from tolls of American coastwise vessels is in direct violation of the treaty, expresses Great Britain's readiness to submit the question to arbitration.

It was hoped when the bill of 1912 was passed, which contained the provision exempting American coastwise vessels from tolls, that President Taft, who had contributed so much to the promotion of international arbitration which has its chief reliance upon international good faith, would veto this bill, and a general disappointment was felt when he declined to do so.

The United States for the past hundred years has been foremost among the nations in promoting international arbitration. In 1874 both the Senate and the House passed resolutions recommending the conclusion of arbitration treaties "so that war may cease to be regarded as a proper form of trial between nations." Resolutions to the same effect were adopted by the Senate and House in 1888. In pursuance of these and like resolutions Secretary Hay, in 1903, concluded treaties of arbitration with France and Great Britain, and invited the leading powers of the world to join with the United States in similar treaties. The treaties made by Mr. Hay not being found satisfactory by the Senate, Mr. Root, when he became Secretary of State, succeeded in modifying these treaties with the assent of the other countries of the world, and with that modification he and his successors concluded twenty-five of these treaties of arbitration.

When Woodrow Wilson became President he found our country, to put it mildly, in a humiliating position, not only in regard to the question growing out of the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty, but in respect to the twenty-five or more treaties of arbitration we had entered into with the leading nations of the world. Instead of our either taking action to repeal the tolls-exempting section of the Panama act or accepting Sir Edward Grey's proposal to arbitrate the construction of the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty, the Senate took no action to confirm the new arbitration treaties with Great Britain and some twenty-four other countries, which had been negotiated to replace the former ones, which had expired by limitations. Within the past few days, under the urgent recommendation of the President, the Senate has confirmed eight of the renewed arbitration treaties. With a statesman's foresight and a high regard for our national honor he is using the full power of his great intellect in inducing Congress to reconsider and, in the light of calm deliberation, repeal the section of the Panama act exempting our coastwise shipping from the payment of tolls. To me it appears not only unjust, but a humiliation for the American people, that Senators in Congress intimate, if they do not directly charge, that the President is acting as the subservient instrument of the transcontinental railways in his effort to save our country's honor, by his advocating the repeal of the Panama tolls-exemption provision, in accordance with the spirit, if not the very letter, of our international obligation under the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty.

This is not a question of yielding to Great Britain or to any other nation; it is yielding to a high sense of righteousness; it is yielding to the plain dictates of our national honor, not only for international reasons, but for our own self-respect. The considerations involved are not ony momentous, but of the very highest importance in upholding the reputation of our country and its character among the nations of the world; in sustaining the far-reaching effect of our great achievements, as the foremost among the nations in promoting international arbitration. But it will be said, as it has already been urged, by prominent Democratic Senators and Representatives, that the Administration is committed by the platform of the Democratic Party to the tolls-exemption provision, regardless of our international obligations under the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty. It is gratifying that the President is receiving the fullest support of Root and Lodge and other Senators and Representatives, irrespective of party. Now is the time for the public sentiment of the country, for the peace societies and other organizations which stand for international peace, for arbitration, for good relations with the nations of the world, to support the President. Especially is this important, in view of Senator Chamberlain's statement, which appeared in the public press on Washington's Birthday, that "the consensus throughout the United States sustains the view that there is no sound basis for the argument that the law violates any treaty obligations."

In conclusion let me draw attention to one of the closing passages in the admirable speech of Senator Root, on "The Obligations of the United States as to Panama Canal Tolls," delivered in the Senate on Jan. 21, 1913, wherein he says: "Are we ready now to admit that our country, that its Congresses and its Presidents, have all been guilty of false pretense, of humbug, of talking to the galleries, of fine words to secure applause, and that the instant we have an interest we are ready to falsify every declaration, every promise, and every principle? But we must do that if we arrogantly insist that we alone will determine upon the interpretation of this treaty and will refuse to abide by the agreement of our treaty of arbitration."

OSCAR S. STRAUS.

Cruelty at Cairo.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

To those who are about to visit Egypt I commend the following extract from a letter written there on the 2d inst. by an American traveler:

I am sorry to say that there has been an enormous increase in whipping; during the recent religious feast of Bairam each cab driver has treated himself to a new and especially fiendish whip, and it is never idle. In two hours to-day I reported twenty-two cases of furious whipping; the least was worse than anything I have seen, outside of Egypt and Jerusalem, for many years. At 1 o'clock this morning the sound of the whipping, through closed windows and in a back room, was so bad that I dressed myself and went out to try to make some arrests.

The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals in Cairo is doing excellent work, but like all foreign organizations of the kind is much crippled for lack of funds. It can be reached through ex-Judge E. L. Moseley, 5 Sharia Kasr-el-Nil, Cairo, an English resident who devotes many hours of each day to trying personally to mitigate the terrible sufferings of the poor beasts of Egypt. A word to the humane traveler is sufficient.

S. R. TABER.
Old Point Comfort, Feb. 23, 1914.

Fernando Wood's Park Services.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

At the recent dedication of that perpetual tribute to the memory of the late Mayor Gaynor, the Gaynor Memorial Park, I observed that only one past Mayor was represented. This was the Hon. Fernando Wood, who was honored by being presented in living effigy by a young man specially chosen for his physical resemblance to the man whom many New Yorkers insist was the greatest Chief Executive this city has ever had. Inquiry of official sources as to why no other Mayor was acknowledged on this occasion was met by the response that Mayor Wood was the only one who deserved the honor, in that his name would go down to posterity as the great locator and fosterer of the city's original park plans. To him certainly belongs all the credit for the preservation of that great domain, Central Park, to the people. Just what this has meant for the past two generations to a city swarming with poor and foreigners it needs but a moment's consideration to realize. The existence of Central Park has contributed as much as any other one thing to the growth and greatness of this metropolis.

JOSEPH LEWIS FRENCH.
New York, Feb. 23, 1914.

Women's News Fairly Treated.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

For myself, and for a large number of women who stand with me, may I express our appreciation of the fair and dignified treatment given by THE TIMES to our two feminist meetings held at Cooper Union on Feb. 17 and 20?

We are glad to recognize that THE TIMES has advanced beyond those papers which still continue the ancient, cheap and flippant method of handling all meetings which are conducted by women.

I am told that THE TIMES is an anti paper. If this is true you deserve all the more credit for giving a square deal to our side. Please realize that I am speaking for many women, not for myself alone.

MARIE JENNY HOWE.
New York, Feb. 24, 1914.

A DEFENSE OF FEBRUARY.

Sprightly little February
Smiling comes along,
A month not often heard of
In story or in song.

Of her in all our poems
Is nothing found of worth,
Although one might expect it,
Because it brings the birth

Of Washington and Lincoln
And good Saint Valentine,
Myself and many others
Whose names less brightly shine.

Of song she's surely worthy,
This month of smallest bills,
When holidays are doubled
And cupids speak their wills.

And see the wisdom of her:
She knows she hinders Spring,
That while she stays among us
Its poets cannot sing.

And being disagreeable
In many weather ways,
She has the sense to tarry
But eight and twenty days.

ADA STOWELL WATTERS.

MR. CARNEGIE SEES BRIGHT SKIES AHEAD

No Country, the Ironmaster Says, Travels at a Uniform Pace.

HE WOULD CUT LIVING COST

Prophesies the Day When the Poor May Buy Life's Necessities at Cost.

Andrew Carnegie takes an optimistic view of economic and industrial conditions. Discussing the situation Mr. Carnegie said in an interview in The Evening Sun yesterday:

"No country travels ahead at a uniform pace. They all have their periods of prosperity and depression. But no country in the world has such prospects as our own republic. Because our people are accustomed to good times, they take very poorly any relaxation from prosperity.

"Our exports and imports show the situation clearly. Especially have we cause for rejoicing in the fact that we have been exporting nearly $1,500,000 worth of goods daily, partly manufactured goods, instead of the large grain exports which we formerly sent abroad. This condition will not abate, it will go on increasing, because, having a great home market for these articles, we are bound also to create a foreign market."

Mr. Carnegie said that in his opinion the reduction of the tariff had nothing to do with the present stagnation of business.

"In the very nature of things," Mr. Carnegie continued, "there is always an effective tariff against the foreigner who sends goods into our country. He has to pay freight across the ocean, and when his goods arrive he has to pay a commission to the houses which dispose of them. On the other hand, we shall find in a very short time that the reduction of the tariff will benefit the American exporter."

Mr. Carnegie said that he had been considering seriously the problem of reducing the cost of living for the poor.

"I have heard of poor people buying coal in small quantities—by the bushel or scuttle," he said. "It costs them about three times as much as it does the consumer who is able to buy it by the wagonload. The same thing is true of other needed articles. Some day in the near future we shall have places where such necessities are sold at cost and not for profit."

"Will the Government do this?" Mr. Carnegie was asked.

"No, not necessarily. Philanthropists will organize the stations and manage them."

Mr. Carnegie said that he did not believe that such a plan would be distasteful to persons of independent nature.

"People have brains enough to accept things in the spirit in which they are offered," he said, "especially when they come to know the kind of men behind such an enterprise."

Co-operative buying also he thought would reduce the high cost of living for working people.

"There is one such organization of consumers in Holland," he said, "and its membership is very large and is constantly growing. Every one who has had an opportunity to observe its workings concedes that a wonderful difference has been made in the cost of goods to its members.

Mr. Carnegie said that he had written a number of articles on world peace for various publications and remarked with pride that he had received a check for one of his articles. He insisted that the situation in Mexico was not so grave as to render impossible a peaceful solution of the difficulty.

"While there is life, there's hope," he said, "but I wish that we had never had anything to do with Mexico in this crisis. We should permit the Mexican people to choose whom they want for President. 'Hands off,' is my motto. Experience proves that when a stranger interferes in a quarrel between a man and his wife the interloper generally gets the worst of it. Interference is offensive to both parties embroiled in the original quarrel. President Wilson is doing his very best, and we must not do or say anything to restrict his freedom to judge. He is in a position to know better than any one else what is practicable or impracticable. So far he has been most judicious in waiting patiently.

"Great Britain and other nations are behaving very well toward us. The President stands firm—'Hands off.' I am hoping that it will be possible for him to maintain this policy to the very end."

Mr. Carnegie said that he was as keenly interested in recent natural phenomena as in the Mexican situation.

"Our earth has been subjected," he said, "to unusual commotions—volcanoes, whirlwinds, excessive frosts, and in some parts drenching rains. Even in China the rivers have risen beyond their high-water marks. We have had several shocks of earthquake here in New York."

NO MONEY FOR "7 SISTERS."

New Jersey Can't Enforce the Law Wilson Had Passed.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 26.—Attorney General Wescott has no funds to enforce the famous "Seven Sisters" anti-trust laws, which President Wilson, when Governor, had passed by the Legislature. This plea of no appropriation was Mr. Wescott's reply to-day to the attack on the "Seven Sisters" by Assemblyman Richards of Atlantic City, Republican minority leader. Mr. Wescott also made known that there are pending in his office two complaints of alleged violations of the "Seven Sisters," the only complaints received since the enactment of the laws one year ago.

"But in each instance," said Mr. Wescott, "it appears that the statements furnished by the complainants are not sufficient either for a proper determination of the actual existence of the alleged violation, or to serve as the foundation for any information. If the Legislature sees fit to appropriate funds for the use of this department in the prosecution of this work, it will relieve this department from the necessity of relying upon individual effort to secure information as evidence."

KERN HITS AT NEWSPAPERS.

Objects to Publication of News of Senate Secret Sessions.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—Senator Kern of Indiana is much concerned at the efficiency with which the public press reports the secret proceedings of the executive sessions of the Senate. In one of the secret sessions Mr. Kern introduced a resol

REMBRANDT HEAD SELLS FOR $36,000

"Portrait of Old Man" Brings Top Price at First Session of Griscom Art Dispersal.

$25,000 FOR A REYNOLDS

John Crome Work Goes for $8,500 —Total of $130,495 Bid for Thirty-five Paintings.

Rembrandt's "Portrait of an Old Man" brought $36,000, the highest price of the evening at the opening session of the sale of the art collection of the late Clement A. Griscom of Philadelphia, at the Plaza last night, under the auspices of the American Art Galleries. It went to the Kleinberger Galleries. The picture was started at $10,000 and went up with steady bids by thousands.

The painting at one time was in the Lohr collection in Leipsic, and had previously been owned by Dr. Martin Schubert of Munich.

The portrait is that of a rugged old man with a heavily wrinkled face and thin gray hair. There is a narrow white ruff inside his official robe of rich red velvet, and he wears a heavy gold and jeweled chain with a pendant.

Sir Joshua Reynolds's "The Countess of Rothes" brought the second highest price, going to Bernet, Agent, for $25,000. This started at $5,000 and went up quietly by thousands to the selling price. It shows the nearly full-length view of a woman seated under a tree. The hair is brushed smoothly back from the face, the slightly décolletté gown is of rose and over the upper part is black lace with falls of white lace over the skirt and sleeves.

"The Thatched Cottage on the Moors," by John ("Old") Crome, won third place, and will go back to Philadelphia. It was purchased for $8,500 by the Rosenbach Company of that city. Other pictures going to the same firm were "An Interior With Figures: Courting," by Molenaer, which brought $2,100; Constable's "Hampstead: A Storm," $1,600; "Head of An Old Woman," by an unknown German artist, $1,525, and "Portrait of a Burgomaster with a Wineglass in His Hand," $3,200.

Three Dutch pictures will return to Holland. They were purchased by A. Preyer of The Hague. These were a "Forest Scene," Van Ruisdael, which brought $2,800; Jongkind's "Zalm Haven, Rotterdam," and the beautiful little Josef Israels's "Returning from the Boats," a young boy wading to shore with his little sister on his back.

Following is a full list of the pictures sold, with names of artists, buyers, and prices:

Dog—Sir Edwin Landseer; Delafield	$250
Descent from the Cross (panel)—Correggio; Mrs. Cora G. Moses	120
Virgin and Child and an Angel (panel)—Early Italian school; Prof. V. S. Simkhovitch	500
The Old Man's Story—George Morland—Williams	525
An Interior with Figures—Courting—Jan Miense Molenaer; Rosenbach Co.	2,100
Holy Family (panel)—Fiori da Urbino; Miss E. R. Wellington	650
The Grand Canal at the Ducal Palace, Venice—Canaletto; A. A. Healy	1,000
Hampstead—A Storm—Constable; Rosenbach Co.	1,600
Head of an Old Woman—Unknown German artist; Rosenbach Co.	1,525
Duchess of Portsmouth—Sir Peter Lely; Bernet, agent	825
Portrait of a Lady with Ruff (panel)—Michel Janszen van Miereveld; Bernet, agent	3,000
Portrait of Miss Morris—Francis Cotes; A. S. Josephs	3,400
Portrait of Henry Fullerton, Esq.—Sir Henry Raeburn; Seaman, agent	3,000
Portrait of Lady Spencer Churchill—John Hopper; Seaman, agent	4,300
Portrait of a Man—Sir Thomas Lawrence; Seaman, agent	1,550
Portrait of a Lady (panel)—Frans Pourbus the younger; Bernet, agent	1,600
Portrait of a Burgomaster with a Wineglass in His Hand—Van der Helst; Rosenbach Co.	3,200
Portrait of an Old Man (panel)—Rembrandt; Kleinberger Galleries	36,000
Portrait of a Nobleman—Frans Hals; Williams	1,900
The Countess of Rothes—Sir Joshua Reynolds; Bernet, agent	25,000
Lot and His Wife and Daughters, accompanied by Two Angels, on the Point of Departure—Ferdinand Bol; Seaman, agent	1,400
The Thatched Cottage on the Moors—John ("Old") Crome; Rosenbach Co.	8,500
Rural Gossips—George Morland; C. B. Wood	2,500
Forest Scene—Van Ruisdael; A. Preyer	2,800
The Virgin Mary Kneeling, Adoration of a Diptych)—Andrea Previtali; Delafield	600
The Annunciation, (One Section of a Diptych)—Andrea Previtali; Seaman, agent	525
Mother and Child, ("The Pets")—Sir John Opie; Williams	1,500
Andromeda—Sir Anthony Van Dyck; Seaman, agent	3,200
Frances, Wife of Henry Robinson, Esq., and Son—Sir Thomas Lawrence; Bernet, agent	4,400
Still Life with Figures—Frans Snyders; Bernet, agent	4,400
Zalm Haven, Rotterdam (Panel)—Johann Barthold Jongkind; A. Preyer	1,050
Brother and Sister—Johann Simon Hendrik Kever; Williams	550
Returning from the Boats—Josef Israels; A. Preyer	3,550
A Cottage Interior—Bernardus Johannes Blommers; Bernet, agent	2,400
A Dutch Interior—Mother and Children—Bernard de Hoog; Williams	1,075

The returns for the thirty-five pictures sold were $130,495. The sale will be concluded this evening in the grand ballroom of the Plaza.

$5,600 FOR K'ANG-HSI JARS.

Third Day's Sale of Carvalho Collection of Porcelains Yields $29,831.

The third day's sale of blues and whites among the Chinese porcelains in the Carvalho sale at the American Art Galleries yesterday afternoon brought $29,831, a total to date of $46,997. A couple of K'ang-hsi palace jars, 36 inches high, with elaborate gilded bronze stands, archaic dragons in the designs of the jars, in rich cobalt blue, brought the highest price of the day, going to Lorenz, agent, for $5,600. A set of three massive temple jars, with mandarin covers, portraits of Mme. de Maintenon in different attitudes in the design, went to S. Chiat for $1,200. These were formerly the property of King William III. of Holland, and a duplicate trio is in the Dresden Museum.

A brilliant blue and white hawthorn ginger jar, (K'ang-hsi,) the cover of a later period, went to Kaldenberg for $2,100. Another paid $500 for a pair of blue and white globular bottle-shaped vases; Bernet gave $475 for a blue and white circular jar, with vermilion lacquer ring and carved teakwood cover, with a knob handle in the form of fruit flowers and the sacred fungus, and $400 for a tall temple jar with mandarin cover; also $640 for a tall, cylindrical, club-shaped vase, with an eagle, Fulion and "hundred antiques" in the design.

Lorenz paid $925 for a tall ovoidal vase, (Ch'ien-lung,) with pine trees and kylin, and Mrs. Frankfeld gave $320 for a tripleigourd-shaped vase, one garniture of three pieces, a pair of oviform jars with hat-shaped covers, and a double tier vase, went to H. A. Alsop for $780.

Decorated plates, bowls, and teapots, with pure white and other porcelains, will be in to-day's sale.

Dearborn-Bowers Engagement.

The engagement of Miss Margaret Bowers to Henry Dearborn of this city is announced. Miss Bowers is the daughter by a former marriage of Mrs. John A. Weekes of 46 West Forty-seventh Street. She was introduced to society last season before last, and has been very active in the younger set, appearing in many of the society amateur entertainments. Mr. Dearborn is the son of Mr. and Mrs. George S. Dearborn of 22 East Forty-seventh Street. He was graduated from Williams College last June. No date has been set for the wedding.

PHILHARMONIC CONCERT.

'Dante' Symphony Superbly Played Under Mr. Stransky's Direction.

At the Philharmonic Society's concert in Carnegie Hall last night the programme comprised Schumann's Overture, Scherzo and Finale, with Liszt's Symphony to Dante's "Divina Commedia," and between them three compositions for women's chorus, unaccompanied, sung by the St. Cecelia Club under the direction of Victor Harris.

The orchestra and the chorus united for the "Dante" symphony, which last night seemed just as much as ever to exist only for the moments at the end when they should do so. It was superbly played by the orchestra under Mr. Stransky's direction, the demand for a large volume of tone handled with dramatic force and intensity being perfectly met, with nothing lacking in the effects which contrasted with these.

In its solo numbers the St. Cecelia Club acquitted itself admirably, Margaret R. Lang's "Wind," for double chorus, eight parts, the most ambitious number and the most difficult, being very well sung.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mrs. James Speyer will open her house, 1,058 Fifth Avenue, this afternoon for the meeting of the Girls' Branch of the Public Schools Athletic League. There will be addresses by Dr. Gulick and Miss Elizabeth Burchenal and folk dances.

The sewing class that works for the Madonna Day Nursery will meet this morning at Miss Leary's residence, 1,032 Fifth Avenue.

Mrs. M. Orme Wilson entertained at dinner last night at her residence, 3 East Sixty-fifth Street.

Miss Eleanor Taylor of 19 East Sixty-fourth Street is sailing next Wednesday with Mrs. Guy Van Amringe, en route for Paris, where she will spend a couple of months with her mother, Mrs. Murray Taylor.

There was a meeting last night at the Waldorf-Astoria of the dancing class for young people not yet out, of which Mrs. J. Herbert Johnston, Mrs. Pierre Mali, Mrs. Robert Endicott, and Mrs. William G. Bates are patronesses.

Mr. and Mrs. Witherbee Black have taken a house at Grove Park, Asheville, N. C., for the Spring. The Duchess de Chaulnes and her small son, the Duke, have joined Mrs. Shonts and Miss Shonts at Edgemont Park, Asheville.

Society girls are to act as ushers at the afternoon concert on March 12 in aid of Chrystie Street House, to be given by the Symphony Club of New York at the Waldorf-Astoria.

Mr. and Mrs. Jacob H. Schiff accompanied by Miss Lillian D. Wald, will sail to-morrow for Jamaica, returning to New York about April 2. Last night Mr. and Mrs. Schiff gave a dinner for ex-President William H. Taft.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Stanwood Menken will give a supper and dance at their house, 34 West Fifty-second Street, on Sunday evening for a small party of friends, whom they will take earlier in the evening to the rehearsal of the French Dramatic Society at the Garrick Theatre.

Members of the Friday Night Club will meet this evening after the opera and the theatre at the Vanderbilt for supper and dancing.

Miss Louise La Salle will give a tea for Cyril Maude and Miss Maude this afternoon at her studio, 201 West Fifty-fourth Street.

Sir William Savoy, Capt. W. R. Bemish, and W. L. McCandlish of London, who are acting as judges at the Westminster Kennel Exhibition, are spending the week at the Biltmore.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles R. Smith of Philadelphia are at the Waldorf-Astoria for a visit.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Price Renshaw of 116 East Fifty-eighth Street are receiving congratulations on the birth of a daughter. Mrs. Renshaw was Miss Lilla B. Gilbert, daughter of Mrs. Cyril P. F. Dugmore, who was Mrs. H. Bramhall Gilbert before her recent marriage.

MISS LYDIA BUTLER TO WED.

Granddaughter of Author of "Flora McFlimsey" Engaged to M. Dwight.

Mr. and Mrs. William Allen Butler have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Lydia Coit Butler, to Maitland Dwight of New York and Morristown, a son of the Rev. Franklin B. Maitland Dwight and Mrs. Dwight of The Holt, Morristown, N. J. Mr. Dwight is a Princeton graduate, class of 1911, and was President of that class.

Miss Butler made her début two years ago. She has a younger sister, Miss Louise Tracy Butler, a debutante of this season. She also has three brothers, William Allen Butler, Jr., Lyman Collins Butler and Charles Terry Butler. The late William Allen Butler, who wrote the famous and much-quoted "Miss Flora McFlimsey," was her grandfather. Her mother was Miss Louise T. Collins.

No date has been mentioned for the wedding.

Miss Wight to Wed T. J. Grahame.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 27.—The engagement of Miss Anna M. Wight, daughter of Charles S. Wight, traffic manager of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and Mrs. Wight of Baltimore, to Thomas J. Grahame of New York, son of the late Thomas J. Grahame and Mrs. Grahame, is announced. The wedding will take place in June. Miss Wight made her debut at the first Monday german a few seasons ago. She is a sister of Mrs. John W. Stovall of Stovall, Miss., of Earle C. Wight, editor of the Texas Times, Texas City, Texas, and of Orlando Wight of Baltimore. Mr. Grahame is a member of one of the Colonial families of Southern Maryland.

Mrs. Joseph T. Maclean Hostess.

Mrs. Joseph T. Maclean gave a small reception yesterday at her residence, 223 East Seventeenth Street, for Mrs. Ian Forbes-Robertson and her daughter, Mrs. Beatrice Forbes-Robertson Hale. Miss Matilda Brown presided at the tea table. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Carroll Beckwith, Mr. and Mrs. James Crenman, Miss Ida Tarbell, Frederick S. Dellenbaugh and Mrs. Harriet Otis Dellenbaugh, Chancellor Elmer Ellsworth Brown and Mrs. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Joel Barber, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney M. Colgate, Mr. and Mrs. John D. De Mille, Dr. Parker Syms and Mrs. Syms, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Nathan, the Rev. S. De Lancey Townsend and Mrs. Townsend, Mr. and Mrs. Donald Maclean, Mrs. Rhoda Holmes Nicholl, Mr. and Mrs. M. F. Marshall, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Marion Ward, Mr. and Mrs. William Macneven Purdy, Miss Welling, and Mr. and Mrs. Van Slyck.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

At a benefit performance of "The Things That Count," at the Playhouse Wednesday night, $2,500 was raised for the building fund of the annex to the Jewish Maternity Hospital on East Broadway.

Four hundred members of the Easton, Penn., Lodge of Elks will attend to-night's performance of "America" at the Hippodrome, a special Lehigh Valley train will bring the party to New York.

The Union News Company has selected "The Queen of the Movies" at the Globe Theatre for its annual theatre party to its representatives, who will gather here on Thursday, March 12. The entire orchestra floor has been taken.

Four hundred members of Greeley Camp of the Modern Woodmen of America, headed by Consul R. H. Hahn, will give a theatre party at Keith's Alhambra Theatre to-night.

The Associated Traveling Salesmen of New York have purchased the Colonial Theatre outright for next Tuesday night. After the performance they will give a supper and dance at the Hotel Majestic.

Next Thursday afternoon in the Empire Theatre the American Academy of Dramatic Arts will present four new one-act plays by English writers: "The Cheneryx," by Gladys Unger; "Jinny," by Githa Sowerby; "Womenkind," by Wilfrid Wilson Gibson, and "The Two Bold Knights," by Chester Bailey Fernald.

Louise Drew, daughter of John Drew, has been engaged to play the part of Ethel Halworth in "What Would You Do?" which will come to the Hudson Theatre next Monday evening. Miss Drew succeeds Edith Tabor. "What Would You Do?" is the work of August:n MacHugh.

MUSIC NOTES.

Jeanne Rowan, a young American pianist, will give her first piano recital here at Maxine Elliott's Theatre Sunday afternoon. Her programme includes a group of Chopin and another of Liszt's compositions, besides other numbers.

Thuel Burnham, an American piano teacher who has made Paris his field, arrived yesterday on the Olympic for a stay of two months in New York.

Mrs. Gladys Tolaferro Little, soprano, will sing at the Century Theatre Club this afternoon.

PUTNAM GRISWOLD, OPERA SINGER, DEAD

American Basso of Metropolitan Succumbs 16 Days After Appendicitis Operation.

DECORATED BY THE KAISER

Considered by German Critics the Greatest Foreign Interpreter of Wagnerian Roles.

Putnam Griswold, the American basso, member of the Metropolitan Opera Company, died early yesterday morning at Miss Alston's Sanitarium, 26 West Sixty-first Street. He was suddenly stricken with an acute attack of appendicitis in his apartment at the Hotel Majestic on Feb. 9, and was removed to the sanitarium, where he was operated upon on Feb. 10 by Dr. Robert G. Wylie. The operation revealed the fact that the appendix had burst and that the singer had a greatly aggravated case of appendicitis.

Mr. Griswold made his last appearance at the Metropolitan Opera House on Sunday evening, Feb. 8, apparently in the best of health.

Putnam Griswold was 38 years old and was born in Oakland, Cal. He began a business career, but found at the age of 22 that he had a voice and took up singing. He studied with Albert Randegger at the Royal College of Music, London, and with Jacques Bouhy of Paris. He first attracted attention here in the rôle of Gurnemanz with Henry W. Savage's production of "Parsifal," in English during 1904 and 1905. He had sung with success at Covent Garden, London, and the Royal Operas of Berlin and Munich, and had been twice decorated by the Kaiser.

He made his first appearance at the Metropolitan Opera House on Nov. 23, 1911, singing Hagen in "Götterdämmerung." His next rôle was King Mark in "Tristan und Isolde." He had sung at the Metropolitan every season since, the present being his third. He was to have sung Hans Sachs in London this Summer.

Mr. Griswold left a widow. The funeral services will take place to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock at the Broadway Tabernacle, Broadway and Fifty-sixth Street.

BERLIN MOURNS GRISWOLD.

Basso Sang for Five Years at the Royal Opera.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Feb. 26.—Putnam Griswold's death is much regretted here. The news arrived in a cablegram from the singer's stepdaughter, Mrs. Samuel Powers, wife of one of the International Harvester Company's officials in Germany.

Mr. Griswold had sung for five years in the Royal Opera in Berlin prior to his engagement at the Metropolitan in New York in 1911. He was considered by German critics the greatest foreign interpreter of Wagnerian rôles like Wotan, Hagen, and Hans Sachs. When he sang in a "Guest" engagement in Berlin last year in the presence of the Kaiser and Kaiserin, the King and Queen of England, and the Czar of Russia on the occasion of the marriage of the Kaiser's daughter, local papers declared him to be in the front rank among the great Wagnerians.

Reports received here early this week were that Mr. Griswold was recovering. He suffered an attack of appendicitis four or five years ago in the middle of a performance at the Royal Opera, but gamely finished his part, collapsing afterward in his dressing room. Many admirers and friends will cherish his memory in Germany.

ALMA GLUCK TO MARRY.

Prima Donna Announces Her Engagement to E. Zimbalist, Violinist.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 26.—Miss Alma Gluck, the prima donna, to-day announced that she was engaged to marry Efrem Zimbalist, Russian violinist and protégé of the late Joseph Fels. Zimbalist is now touring Russia. Miss Gluck said the marriage probably would be in June at the Fels home in London.

RECEPTION FOR MISS BORI.

Carle J. Blenner Shows His Portrait of Metropolitan Opera Singer.

Carle J. Blenner gave a reception yesterday afternoon at his studio, 58 West Fifty-seventh Street, for Miss Lucrezia Bori of the Metropolitan Opera Company, at which he showed his recently completed portrait of that artist. During the afternoon there was exhibition dancing by professionals, Miss Dorothy Masterton and Clifton Webb, of the maxixe and other new steps.

Mrs. Wm. E. Corey's Tea Dance.

Mrs. William E. Corey entertained a party yesterday afternoon at the tea dance in the Belvedere of the Hotel Astor. The prizes for dancing which were awarded by Mrs. Corey were won by Miss Bernice d'Evelyn and James Whitaker. The judges were Dr. C. Thayer Adams and W. J. Dickinson. There were about forty present.

Dramatic Students in Two Plays.

The students of the American Academy of Dramatic Arts and the Empire Theatre Dramatic School gave their fourth performance of the season yesterday afternoon at the Empire Theatre, presenting "The Constant Husband," a comedy in one act, by Cicely Hamilton, and "Broken Hearts," W. S. Gilbert's fairy play, in three acts. In the cast of "The Constant Husband" were Alfred Shirley, Virginia Cordelle, Hope Loring, and Lelice Sencion. In the longer play were Douglas MacLean, David Leonard, Olive Tell, Alma Tell, Genevieve Robinson, and Clara Thoman.

The Rev. Samuel Rolles Driver.

OXFORD, England, Feb. 26.—The Rev. Samuel Rolles Driver, Regius Professor of Hebrew at Oxford University and Canon of Christ Church, died here today, in his sixty-eighth year.

Prof. Driver was an authority on Hebrew. He took a leading part in the revision of the Old Testament. He had been regius professor since 1883, and for the same period was Canon of Christ Church. He was educated at Winchester College and New College, Oxford. Among the academic honors he attained were Pusey and Ellerton Hebrew scholar, 1866; first class in literae humaniores, 1869; Kennicott Hebrew scholar, 1876, and the Houghton Syriac prize in 1872. He received honorary degrees from Dublin, Glasgow, Aberdeen, and Cambridge Universities. Prof. Driver was the author of treatises upon Biblical and Hebrew topics.

Dr. Ralph Lyman Parsons.

Special to The New York Times.

OSSINING, N. Y., Feb. 26.—Ralph Lyman Parsons, A. M. and M. D., died at his home here this afternoon. Dr. Parsons was born July 30, 1828, at Prattsburg, N. Y. He was graduated from Amherst College in 1853, and four years later was graduated from the New York Medical College. Dr. Parsons was Medical Superintendent of the New York City Asylum for the Insane from 1865 to 1877. He held the same position in Kings County for the year 1877-78. In 1880 he came here and established a private sanitarium for persons suffering from mental and nervous diseases. He was a member of many medical societies.

TENNIEL, CARTOONIST, DEAD

Famous Punch Artist, Who Caricatured Lincoln, Was Aged 94.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—Sir John Tenniel, for many years the foremost British cartoonist, died to-day at his home, 52 FitzGeorge Avenue, Kensington W.

During the civil war Sir John Tenniel was the chief artist and cartoonist of Punch. Some of his cartoons depicting the leading figures in that American conflict were not always pleasing to the North and their sympathizers, particularly one which appeared in Punch on May 11, 1861, under the caption "President Abe. What a nice White House this would be if it were not for the blacks." It showed President Lincoln seated before an open fire out of which came a volume of smoke filled with soot represented by small black figures.

Following the Mason-Slidell incident came other cartoons which served to increase the feeling between the two countries. Lincoln was his favorite American subject for his cartoons, wherein he often depicted him as the "rail-splitter." When Lincoln was assassinated Tanniel hastened to make amends for his former caustic wit directed against him by drawing the cartoon "Britannia sympathizes with Columbia," protraying Britannia laying a wreath on the deathbed of the President. This cartoon was accompanied by verses written by Shirley Brooks. The verses began:

You lay a wreath on murdered Lincoln's bier.
You who with mocking pencil wont to trace
Broad for the self-complacent British sneer
His length of shambling limb, his furrowed face.

To later generations Tenniel was better known through his illustrations for the two books of Lewis Carroll, "Alice in Wonderland" and "Through the Looking Glass." He also illustrated "Lalla Rookh" and the "Ingoldsby Legends."

Tenniel was born in London in 1820. During the latter part of his life he became totally blind. In his youth he had lost the sight of one eye while engaged in a fencing bout with his father. He was a member of the Royal Institute of Painters in Water Colors. He had been a widower for many years.

It was in 1851 that Tenniel joined the staff of Punch, on the recommendation made for him by Douglas Jerrold, who had been attracted to the young artist by his illustrations for an edition of Aesop's Fables. Tenniel retired from Punch in 1901, when Joseph H. Choate, then Ambassador to England, spoke at the dinner given in honor of the fifty years' service of the artist. He had been knighted in 1893.

One of his latest and best remembered international cartoons was that illustrating the resignation of Prince Bismarck in 1889, which appeared under the title "Dropping the Pilot."

Dexter H. Walker.

Dexter H. Walker, member of the New York Stock Exchange, and for the greater part of his life a marine insurance adjuster for the United States Government, died yesterday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Thomas W. Lamar, 272 Hillside Avenue, Jamaica, Queens Borough. Mr. Walker was born at Hopkins, Mass., seventy-eight years ago. His father was a New York merchant, and it was his capital that founded the Adams Express Company, he having loaned Mr. Adams the money with which to start the business. Mr. Walker was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, but he never practiced his profession. Many years ago he made an effort to organize a Queens County Historical Society, but the plan failed. He helped his father to organize the Congregational Church of Woodhaven, and Walker Avenue in that village is named after the family.

Obituary Notes.

ALBERT F. HASTE, well known in Greenwich Village as the chum of Father Philip McGrath, the "fighting priest," died yesterday at his home, 323 West Eleventh Street, of Bright's disease. In the war on gangs and other west side evils Haste was the almost constant companion of the priest.

Dr. STORM WHITE, for the last six years connected with the Metropolitan Hospital pathological laboratory and a member of the staff, died yesterday. He was 57 years old. Dr. White was graduated from the New York Homeopathic Medical College and afterward studied in the Charcot Clinic in Paris.

Mrs. KATHERINE EVERETT FISHER, widow of William Bennett Fisher, died yesterday at her home, 127 East Fortieth Street. She was born in Marion, Ohio, sixty-five years ago, and had been a resident of this city for twenty years. Her husband was a retired banker and real estate operator in Manhattan and had large business interests in Ohio. Mr. Fisher died on Nov. 2, 1912. Mrs. Fisher is survived by a son, Henry Johnson Fisher, Vice President of the Crowell Publishing Company, and a daughter, Mrs. H. Le Roy Whitney of Morristown, N. J.

RUFUS KIMBALL, one of the editors of The Item of Lynn, Mass., died at his home there yesterday, aged 85 years. He established The Weekly Transcript at Lynn many years ago.

Capt. TELAH W. BOLAN, commander for twenty-two years of vessels in the marine service of the Standard Oil Company, died on Wednesday at his home in Bayonne, N. J., aged 51 years.

JAMES LAWRENCE, one of the largest stock raisers and farmers at Groton, Mass., died on Wednesday at his home there, aged 61 years. He was the nephew of William H. Prescott, the historian, and cousin of Bishop Lawrence of Boston and A. Lawrence Lowell, President of Harvard University.

JOHN H. POOLE, who was prominent in politics in Indiana fifteen years ago, died on Wednesday at Denver, Col.

Miss AMANDA M. MAY, temperance worker and collaborator with Neal Dow in the campaign which made a "dry State" of Maine, died on Wednesday at her home in Whittier, Cal. She participated in temperance work in many States and was with Col. John Sobieski when he organized the first Good Templars' Lodge in California. She was 86 years old and a member of the Friends' Church.

LEWIS SQUIRES, an attorney at 2 Rector Street, is dead of pneumonia at his home in Plainfield, N. J., aged 33 years. He was a graduate of the class of 1901 of Williams College and the Columbia Law School, 1904. For one year he represented the law firm of Warner & Johnson in Mexico. He was a member of the Williams College Club here, the Barnegat Hunting and Fishing Club, and the Park Club of Plainfield. He left his wife, who was Miss Jean Douglas.

JOHN SCANLON of Cohoes, N. Y., one of Albany's prominent lawyers, died yesterday. Mr. Scanlon was born in Clifton Park Sept. 15, 1872, and was admitted to the bar in 1898. He served as one of the Ashokan Dam Condemnation Commissioners.

CHARLES J. KUNERT, Vice President of the Steel-Drake Baking Company, died yesterday at his home, 163 Heyward Street, Brooklyn, from Bright's disease. He was born in Germany in 1873. Mr. Kunert was a member of the Brooklyn Lodge of Elks.

ALANSON S. HALL, multi-millionaire, and for many years prominent in South American affairs, died yesterday at his home at Broadmoor, Col. Mr. Hall was for several years American Consul at Rosario, Argentine Republic. He was born in Geneva, N. Y., Dec. 31, 1843.

Capt. A. D. LIMBURGER, veteran of the civil war and Past Commander of A. M. Wood Post, G. A. R., died suddenly yesterday morning at his home in Creedmoor, L. I., from heart disease. Capt. Limburger was 73 years old.

GARRET S. BERGEN, 69 years of age, and member of the old Bergen family that settled in Flatlands, died Wednesday at his home, 130 Kenilworth Place, Flatbush, from heart disease. He was an Elder of the Flatbush Dutch Reformed Church and left his widow and a son, Cornelius Bergen.

Mrs. EARLE C. BACON, wife of a consulting engineer, died on Wednesday at her home, 1,036 Bergen Street, Brooklyn, from diabetes. She was the daughter of Cornelius Wood Post, a descendant from the early settlers of Rockland County, N. Y. Mrs. Bacon was 68 years old.

BENJAMIN J. BODEN, book manufacturer and President of the firm of Quinn & Boden, died at his home in Westfield, N. J., on Wednesday. He was for many years Superintendent for Collier's Weekly and President of the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders.

Mrs. ELEANOR SAWYER CUMMINS, widow of Humphrey Yearsley Cummins, for fifty-five years an attorney in this city, is dead at her home, 413 Clinton Street, Brooklyn, aged 85 years.

Mrs. BARBARA MITCHEL, wife of Leonhard Mitchel, President of the Leonhard Mitchel Brewing Company, died Wednesday morning at her residence, 25 First Place, Brooklyn, from pneumonia. She was 65 years of age.

FRANK RIESER, assistant manager of Department 5 of Abram Wood's wool store of the American Woolen Company, died yesterday morning.

GEORGE F. ELLIOTT DEAD.

A Leading Brooklyn Lawyer and Prominent in Republican Politics.

George Frederick Elliott, one of the leading lawyers in Brooklyn, and for a long time active in Republican politics, died yesterday morning at his home 299 Clarmont Avenue, from cancer of the stomach. Mr. Elliott was head of the firm of Elliott, Jones & Fanning. He was born in Brooklyn, on Sept. 17, 1850. Mr. Elliott entered the law office of Gen. Philip S. Crooke and later that of Tracy, Catlin & Broadhead, where he prepared himself for the New York University Law School. He was graduated there as president of his class in 1873.

In 1879 he was appointed counsel to the Board of Health of Brooklyn, and while in this position he made a thorough revision of the sanitary code of the city. After leaving this office when the Democratic administration came into power, Mr. Elliott returned to his law practice. In 1892, Mr. Elliott accepted the Republican nomination for District Attorney, but was defeated.

Mr. Elliott was Chairman of the Republican Executive and the Legislative Committees for several years, and for nearly a quarter of a century he did great service as a stump speaker for his party. In 1895 he was counsel for the county government of Kings County. He married in 1885 Ella Pearl Whitmore, who survives him.

Mr. Elliott was a member of the Union League, Oxford, Young Men's Republican Clubs of Brooklyn, the Republican of Kings County and Union Republican Clubs, and was former President of the Law Enforcement Society.

THOMAS STURGIS.

Fire Commissioner, Who Removed Chief Croker, Dies in England.

Thomas Sturgis, who was appointed Fire Commissioner when Seth Low was elected Mayor in 1901, died on Wednesday at Eastbourne, England, aged 68 years. He was born here. At the close of his civil war service, during the latter part of which he served as an Assistant Adjutant General, he went to Cheyenne, Wyo., where he lived twenty years, engaged in stock raising and banking. He was a member of the State Senate there in 1882-83. Returning here in 1887, he established a building business.

Mayor Strong appointed Mr. Sturgis a member of the Civil Service Commission in 1896. Gov. Roosevelt appointed him a Trustee of the Elmira Reformatory in 1899. After his appointment by Mayor Low as Fire Commissioner Mr. Sturgis removed Chief Edward F. Croker as head of the uniformed force of the Department. The courts reinstated Croker. Mr. Sturgis had a long controversy with Controller Grout over the system of financial accounting between the city and the Fire Department.

Charles Calverley, Sculptor, Dies.

Charles Calverley, the sculptor, died on Wednesday at Essex Fells, N. J. He was born in Albany, N. Y., Nov. 1, 1833, of English parents. While a marble monument cutter his abilities were discovered by Erastus D. Palmer, Albany's famous sculptor. Mr. Calverley was elected an associate of the National Academy of Design in 1872, and three years later was made a full academican. His most highly praised busts are those of Lincoln, Horace Greeley, John Brown, Peter Cooper and Ellas Howe. His masterpiece is the bronze statue of Robert Burns in Washington Park, Albany. Mr. Calverley was a member of an art club formed before the civil war, which included in its membership George Boughton, Edward Gay, Homer Martin, James and William Hart, Richard Park and Launt Palmer, artists.

Admiral Krantz.

TOULON, Feb. 26.—The death occurred here to-day of Vice Admiral Jules François Emile Krantz, who was Minister of Marine in the French Cabinet on three occasions. He was 93 years old. He was active service in the navy from 1837 till 1896, and had a most distinguished career. He took part in the French-German war as Commander of the Ivry Fort, defending Paris. He wrote extensively on naval matters.

Francis J. R. Barry.

Francis J. R. Barry, Deputy Assistant Corporation Counsel, died yesterday at St. Vincent's Hospital, aged 32 years. Mr. Barry was the first President of St. Patrick's Alumni Society and a member of the La Salle Alumni, the Timothy D. Sullivan Association, and the Catholic Club. He held a degree from Manhattan College. Mr. Barry lived at 139 East Twenty-eighth Street.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Married.

LUDLOW—McKAIN.—On Thursday, Feb. 26, 1914, by the Rev. John Van Schaick, at the Church of Our Father, Washington, D. C., Mr. Lewis Walton Morris Ludlow of New York to Miss Harriet Katharine McKain, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George L. McKain of Salem, West Va. Salem and Parkersburg, West Va., papers please copy.

MILLS—HARRIS.—On Thursday, Feb. 26th, 1914, at the home of the bride, by the Rev. Thomas McCaudless, Ella Louisa, daughter of the late Jacob M. and Adelino R. Harris, to Edward Mills.

Westchester County.

LEE—WHEELER.—Feb. 25, Yonkers, Florence E. Wheeler to Robert N. Lee.

Died.

ALCOCK.—On Wednesday, Feb. 25, 1914, Ellen Alcock, beloved mother of Eveline V. Alcock and Mrs. C. H. Jolline. Funeral services at her late residence, 343 East 58th St. Friday evening at 8 o'clock. Interment Saturday, 10 o'clock.

ANDREWS.—At Fishkill, N. Y., Feb. 26, Caroline, daughter of the late John and Eliza Wolfe Conart, and widow of the late Henry Cotheal Andrews. Funeral services on Saturday, Feb. 28, at 2 P. M., Trinity Church, Fishkill, N. Y.

BACON.—In Brooklyn, N. Y., suddenly, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. G. W. Nichols, Jr., on Wednesday, Feb. 25, Irene S. de Baun, wife of Earle C. Bacon, in her 66th year. Services at 1,036 Bergen St., on Friday, Feb. 27, at 11 o'clock.

BARRY.—Francis J. R., at St. Vincent's Hospital. Funeral from Stoits Chapel, 123 East 18th St. Requiem mass will be offered on Saturday at 10 A. M. at St. Patrick's Old Cathedral, Mott and Prince Sts.

BARRY.—Francis J. R. Resolved, That the members of St. Patrick's Alumni Society deeply grieve at the loss of its late President and one of its most energetic and loyal members; and be it Resolved, That the members of St. Patrick's Alumni attend solemn requiem mass. MICHAEL J. CAMPBELL, President; WILLIAM J. BRODERICK, Secretary.

BODEN.—In Westfield, N. J., Benjamin, beloved husband of Nellie D. Boden, after a long illness, Feb. 25. Funeral from his late residence, 528 Lenox Av., Westfield, Saturday, Feb. 28, at 11 o'clock A. M. Carriages will meet the 9:45 A. M. train from foot of Liberty St.

BRONSON.—Thomas A., at the New York Yacht Club, on Feb. 24, 1914. Funeral services will be held at the Church of the Transfiguration, 29th St., near 5th Av., on Friday, Feb. 27, at 11 o'clock. Interment at St. Peter's Churchyard, Philadelphia, on the arrival of the 1 o'clock train from New York.

CALVERLEY.—Charles N. A., on Feb. 25, in his 81st year, at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Francis Byrne-Ivey, Essex Fells, N. J. Preliminary services private. Interment at Albany, N. Y. Notice of funeral later. Albany papers please copy.

CLARK.—On Feb. 25, 1914, at 816 West 33d St., Horace P., beloved husband of Mary Herrick Clark. Funeral service on Friday, Feb. 27, 1914, at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. George L. Brodhead, 144 West 58th St., at 11:30 A. M. Augusta (Ga.) and Burlington (Vt.) papers please copy.

CLARK.—On Feb. 24, at her late residence, 130 West 73d St., New York, Sophronia Westervelt, widow of the late George Clark. Funeral services at her residence, Friday, the 27th inst., at 11 A. M. Interment at convenience of the family.

CORWITH.—Suddenly, at Tarpon Springs, Fla., Sunday, Feb. 22, 1914, Annie V. Corwith, beloved wife of William B. Corwith, in the 56th year of her age. Funeral services will be held Friday afternoon, Feb. 27, at the late residence of the deceased, No. 75 Cathedral Av., Hempstead, L. I., at 2 P. M. Interment Saturday morning in family plot in Cypress Hills Cemetery. Conveyances will meet all those wishing to attend services at Hampstead Depot for train leaving Flatbush Av. station at 12:23 and Pennsylvania Station at 12:28.

DOYLE.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, Feb. 25, 1914, William J., beloved husband of Elizabeth Lawlor Doyle. Funeral from his late residence, 118 Fenimore St., Brooklyn, Saturday, Feb. 28, at 9:30 A. M., and thence to the Church of St. Francis Assisi, Nostrand Av. and Lincoln Road. Interment Holy Cross.

EG

KING GEORGE V. VIEWS AMERICAN BASEBALL---DE PALMA WINS VANDERBILT AUTO RACE

CUBAN PITCHER JOINS THE GIANTS

Palmero Gets Down to Work After Chief Meyers Introduces Him Around.

Special to The New York Times.

MARLIN, Tex., Feb. 26.—Among the participants in this afternoon's practice of the Giants was Emilio Palmero of Cuba, the young left-handed pitcher who arrived in Marlin at 4 o'clock this morning. As he slept till noon, having had a tiring trip from Havana, he was not on view until luncheon time. When he did appear he was assigned to the chaperonage of Chief Meyers, who introduced him all around. The introductions consisted of handshakes on Palmero's part, for he speaks but little English. Meyers speaks Spanish and was interpreter for what conversation was carried on.

It was Meyers, too, who furnished a uniform for the Cuban. The latter being considerably less bulky than the Chief, it was hard to find him in the latter's garments, but he did enter into the practice with as much sangfroid as an old timer. The Cuban is of medium height and slim, not as heavy or as sturdily built as most of the other players. He has light hair and complexion and is a bright, trim appearing lad.

When the afternoon practice began Meyers took Palmero in hand for a warm-up. As the Cuban has been playing this Winter and pitched a game no later than last Thursday, his arm was in pretty good condition. Still, he did not extend himself, nor did any of the other pitchers. They all had a workout, but of short length and without hitting up the pace. The day was warm and windy, and the practice, morning and afternoon, was long but not severe, and taken in moderate periods of all the fundamentals. Everybody reported as fit after yesterday's siege and nobody confessed to a sore arm.

There was three hours of work all told, and no attempt to drive the men. Batting came in for more attention than anything else, although in the afternoon the first formal fielding practice was held. For this the infield was composed of Jordan at first base, Grant at second, Priests at shortstop, and Dyer at third, and in the outfield, Piez, Palmero, and Harrison. Palmero hustled with animation in the outfield and apparently likes to play ball.

The infield had a drill in handling grounders and throwing, but the players at no time were pushed. Dyer got the ball over to first in nice style and made use of an underhand throw to head off a swift man. Piez was fast in the outfield and clever at getting under and gobbling long flies hit at him. Meyers did the work at the plate for the infield practice, but being in no hurry to try out his arm confined his pegging to the short throw to third.

While the batting was going on the players ran the bases, everybody making the circuit several times. The ground is pretty hard, but the footing is all right on the base paths. There are seventeen players of the New York party here now, including Milton Stock, who arrived to-day, and with these, Tim Jordan and a couple of local men, there is enough material for a game as soon as Coach Kinsella sees fit to begin.

SUPERBAS ON SNOWY FIELD.

Light Practice Follows Storm at Augusta—Outlaws at Columbia.

Special to The New York Times

AUGUSTA, Ga., Feb. 26.—With a dozen or more negroes under his command, a pair of mules, and an improvised snow plow, Wilbert Robinson, the Superbas' new manager, was on the field at Warren Park by 8 o'clock this morning supervising the removal of the snow from the field around home plate and third base. In addition to this Robinson had the snow around the outskirts of the field cleared enough to allow the players to have a five-lap-to-the-mile running track. By 2 o'clock he had his men out indulging in light practice of various kinds, including the medicine ball, winding up with a two-mile run for the players around the field. A bright sun made the snow disappear rapidly, and it is more than likely by to-morrow or Saturday the field will be in fairly good condition.

By a strange coincidence the Brooklyn Federals, after taking the Superbas' old home at Washington Park, have practically made arrangements to train at their old training quarters at Columbia, S. C. This bit of information was flashed over the long distance telephone wires from Columbia to-day by John M. Ward of the Brooklyn Federals, who was there making arrangements. The Columbia Club is a member of the South Atlantic League, so there is not a chance of them training on the local grounds. The University of South Carolina has grounds, and it is more than likely that the Brooklyn outlaws' training will be done there. Mr. Ward said the team would report at Columbia, S. C., about March 10, with twenty-five men.

TO NAME "FED" PLAYERS.

Gilmore Says There Will Be Some Surprises in the List.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 26.—The names of the baseball players who have signed Federal League contracts will be made known on Saturday. This announcement was made here to-day by President J. A. Gilmore after a three hours' talk with the backers of the Buffalo Federal team.

"We have between 160 and 170 players signed and expect to give out a complete list on Saturday," he said. "There will be some surprises, for we have a number of big league men on the list whose names have not yet been mentioned."

It was stated that the local Federal ball park would be on the site of the old Driving Park on West Ferry Street, a short distance west of the grounds of the International League. The city architect has approved the plans for a grandstand.

The local management expects these players to wear Buffalo uniforms: "Hap" Meyers, Joe Agler, Russell Ford, George Kahler, Earl Moore, Del Young, George Anderson and Luther Bonin.

Weary Journey of White Sox Ends.

PASO ROBLES, Cal., Feb. 26.—The Chicago White Sox, who arrived here travel-worn and dust-laden last night, began their "workout" to-day under "Kid" Gleason, acting manager in the absence of Jimmy Callahan. The training squad was joined here by Ed Walsh, "Red" Kuhn, "Ping" Bodie, Jack Fournier, and "Reb" Russell, who increased the number of players to thirty-one, while with officials, trainers, and sporting writers the party numbered more than forty. Billy Sullivan, Hal Chase, and six players on the world tour of the New York Giants and the White Sox will join the club here later. The report that Chase was a "hold out" was denied to-day. The Sox were on the road six days and nights.

Chance Starts to Join Yankees.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Feb. 26.—Frank Chance will leave to-morrow for Houston, Texas, to join the squad of New York Americans and begin the 1914 Spring training season. This will be Chance's second season as manager of the New York American Leaguers, and he said he hoped to hoist them out of the lowly position in which the team finished last season.

"I have spent the Winter out of doors," Chance said, "and I feel fine."

To Reorganize Western Association.

FORT SMITH, Ark., Feb. 26.—Jerry Kane, manager of the local baseball team, announced here to-day that a meeting will be held at Joplin, Mo., next Sunday for the purpose of reorganizing the Western Association Baseball League. As at present outlined, the league will consist of Fort Smith, Joplin, and Springfield, Mo.; Muskogee, Tulsa, and Oklahoma City, Okla. Springfield, it is said, may be dropped and Okmulgee, Okla., substituted.

30,000 BRITONS SEE AMERICAN BASEBALL

Continued from Page 1.

and was as much interested as any of the spectators. The crowd cheered just like the home fans and made us feel natural in this foreign clime. The King seemed to enjoy every situation and laughed when the policeman had to field the foul balls. The game was close, and for two innings not a run was scored. In the third the Sox put two runs across, and in the next inning we tied the count when Hans Lobert slammed out a home run, sending Magee home ahead of him. The Giants scored two more runs in the tenth, and then the Sox tied the score when "Wahoo Sam" Crawford batted out a home run scoring Buck Weaver.

It was in the eleventh inning that King George got his first real baseball thrill. With the score tied and the last half of the eleventh inning being played, Tommy Daly, one of the White Sox recruit players, came to bat. The situation was intense. Faber, pitching for the Giants, sped over his fastest curves. The British populace howled with delight as Daly missed the ball. Then Daly took his last swing and with ponderous impact he hit the ball, and the white pill sailed to left field far and high and was lost in the cheering crowd as Daly romped home with the White Sox victory. King George was elated and so was everybody else, and if I must say so it was as exciting as any game I have ever witnessed.

King George Knew Game.

Too much credit cannot be given to young Faber. About midway in the game the White Sox crowded the bases. With three men on and only one man out Faber faced a crisis. He measured up to the situation, and with King George applauding and the 30,000 fans yelling like mad this young boxman retired the side without allowing a run to score. It was the youngster's day of triumph, and I'll bet he will remember it until the last day he lives. The thrill of the situation caught everybody in that vast multitude, and then they understood why we Americans enthuse over our national game.

Ambassador Page, who was seated with His Majesty, had little explaining to do after the first few innings. The King knew just what was going on and needed no coaching. The runs for the Giants were scored by Donlin, Magee, (2), and Lobert, and for the White Sox by Weaver, Crawford, Daly, (2,) and Bliss.

We were greeted with cheers as we left the grounds. The Americans in the crowd were greatly pleased at the wonderfully fast work of both clubs. After the game Ambassador Page said that this game was the greatest event that America had ever shown England. Mr. Fowler of the American Embassy came to us after the game, saying that he was sent by his Majesty to tell Mr. Comiskey and myself that he was delighted with the game, and Mr. Page also was highly pleased.

To us it was a grand culmination of this great world's tour, and we all feel more than pleased that the English people enjoyed our game in the magnificent way in which they did. We all regret that we are not able to visit Ireland, which is so dear by association to many of our hearts. We hope we will have another opportunity to visit the Emerald Isle, but it is imperative that we take the Lusitania for home on Saturday.

KING A REAL "FAN."

Baseball Makes a Fine Impression on the English.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—A bit of America transplanted bodily to London—that's how Chelsea Football Field looked to thousands of Americans this afternoon as the Giants and White Sox trooped on the crudely improvised diamond for practice amid the welcoming roar from more or less long unused lungs of loyal fans.

The enthusiasm shown at the exhibition to-day compared favorably with the baseball-mad crowds at the Polo Grounds in New York. Such a scene has never before been seen on an English athletic field. The stands were filled even in the outfields, and the well-known figure of John J. McGraw was seen in front of his box as he directed the play of his team.

About the field were huge billboards, one advertising American chewing gum, which was a familiar notice to every American present. When Umpire Bill Klem called out "Play ball" the heart of every American in that vast assemblage beat faster and with feelings of patriotism and of great pride in the national game all was blended into one spontaneous cheer which greeted the first pitched ball that floated over the home plate.

Those who were Americans felt that baseball was on trial with a cricket-loving crowd, and they all hoped from the bottom of their hearts that the American players would make good in their showing in spite of the fact that they had not played a game since leaving Nice. The Americans "made good" and played a splendid game, and English crowds know now that baseball is a great game and they can readily appreciate why the people in the States become so enthusiastic about the league games.

The teams served up a sensational brand of baseball which was fit for a King, and King George enjoyed it hugely, too, and appeared to be having the time of his life, and, what's more, showed that he had the making of a real fan, judging by the frequent comments that he made on plays, which were plainly audible to the New Yorkers fifteen feet away. The King kept his eyes on the ball nearly every second of the time, while Ambassador Page and his First Secretary, Mr. Laughlin, sitting on the left and right of his Majesty, coached him on the fine points of the game. He mastered the game at the end of the second inning. Others in the royal box, which was draped in red cretonne and was trimmed with palms, lilies, hyacinths, and narcissus and furnished with Louis de Quinze armchairs, upholstered with white flowered silk, were Col. Squire, Commander Symington, Harold Fowler, Ambassador Page's secretary; Admiral Kepple, Lord Granville, and Sir Frederick Ponsonby. Small tables were also provided, whereon the King kept the score on his programme, under the tutelage of Mr. Page and Mr. Laughlin. The King laughed heartily when the first foul ball struck the protecting wire netting, causing those behind to duck apprehensively. He expressed much surprise over the terrific speed of the ball as it traveled, and showed keen amusement, too, at taunts and cries of the fans, such as "Take him out," "Get a new umpire," "He's got a glass arm," &c. The King looked mystified, however, when some one called out, "There's a hole in the bat!" as Jim Thorpe swung wildly at a low one.

The King also showed keen appreciation of Mike Donlin's turkey-trotting in centrefield, which also tickled the spectators massed in the twelve-cent section, who cheered Michael every time he made a catch or came to bat. His Majesty also showed a manifest amusement at the autocratic behavior of the Czar of the diamond, Umpire Bill Klem, but he was quick to note a slip when the latter wrongly announced the score at the end of the sixth inning, saying New York had 3 runs and Chicago 2. He seemed to enjoy the joke hugely when the latter was forced to make the correction, 2 and 2. So far as the game itself goes his Majesty said he was most impressed by the grace of the players, and by the high flies. The comments of the Englishmen seeing the ball game were highly amusing, and many seemed to think that the coaches ought to hold their tongues. They said: "It wasn't right to confuse the players." Others did not like the idea of the foul ball not counting. They said: "'Twas a shame when the ball goes so far." They were puzzled by the actions of the White Sox spitball artist. One was heard to naively ask his American friend, "Why does the pitcher kiss the ball all the time?" While another wanted to know, "Why does the catcher wear an armor?"

Nearly all the papers refer to Comiskey, McGraw, and Callahan to-night, and expressed much delight at the presence of the King and the interest taken by the spectators and standard of play.

"Our men," said Comiskey, "never played before such a brilliant assembly and they rose to the occasion. The fact that his Majesty stayed to the end of the match is taken as a high compliment, and the players are very proud to-night. The enthusiasm of the English spectators was splendid, considering there was no local interest in the teams, and there is sufficient evidence that they experienced some of the thrills of our game." McGraw declared that England saw as fine an exhibition of the game as was possible on the soft ground. "At no time during the tour have our men played up so well," McGraw said. "The game was naturally a little slower than on our dry grounds, but those who were present can be satisfied that they have seen a game as played by its finest exponents."

"Most brilliant success we've enjoyed," said Callahan. "All America will be overjoyed at King George's expression of interest in our national game." The score of the game by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Chicago..	0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 2	1	5 10 1
New York	0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 2	0	4 8 0

Batteries—Chicago, Benz, Scott, and Bliss. New York, Faber and Wingo. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Sheridan.

"GLORIFIED ROUNDERS."

English Papers Call Baseball "Music Hall Turn"—Too Mechanical.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Friday, Feb. 27.—Yesterday's ball game was featured in this morning papers, which publish descriptions, in terms, although familiar to the cricketer, are scarcely recognizable by baseball fans. They make lengthy comparisons of cricket and baseball, and the general opinion is that, although baseball is interesting as a novelty in the matter of athletic games, it is inferior to cricket and is not likely to compete with the latter game on this side. Two runs in an hour is too slow for the Englishman, who wants to see a hundred knocked up in cricket in that time.

Newspaper accounts of the game, which is termed "glorified rounders," read as if it was that of some newly discovered tribe of Central Africa, never played in a civilized country before. Some members of the Giants-White Sox party admit that they know nothing about cricket. Much admiration is expressed over the catching and throwing of the ball-players, who gave an exhibition in this respect which no English cricket team ever approached. One writer suggests that, as a short music-hall turn, this kind of prowess will win delighted applause, but he adds that it becomes mechanical by its very perfection. Umpire Klem's coolness and his indifference to danger were especially commended. "Only twice did he flinch," says one paper, "that is when he was called upon to face the King and announce the score." The Daily News's descriptive writer says: "For about two hours a foreign sort of pandemonium whirled in the arena. Wonderful deeds, no doubt, were accomplished when the world-famous White Sox of Chicago and the universally acclaimed Giants of New York met to fight out a game at the American national pastime, but it was all Greek to the crowd. After yesterday's showing baseball still remains and will remain an exclusively, peculiarly transatlantic dish, such as clams, crackers, and canvas back." The White Sox are what one American facetiously describes as "Champions of all England and the British Isles."

WHITE SOX THE LEADERS.

Chicago Club Won 24 Games and Giants 20 on World's Tour.

With the playing of yesterday's game at London the world's tour of the New York Giants and Chicago White Sox came to an end as far as competitive baseball is concerned. Since the tour began at Cincinnati a little more than four months ago the teams have figured in fifty contests, forty-six between the globe-touring teams and four with native teams in Japan and Australia. The honors of the tour, from the standpoint of victories, belong to the White Sox, as Callahan's team won twenty-four games against the Giants. McGraw's men won twenty, and two ended in ties—at Los Angeles, Cal., on Nov. 9, and at Cairo, "in the shadow of the pyramids," on Feb. 1. In the games against native teams the Giants won their two games, the White Sox won one, and a combination of players from both teams won the other.

Of the fifty games played thirty-one were played in the United States and nineteen, including the four games against native teams, were played abroad. Rain interfered with only three games scheduled before sailing for Japan—at Abilene, Texas; Sacramento, Cal., and Seattle, Wash.

Financially the tour has exceeded the expectations of the promoters. It was announced when first arranged that an even break would be considered satisfactory, but the games in the United States brought in almost $100,000 at the gate. A few days ago announcement was made that the receipts were almost $75,000 above the expenses. At any rate the tour has made money.

Following are the games played and the scores of each:

Oct. 18, Cincinnati, Ohio—G., 11; W. S., 2. 19, Chicago, Ill.—G., 2; W. S., 1. 20, Springfield, Ill.—G., 6; W. S., 4. 21, Peoria, Iowa—G., 4; W. S., 6. 22, Ottumwa, Iowa—G., 3; W. S., 7. 23, Sioux City, Iowa—G., 6; W. S., 8. 24, Blue Rapids, Kan.—G., 5; W. S., 8. 25, St. Joseph, Mo.—G., 3; W. S., 4. 26, Kansas City, Mo.—G., 6; W. S., 27, Joplin, Mo.—G., 13; W. S., 12. 28, Tusla, Okla.—G., 0; W. S., 6. 29, Muskogee, Okla.—G., 1; W. S., 7. 30, Bonham, Texas—G., 4; W. S., 11. 31, Dallas, Texas—G., 6; W. S., 10.

Nov. 1, Beaumont, Texas—G., 3; W. S., 2. 2, Houston, Texas—G., 4; W. S., 9. 3, Marlin, Texas—G., 11; W. S., 1. 4, Abilene, Texas—Rain. 5, El Paso, Texas—G., 7; W. S., 10. 6, Douglas, Ariz.—G., 14; W. S., 3. 7, Bisbee, Ariz.—G., 9; W. S., 1. 8, Los Angeles, Cal.—G., 3; W. S., 5. 9, Los Angeles, Cal.—G., 7; W. S., 7. 10, San Diego, Cal.—G., 4; W. S., 3. 11, Oxnard, Cal.—G., 3; W. S., 2. 12, Sacramento, Cal.—Rain. 13, Oakland, Cal.—G., 2; W. S., 5. 14, San Francisco, Cal.—G., 2; W. S., 3. 15, San Francisco, Cal.—G., 6; W. S., 3. 16, Oakland, Cal.—G., 8; W. S., 12. 17, (P. M.) San Francisco, Cal.—G., 2; W. S., 4. 17, Medford, Ore.—G., 3; W. S., 0; (6 innings.) 18, Portland Ore.—G., 0; W. S., 2. 19, Seattle, Wash.—Rain.

Dec. 6, Tokio, Japan—G., 4; W. S., 9. 7, Tokio, Japan—G., 9; W. S., 12. 14, Hongkong—G., 7; W. S., 4. 17, Manila, P. I.—G., 1; W. S., 18. 18, Manila, P. I.—G., 4; W. S., 7 innings.

Jan. 1, Brisbane, Australia—G., 2; W. S., 1. 3, Sydney, Australia—G., 4; W. S., 5. 5, Sydney, Australia—G., 5; W. S., 10. 7, Melbourne, Australia—G., 12; W. S., 8. 8, Melbourne, Australia—G., 4; W. S., 3; (11 innings.) 22, Colombo, Ceylon—G., 1; W. S., 4; (5 innings.)

Feb. 1, Heliopolis, (Cairo)—G., 3; W. S., 3. 2, Heliopolis, (Cairo)—G., 6; W. S., 3. 16, Nice, France—G., 9; W. S., 10. 26, London, England—G., 4; W. S., 5.

OTHER GAMES.

Dec. 7, Tokio, Japan—Giants-Sox, 16; Keio, 3. Jan. 3, Sydney, Australia—White Sox, 10; Australians, 1. Jan. 5, Sydney, Australia—Giants, 15; Australians, 2. Jan. 7, Melbourne, Australia—Giants, 18; Victoria, 0; (7 innings.)

BIG BASEBALL BANQUET.

Judge McCall to be Toastmaster at Giants-White Sox Dinner.

The arrangements for the welcome-home banquet of the Giants and White Sox world's tourists have been completed, and yesterday Secretary John A. Heydler of the National League and John B. Foster of the Giants announced the speakers at the dinner which will be held at the Hotel Biltmore on Saturday, March 7, at 6:30 o'clock.

Edward Everett McCall, who was the Democratic candidate for Mayor last Fall, will be the toastmaster. Judge McCall was a stockholder in the New York club several years ago, and has always been an ardent baseball fan. Other speakers will be President John K. Tener of the National League, President Ban Johnson of the American League, and A. J. Mills, the former National League President.

Other speakers will be Manager John J. McGraw of the Giants, President Charles A. Comiskey, and Manager Jimmy Callahan of the White Sox, and August Herrmann, Chairman of the National Commission. Clyde Engle will not be able to be present on account of urgent official business, but he will be officially represented by Lieut. Gov. Wagner. Other speakers will be Job Hedges, Irvin Cobb, Judge Adelor J. Pettit of Chicago, and Robert M. Sweitzer, also of Chicago.

The committee has planned for 565 guests, and all the reservations have been arranged for, while many applicants have been disappointed.

According to Secretary Foster, this will be the greatest social demonstration in the history of the national game.

DON'T WANT CUBS NOW.

Chicagoans, Fearing Unsettled Conditions, Drop Out of Market.

CHICAGO, Feb. 26.—Fear of the Federal League's raids on ball players and doubt as to the stability of the reserve rule and of the players' contract itself have combined with the question of ground lease to drive from the field the Chicagoans who wanted to purchase control of the Cubs.

The Behan syndicate, whose offer of $750,000 for Charles P. Taft's controlling interest was accompanied by conditions he would not accept, withdrew to-day. The others, while not formally out of the market, gained from the refusal of the Behan bid that Mr. Taft was not prepared to guarantee the dissolution of the Federals or alliance with them, nor grant the desired long lease on the Cub field, of which he is said to be the principal owner.

Cincinnati reports said to-day that Mr. Taft had received a score of inquiries concerning the price of his stock, and asking whether it was for sale. No new offers have been made public here.

G. Lacy Crawford Dies in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 26.—G. Lacey Crawford, part owner of the St. Louis Nationals, died at his home here to-day from a throat affection. He was 43 years old. When horse racing was in vogue here Crawford was a member of the St. Louis Jockey Club and owned several thoroughbreds. He was one of the early followers of cross-country automobiling and broke several records for runs between St. Louis and Chicago.

Brooklyn Wants Crawford.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Feb. 26.—John Montgomery Ward, business manager of the Brooklyn Federal League Club, to-day announced that his club would make a strong effort to get for manager Outfielder Sam Crawford of the Detroit Tigers. Crawford is in England with the tourist players.

Mounted Games in Riding Ring.

Officers and enlisted men of the Sixth Riding Class, Seventh Infantry, N. G., N. Y., numbering fifty-five in all participated last night in the fourth annual mounted games of the infantry at the Central Park Riding Academy. The men divided into various platoons occupied the riding ring for more than three hours, during which time many novel and interesting exhibitions of horsemanship were witnessed by a crowd, which taxed the balcony and gallery to capacity.

The entire affair was in charge of Commander C. S. Busse, who handled the men admirably. The programme started with a review of the enlisted men by Major William A. Bryant, First Squadron, Cavalry, N. G., N. J., and his staff. Following the review, which took an hour and a half, there were a novelty race, rescue race, tug-of-war and rough riding exhibitions. The novelty race was won by Corporal W. Conway, Company D. The rescue race was won by Privates Cornish and Quinsee.

DE PALMA FIRST IN VANDERBILT RACE

Makes New Average Record of 75.6 Miles an Hour for Event at Santa Monica.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Feb. 26.—Defeating Barney Oldfield by a trifle more than a minute in a 294-mile grind, Ralph De Palma, participant in scores of hard-fought motor contests, won his second Vanderbilt Cup race to-day on the Santa Monica course. His time was 3:53:41; Oldfield's, 3:55:01.

Sixteen cars entered the race and only five finished, but from the eighteenth lap to the finish it was a contest solely between De Palma and Oldfield. De Palma won because he did not have to stop once in all the thirty-five laps of the eight-mile course. Oldfield forfeited what chance he had when he was compelled to stop and change a wheel in the thirty-fourth lap and lost nearly a minute. The other drivers that remained in the race were W. H. Carson of San Diego, Earl Cooper, who started a favorite, and George Joerlman, and they finished in the order named.

De Palma made the race at an average speed of 75.6 miles an hour. This was slower by three miles an hour than the course record set by Teddy Tetzlaff when he won a Santa Monica road race, but it was faster than the Vanderbilt Cup record of 74.07 miles made by Mulford at Savannah in 1911, and faster than the speed de Palma himself made when he won the cup race at Milwaukee in 1912.

There was only one accident during the race. Edwin Pullen, who made one of the fastest laps of the day—eighty-five miles an hour—and was leading in the fourteenth lap, took a turn at terrific speed and crashed into an iron barricade which protected a throng of spectators. The car was wrecked, but both Pullen and his mechanician emerged unhurt.

The day was perfect, and the course appeared in excellent condition, but the first lap of the race had not been completed before breakdowns and mishaps began reducing the number of racers. Seven had quit or been ordered out before half the race had been completed.

Harry Grant, driving No. 1, who was first away, did not complete the first lap. Wishart, who was No. 2, lasted three laps; Dave Lewis, who figured in a smash-up that caused one death in a practice heat last week, was declared out of the race in the second lap. Marquis, Goode, and Pullen followed in order, and then Gil Anderson, who took the lead in the fourteenth lap, and held it to the eighteenth, broke a drive shaft and was forced to quit.

Most of the cars forced out of the race to-day will be in shape to take their places Saturday in the Grand Prize race, which will cover a distance of 403.240 miles.

De Palma's prize to-day amounted to $3,000; Oldfield won $2,000; Carlson, $1,500, and Cooper, $1,000.

The victory of Ralph De Palma in the Vanderbilt Cup Race marks the ninth running of the automobile classic, in which De Palma and Harry Grant are the only drivers who have scored a double victory. The distances for the cup, which was presented by William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., vary from 299 miles 2,764 feet to 258.06 miles. De Palma's time yesterday was the best average ever made in a contest for the cup, although nearly three miles below the record for the Santa Monica course. De Palma averaged a trifle over 75 miles an hour, which is about one mile an hour faster than the best previous time, made by Mulford in a Lozier at Savannah, Nov. 27, 1911.

The first race was held Oct. 8, 1904, over the Long Island Parkway, and was won by Heath in a Panhard. The distance was 284 miles and the winner's average 52.02 miles an hour.

Nineteen cars started in the second contest, in 1905, and the event was won by Victor Hemery, driving a Darracq, in 4:36:08, averaging 61.5 miles per hour.

The third race was won by Wagner, driving a Darracq, on Oct. 10, 1906.

No contest was held in 1907, but one year later the event was again staged on Long Island, Oct. 24. There were eighteen starters, and the event was won by George Robertson, driving a Locomobile, in 4:00:48, an average of 64.3 miles per hour.

The fifth Long Island Motor Parkway cup race was decided Oct. 30, 1909, when the distance was 278.08 miles. The race was won by Harry Grant, driving a six-cylinder Alco. His time was 4:29:42. His average was 61.86 miles per hour.

Harry Grant's second victory was scored in 1910, when the last race was held over the Long Island course, the distance being the same as in 1909. Grant again drove an Alco, and covered the distance in 4:15:58.64.

In 1911 the race was transferred to Savannah, Ga., where Mulford, steering a Lozier, broke the average record for the race by several miles. The contest was decided over the Savannah roads on Nov. 27, and Mulford won by a margin of over 2 mniutes 10 seconds. De Palma played his first important part in the race in this year, when he finished second, averaging 73.39 miles an hour.

De Palma drove a Mercedes in 1912 at Milwaukee, Wis., when he covered the course of 299 miles 2,764 feet in 4:20:31.54, at an average of 69.8 miles an hour. There were only eight starters in this race, and Hughie Hughes, in a Mercer Special, finished second in 4:21:14.4. Spencer Wishart, in a Mercedes, was third in 4:36:35.75.

Pratt Institute Defeats Delaware.

Pratt Institute of Brooklyn basket ball quintet defeated the Delaware College five in a snappy game on the former's court in Brooklyn last night by the score of 46 to 24. The first half ended with the score in Pratt's favor by 15 to 10. Johnson and Harmon were the stars for Pratt Institute, the former tallying four goals from the field and twelve from fouls for a total of 20 points. Wills was the individual star of the Delaware team, scoring 14 of his team's points. The line-up:

Pratt.	Position.	Delaware.
Welles, Markley.	Left forward	Weimer
Johnson	Right forward	Locklen, Horsey
Church, Kelleher	Centre	Wills
Harmon, Hunt	Right guard	Doherty
Woodward, Edwards	Left guard	Cann

Goals from field—Welles, (3,) Johnson, (4,) Church, (2,) Harmon, (3,) Markley, (1,) Hunt, (1,) Edwards, (3,) Locklen, (3,) Weimer, (1,) Wills, (2,) Doherty, (1.) Goals from fouls—Johnson, (12,) Wills, (10.) Referee—J. J. O'Shea. St. John's College of Brooklyn. Time of halves—Twenty minutes.

Williams, 12; Dartmouth, 11.

Special to The New York Times.

HANOVER, N. H., Feb. 26.—The Williams College basket ball five just squeezed through a victory over Dartmouth here to-night in a loosely guarded game by 12 points to 11. Williams of the Dartmouth team shot what appeared to be the winning basket in the last few seconds of play, but the timer called it off on the plea that he had "been trying to blow the whistle." Capt. Louden of the Green team showed the only real basket ball of the game. The visitors excelled in long shots, but were careless and persistent in their fouling.

There Is Only One
"Bromo Quinine"
That Is
Laxative Bromo Quinine
USED THE WORLD OVER TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.
Always remember the full name. Look for this signature on every box. 25c. E. W. Grove

JOHNSON FIGHT JUNE 27.

Details of Bout with Moran Complete, Except Choosing Referee.

PARIS, Feb. 26.—June 27 was chosen to-night as the date for the fight for the world's heavyweight championship between Jack Johnson and Frank Moran of Pittsburgh. This date was set after a meeting between Johnson and the promoters of the fight. The Velodrome d'Hiver, which has a seating capacity of 35,000, was chosen as the place for holding the contest. All the details of the fight have now been arranged except as to who will be the referee. He will be chosen later.

As the date for the contest coincides with that of the Grand Prix, the blue ribbon turf event in France, it is expected that a large crowd will witness the encounter.

DUNDEE WHIPS PAL MOORE.

Philadelphia Boxer an Easy Mark for Clever New York Boy.

Pal Moore of Philadelphia, once rated as one of the cleverest boxers in the game, made his reappearance in New York last night at the National Sporting Club after an absence of more than a year and proved a rather easy victim for Johnny Dundee of this city over the ten-round route. In the ten-round semi-final Dick Peters of the west side, substituting for Sapper O'Neill of England, outpointed Billy Bennett, the Irish lightweight. In the opening bout, also scheduled to go ten rounds, Bull Thompson knocked out Jimmy Lambert in the third round. The card drew a crowd which filled the West Forty-fourth Street clubhouse for the first time since the club was reopened several weeks ago.

Dundee conceded eight pounds to his opponent, the ringside weighing showing the Italian boxer at 123¼ pounds and Moore 131¼ pounds.

From the opening round, which was marked by much more activity than is usually the case, Dundee held the upper hand over the Philadelphian and seemed able to land almost at will. He danced in and out, jabbing Moore with snappy left jabs, and following with occasional straight rights which had the Quaker bewildered. In the second round Moore's right eye began to show the effects of the hard punishing, and the right cheek was badly swollen at the close of the bout. His other cheek was also bruised and his nose was cut.

The fifth round was marked by some spectacular work, when both boys adopted the jumping-jack tactics and bounded at each other like a pair of game cocks for about two minutes. Little damage was done, but the speed of both boys was evidently greatly enjoyed by the crowd.

Dundee's footwork and his ducking were in evidence at every stage and Moore wasted more swings in the air than he landed on his opponent. In the second round Moore missed so many by several inches that the crowd began to taunt him for his failures. Although on the losing end all the way, Moore was always trying hard. It was his first bout in seven months and this undoubtedly had something to do with his poor showing.

The semi-final was featured by fast and snappy work all the way. Bennett had the third and fifth rounds, three were even and the others belonged to Peters. The weights were 134 for Peters and 140 for Bennett.

DON'T BELIEVE IN SIGNS.

Carlisle Issues an Order Aimed at Illegal Highway Advertising.

As a measure of protection for the roads of this State from disfigurement by signs and other incongruous matter, a campaign in which the National Highways Protective Society of this city has been active, John N. Carlisle Highway Commissioner, has just sent out a letter to each of the Division Engineers of the Highway Department calling attention to the law against placing illegal signs or defacing legal ones. After citing the statue, which is Section 316, Sub-division 11 of the Laws of 1911, the letter reads:

"In order to preserve the trees along the highways as well as to provide against the unsightliness of advertising signs that are illegally posted within the highways, I wish you would have the men in your division make a report to you as to the conditions as they observe them from time to time along the State and country highways so that you may intelligently issue such orders in your division as are necessary to compel the compliance with this law.

"You should be careful, of course, to have definite reports so that no mistakes will be made in directing the removal of legal signs, but I believe it is very important to enforce this law, and I wish you would take such steps in your department as are necessary in your judgment to see that the law is observed."

At the February meeting of the Metropolitan Section of the Society of Automobile Engineers, which was held at the Automobile Club of America last night, various systems of electric transmission control for gasoline automobiles were discussed.

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The truck department of one of the large motor companies has called the "movies" to its aid in demonstrating the advantages of motor transportation. Films cover the operation of trucks in brickyards, railway yards, building material haulage, dumping, and many other phases of activity. The idea is said to be welcomed by "prospects" who do not want to take time to see demonstrations in the life.

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"Automobile Row" has been talking of several trade announcements of late. George L. Sullivan has opened headquarters for the sale of Saxon cars in Hudson, Bergen, and Passaic Counties, N. J., at 584 Summit Avenue, Jersey City. E. R. Marsters has joined the sales forces of the Koehler One-Ton Truck. A new type of activity in the automobile field has been started by Goodell & Co. of 1,700 Broadway, which acts as a consultant on all motor matters, makes purchases of new and used cars for customers, shares discounts in obtaining supplies, and gives advice on any phase of motoring, including insurance, equipment, repairing, shipment, and service.

Crescents to Play Hockey Club.

One of the most interesting hockey games of the season will signalize the final meeting of the Crescent A. C. and Hockey Club teams to-night at the St. Nicholas Rink. These teams are practically tied for second place and the winner will be the logical opponent for the St. Nicholas team in the final game for the championship to be played next week. Both the Crescents and their opponents realize the importance of putting out their strongest players to-night, and Artie Liffiton, who has been practicing recently, will make his first appearance in a game this season in an effort to help his team mates win this important battle. The Hockey Club has prevailed upon Castleman to rejoin the team with the same purpose in view, and a lively game is assured with all the regular players of both teams in the line-up.

Anti-Betting Bill Favored.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Feb. 26.—A favorable report on the Hall Anti-Race Track Gambling bill was agreed upon by the House Judiciary Committee to-day. It provides for the complete elimination of race track betting.

HOUND DAY CLOSES RECORD DOG SHOW

Middlesex Hunt Captures Spectacular Social Sporting Feature at the Palace.

Spirited and spectacular judging of the packs of foxhounds, harriers, and beagles marked the climax of the closing session of this year's fixture of the Westminster Kennel Club at Grand Central Palace last night.

As a fitting closing feature the day was designated Hound Day, and hunting dogs reigned supreme. Will Nichols of Canada passed upon the merits of the foxhounds and harriers, Elliott Cowden, 2nd, adjudicated the beagles, and Dr. E. Lester Jones judged the American foxhounds.

The spectacular features were provided by the condition of the classes which required the masters and hunt servants to appear in the ring in the orthodox hunting costume of their club. The Special Challenge trophy was a duel between the Middlesex and Brandywine hunts, the drafts of five couples being shown by the respective M. F. H. Middlesex won and scored in loftiness and quarters. The Brandywine hounds were sounder in front.

The special for American hounds had only the dog and bitch packs from the Piedmont Hunt. The masters wore the old-fashioned cowhorn horns instead of silver ones used in England. They furnished a surprise in their general cleverness, splendid condition and perfect control. The bitch pack beat the dogs. The beagle championship went to the Wheatley Hunt, J. S. Phipps, master, which defeated the Somerset with George B. Post master

Three packs of harriers made a wonderful showing. It was the first competition for such packs ever held in this country and was for a cup presented by the Glen Arden Hunt. The Millbrook dog pack, shown by E. H. Carle, won with the bitch draft reserve. The Hopeland Harriers, shown by R. P. Hunt ngdon, while hard in condition and in fine control, lacked the bloom of coat displayed by the Millbrook entries. The master and servants wore the formal green coats.

In accordance with the custom adopted at the Peterborough and other time-honored foxhound shows in England, Hound Day was introduced during the morning, when English foxhounds were judged. The innovation scored such a success that next year the American foxhounds will be judged in the same way, the essential difference from the usual dog show method in this country being the recognition of hunting ability and the merit of the hounds to breed the true hunting stock. Will Nichols, huntsman of the Montreal Hunt Club, proved to be a consistent and thorough judge. While many of the hunting men, especially the Southerners, criticised the points of several of the winners, apart from a palpable "toeing in," the majority of the hounds showed soundness and quality. The first honors went to Middlesex all the way through, with the master, A. Henry Higginson, in charge.

The Brandywine entries were close up with a level lot, which, while in several instances lacking the bone of the Middlesex hounds, otherwise were equally good in legs and feet and shoulders and loins. The class which called for two couples of entered bitch hounds went to the Middlesex, with a rattling entry of heavyweights, which had the better of J

$121,000,000 'WATER' IN ROCK ISLAND DEAL

Congressman Green of Iowa Makes the Charge in Demanding a Federal Inquiry.

DIVIDEND TO BE PASSED

Bondholders Here Form Protective Committee, Fearing Default on Bond Interest.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—Urging early action on his resolution calling for an Interstate Commerce Commission investigation of the financial operations of the Rock Island Railroad, Representative Green of Iowa, speaking in the House to-day, asserted that the story of how a "few daring speculators and reckless financiers" obtained control of the Rock Island read like romance. Like the New Haven, Mr. Green said, the Rock Island had been borne down by an increasing interest-bearing debt.

"In 1902," he said, "an association which had made immense sums by organizing the Tin Plate Trust, cast about for a new field of operation. Their eyes fell upon the Rock Island, a splendid property. Its stock at that time was only $60,000,000.

"Two holding companies were formed. One was the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company, to hold the stock of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company. The other, to hold stock of the railroad company, was the Rock Island Company.

"The promoters first tried to get control of the directorship of the original company. Having done this they immediately raised its stock from $60,000,000 to $75,000,000. They then issued 4 per cent. bonds, amounting to $71,000,000 of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company and $71,000,000 common stock and $50,000,000 of preferred stock of the Rock Island Company. The 4 per cent. bonds of the railroad company were to be secured by an equal amount of stock in the original company pledged as collateral.

"At one stroke they issued against $71,000,000 of stock of the original company $192,000,000 of stock and bonds. Thus $121,000,000 of water was poured, not exactly into, but upon the railway company's stock and bonds.

"By the device of creating a holding company to control a holding company the promoters were enabled to secure control of this magnificent property with a small investment on their part. What profits were secured from this scheme is one matter which the investigation should develop. What banking institutions, if any, were concerned therein is equally important.

"The road has been starved by an expenditure of about 75 per cent. of what ought to have been used for maintenance. A corps of competitors has gone up from the public all along its lines for lack of proper service, trains behind time, inability to move traffic, and the road has been heavily drained in damages by reason of delayed freight.

"The fixed charges of the road, under the new management, have been increased from 40 to 90 per cent. This is due to the enormous increase in the interest bearing debt. This interest bearing debt has now increased to nearly $175,000,000 as compared with $75,000,000 in 1902. Where has the money gone? I cannot say. An investigation is the only way to get the facts."

Discussing dealings of the Rock Island in Frisco stock Mr. Green said:

"When the Rock Island bought the Frisco stock it gave $60 a share in 5 per cent. bonds and $60 a share in Rock Island common. In other words it put over $17,000,000 in 5 per cent. bonds of the original company and an equal amount of Rock Island's common stock. At that time the common stock was estimated to be worth $60 a share. In the sale there was lost whatever the common stock was worth, the interest on the bonds, up to Feb. 1, 1910—when the sale was made—and the additional amount of bonds supplied to retire the original $17,000,000, which was $6,945,000, a total of $19,534,000.

"It seems like a juggle of figures that a railway company should buy bonds of another railroad company secured by stock of the first company—that is, its own stock—and then put these bonds in its treasury as a part of its assets. In 1903, 1904 and 1905 dividends were paid on the preferred stock. Apparently $5,000,000 went in that way. That these dividends were not justified is perfectly clear. They were obtained by taking from the road money that ought to have been spent for equipment and maintenance, thereby depriving it of the means of performing its duty to the public and injuring its earning capacity."

STOCK DIVIDEND IS PASSED.

Bondholders of Rock Island Form a Protective Committee.

The announcement that the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company would not pay the current quarter's dividend on its stock, which would mean default on the collateral trust bonds secured by the deposit of most of the stock outstanding, was accompanied yesterday by the statement that a protective committee for the bondholders had been formed. It was also stated that the committee of four, chosen to work out a reorganization plan for the Rock Island Company, had so far failed to agree on a plan.

J. N. Wallace, President of the Central Trust Company, the Trustee of the collateral mortgage bonds, is Chairman of the protective committee, the other members of which are James Brown, B. N. Baruch, Henry Evans, and Frederick Strauss. It is expected that another protective committee will be formed to look after the Rock Island Company's stock in the reorganization. The reasons for a protective committee for the bonds were thus explained by counsel:

The security for the bonds is stock of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway equal in par amount to the principal of the outstanding collateral trust bonds, and the interest upon the bonds has been paid out of dividends received from time to time.

The committee is informed that after payment of dividends the surplus of the current earnings of the railway for the six months ending Dec. 31 was less than $5,000; that the railway company does not expect to declare further dividends upon its stock during the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, and that the railroad company will have no resources for the payment on May 1, 1914, of the coupons then maturing upon the collateral trust bonds.

Control of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company was acquired in 1902 by Daniel G. Reid, Judge W. H. Moore, the late William B. Leeds, and others. In 1905 the Leeds interest was taken over by James Campbell of St. Louis, and B. F. Yoakum, who put the Frisco system in with the Rock Island. Of the $75,000,000 of the railway's stock, $71,353,000 was acquired in the name of the Rock Island Company, a holding concern, through an exchange for each share of the Railway Company's stock turned in of $100 of Rock Island Company common stock, $70 of preferred, and $100 in Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad collateral trust bonds. The Railway Company's stock was deposited under the bonds as security, and it was thought that the earnings of the Railway Company would be sufficient to enable the Rock Island Company to pay dividends on its stock, after providing for interest on the bonds.

This expectation was never fully realized, although several payments were made on Rock Island preferred, but the necessity of paying at least 5 per cent. per annum on the railway company's shares in order to take care of the bond interest became such a burden on the operating company that it was not able to provide for its physical needs.

To correct this, interests connected with Phelps, Dodge & Co., who took over a large block of Rock Island securities with the collapse of the Pearson-Farquhar syndicate in 1910, recently decided on a dissolution of the railroad and Rock Island companies to allow concentration on the operating company. T. M. Schumacher of the El Paso & Southwestern, a Phelps-Dodge line, was made Chairman of the Rock Island board, and recently Mr. Schumacher, Arthur Curtiss James of the copper firm, D. G. Reid, and F. L. Hine of the First National Bank were made a committee to work out a friendly reorganization plan for the Rock Island.

This statement was made by attorneys on behalf of J. N. Wallace yesterday:

After an investigation of the numerous reports as to the preparation of plans by the Rock Island management dealing with financing the property, it was found that no definitive plan had been formulated. In view of this fact and of the pressing financial necessities and after conferences with holders of large amounts of Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company collateral trust bonds, it was deemed necessary to take independent action and a protective committee was formed.

It is understood that when a dissolution plan has been agreed upon W. A. Read will become associated with the Rock Island and will participate in underwriting a new security issue. Many difficulties have arisen since it was first proposed to abolish the holding companies, and the price of the Rock Island shares has suffered a big decline.

H. U. Mudge, President of the railway, appeared before the Public Service Commission of Illinois yesterday to ask permission to issue $7,500,000 of 6 per cent. notes to mature Feb. 16, 1916. The company plans to spend $3,500,000 for improvements. The notes are to be secured by a deposit of bonds.

W. U. STOCK PLAN APPROVED.

Kuhn, Loeb & Co., Underwriters, Will Transfer A. T. & T. Holdings.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—Plans by which the American Telephone and Telegraph Company will dispose of its $29,000,000 of Western Union Telegraph stock through Kuhn, Loeb & Co. of New York, acting as underwriters, have been approved by the Department of Justice, and, according to information here, the stock will be transferred within a short time.

The underwriters will dispose of the Western Union stock to persons other than American Telephone and Telegraph Company stockholders, so that the separation of the two concerns shall meet the ideas of Attorney General McReynolds.

$73,057 AT THACKERAY SALE

$40,840 Obtained at Two Sessions Yesterday.

The two sessions yesterday of the Lambert Thackerayana sale by the Anderson Auction Company brought a total of $40,840. Of this $12,362 was realized in the afternoon and $28,478 last evening. The grand total thus far is $73,057.

The highest price of the day was $3,800, which George D. Smith paid for the only known copy of "The Whitey-Brown Paper Magazine," consisting of ten lithographed leaves of text and illustrations for the contemplated periodical which was to have borne that name and nine plates from the original drawings by Thackeray for "The Veracious History of Dionysius Diddler." The work is a small quarto, bound in polished calf. In "Thackerayana" Grego says of it: "For the farce and fun of the satire it perhaps excells all that he ever did in the indulgence of his amazing talents for ludicrous personalities."

F. B. Stokes gave $3,100 for twelve original drawings by Thackeray for "The Heroic Adventures of M. Boudin." The drawings are in wash and pen and ink, and eleven of them have descriptions underneath in French.

Dodd & Livingston obtained for $2,000 a fine copy of one of the rarest of Thackeray items, "The Snob, A Literary and Scientific Journal. Now Conducted by Members of the University," first edition, 12mo, Cambridge, 1829. For "The Gownsman, (formerly called "The Snob"), A Literary and Scientific Journal Now Conducted by Members of the University," Mr. Smith gave $850.

A first edition of "King Glumpus," with three illustrations by Thackeray, 12mo, London, 1837, went to Mr. Smith for $1,900. No copy appears to have ever before been sold at auction in this country. For a first edition of "Flore et Zephyr," with nine plates on India paper, drawn by Thackeray and lithographed by Edward Morton, the same bidder gave $1,200. He also bought for $2,100 "The Exquisites. A Farce in Two Acts," 12mo, London, 1839, printed for private circulation only, and containing four plates by Thackeray.

F. B. Stokes paid $600 for three original pen-and-ink drawings by Thackeray, one of them a caricature of Queen Elizabeth, "Dancing to Amuse the Court." Nine original drawings by Thackeray, sent to Edward Fitzgerald, the translator of "Omar Khayyam," to illustrate his letters, fetched $550. An original pen-and-ink drawing by Thackeray entitled "British Valor Defending Innocence" went to Mr. Stokes for $425. $425.

Dr. Elliott paid $740 for "The Count and Countess des Dragees" with seven original drawings and autograph descriptions by Thackeray.

F. Hughes paid $1,050 for an original sketch book of thirty-seven leaves containing wash, pencil, and pen-and-ink drawings by Thackeray. Walter M. Hill of Chicago gave $610 for the original note book used by Thackeray for notes for his "Four Georges" and "The Virginians."

Mr. Smith obtained for $190 a letter of Thackeray's dated Clarendon Hotel, New York, Nov. 30, (1855.) It is addressed to Macready, the actor, and reads in part:

"It is day after day skurry & turmoil, friends calling, strangers calling, newspaper articles bawling out abuse or telling absurd personalities—you know the life well enough, and have undergone the persecution in your time. The dollars hardly compensate for it; nor the extraordinary kindness and friendliness of the real friends."

Thackeray's manuscript of his lecture on "Humor and Charity," delivered at the Church of the Messiah, New York, and afterward repeated under the title of "Weekday Preachers," sold for $1,400. The original manuscript of his speech delivered at an annual festival at Pinner, went for $550. The original manuscript of his "Lecture on Jonathan Swift" brought $1,700.

The sale of the Thackerayana will be ended to-day. It is expected that the manuscript of "The Rose and the Ring" will fetch more than $20,000.

FAVORS COAST GUARD BILL.

Senate Committee Agrees on Change in Cutter Service.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—The Senate Commerce Committee decided to-day to make a favorable report on Senator Townsend's bill to combine the life-saving service and the revenue cutter service into a coast guard service.

The new guard would constitute part of the military forces of the country, operating under the Treasury Department in peace and as part of the navy in war.

The committee also decided to favorably report Senator Bankhead's bill for four new revenue cutters.

Baldwin Locomotive Earnings.

Gross sales of the Baldwin Locomotive Works in 1913 amounted to $37,630,969, as compared with $28,924,335 in 1912. Manufacturing and maintenance expenses required $33,744,404, an increase of $8,873,000 over 1912, and net profits, after meeting fixed charges, were $4,017,800, in contrast with $3,698,571 in the previous year. Dividends aggregating $1,800,000 were paid, and the year's surplus was $2,217,800. The total surplus at the close of the year was $4,887,791.

BUSINESS NOTES.

Treasurer John Neild of the Neild Manufacturing Company, New Bedford, Mass., was a visitor in this market yesterday.

The silk firm of S. Briskman & Salomon has changed its name to Briskman, Shaft & Salomon. The firm will enlarge its business, it was said yesterday, and will in the future cater to the wants of the cutting-up trade, as well as to the department stores. The business will be continued at the same address.

J. E. Stanton, Treasurer of the Acushnet Manufacturing Company of New Bedford, was in this city yesterday on a business trip.

THE SUPPLIES FOR THE INDIANS

Opposition to the Plan for Abandoning the Warehouse in This City.

GOODS WILL COST MORE

A Rider to the Indian Appropriation Bill Which Will Provoke a Fight from Several Cities.

Jobbers in dry goods, boots and shoes, ready-made clothing, produce, and many other lines in this city were greatly surprised yesterday when it became known that the Indian Appropriation bill, which passed the House of Representatives a few days ago, contains a "rider," the effect of which is to bring about the abandonment of the Indian warehouse in this city, as well as those located in other distributing centres of the country. Merchants who each year have been in the habit of entering bids for a wide variety of supplies for the Indians, aggregating in value approximately $700,000, made it plain yesterday that the bill in its present form will not pass the Senate without a hot fight to eliminate the rider.

The Merchants' Association of New York also is expected to take a hand in the fight for the retention of the local warehouse, and will send a committee to Washington next week to protest to the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs against the enactment of the bill in its present objectionable form. The bill, which appropriates $300,000 for the purchase of goods and supplies for the Indian service, (other than supplies for the Indians themselves,) inspection services, pay of employes, and other expenses, including advertising, storage, and transportation, provides "that after July 1, 1914, no part of the sum hereby appropriated shall be used for the maintenance of warehouses in the Indian service." This provision, or rider, if adopted by the Senate means the closing of the warehouses at New York, Chicago, St. Louis, San Francisco, and New Orleans.

Merchants seen yesterday by a TIMES reporter, who in past years have furnished hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of supplies for the Indians through the local warehouse, declared that while they are in the dark regarding the plans of Cato Sells, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, for this year's proposals for supplies, usually advertised for in the Spring, they intend to leave no stone unturned in the effort to have the local warehouse retained. It was recalled that during the past decade several attempts have been made by Chicago interests to concentrate the buying of the Indian supplies in that city, but thus far without success. Some wholesalers professed to see a plot in the abolition of all the warehouses whereby the Commissioner, in his discretion, would be enabled to fix the purchasing zone in Chicago.

John C. Eames, Vice President of the H. B. Claflin Company, and a prominent member of the Merchants' Association, had this to say:

"The merchants here do not want the local warehouse closed. In the past, Chicago interests have tried hard to have the main purchasing of Indian supplies take place there, but thus far have not succeeded. In order to attract prestige to their market, Chicago jobbers, in an endeavor to get the Indian business, have quoted prices under cost, as a sort of boom for their city. As a matter of fact, the jobbers out there get all of their textiles from New York. What we merchants here want is an opportunity to sell to the Government at cost price."

Robert G. Parr, sales manager of the contract department of the Claflin Company, said that in the event the Government abolished the local warehouse and purchased goods for the Indians through the Superintendents of the different agencies, the increased cost of buying to the Government would be 100 per cent. He explained this on the principle that, as the respective wants of individual agencies would be small, jobbers would not feel like making the attractive prices prevailing when large quantities of merchandise are called for on one parcel point. Mr. Parr said he had been trying to obtain information from the Indian Commissioner as to the manner and place of delivery for the coming season's bids, but without result.

The unanimous sentiment in jobbing circles of this city is against the closing of the local warehouse, and strong pressure will be exerted to amend the bill in the Senate. At the same time, merchants were agreed that if the warehouse is to be given up, then the bids should be received and the goods delivered in Washington, which, it is claimed, is neutral ground. This plan has been advocated in the past whenever interests unfriendly to New York have proposed the shutting down of the warehouse here. J. C. Hennessy, Acting Superintendent of the warehouse, which is at 119 Wooster Street, was in Washington yesterday in consultation with Commissioner Sells, and in his absence his subordinates declined to discuss the closing proposition.

It developed that St. Louis is no more desirous of losing its warehouse than is New York. The Merchants' Association received a telegram from W. F. Saunders, Secretary and General Manager of the Business Men's League of that city, consisting of more than 3,500 members, requesting the co-operation of the New York organization in preventing the closing of the warehouses. The Directors of the association wired back a reply promising to send a delegation to Washington to oppose the bill as it stands.

WANT STRICTER MILK LAWS.

Glynn Committee Hears Careless Dairymen Endanger City's Health.

The committee appointed by Gov. Glynn to ascertain whether it is advisable to change the State laws relating to the production, inspection, and distribution of milk held a hearing in the Board of Estimate chamber at the City Hall yesterday. Dr. M. B. McMillan, representing Health Commissioner Goldwater, said that one of the most urgent reforms regarding the handling of milk needed was the establishment of a State-wide inspection of dairy farms.

"There has been a tendency to lower the standards of milk recently," he said, "and unless some steps are taken to prevent this the people of New York are exposed to a serious danger. One of the most striking illustrations of this danger is the fact that recently we discovered a number of cases of typhoid fever in New York City. We traced the cause of this disease to milk sent to New York by a dairyman in New York State.

"We at once enforced our regulations, and he was not able to send any more milk to New York City, but he was able, and he did, send his milk through the State, exposing others to this terrible danger just because those other cities did not have the safety regulations we have in this city."

Dr. Bowdish, Health Officer of Corning, N. Y., said that he understood that when milk was rejected by the Inspectors in New York City it was sent to Yonkers, where the inspections were not so strict. At the present price of milk he said it was impossible to exclude all sick cows.

"But a great many milkers of cows could be excluded," he said. "There are hundreds of milkers who are working while desperately ill with tuberculosis and other contagious diseases, and they should not be allowed to continue milking."

Dr. Bowdish said he was in favor of State inspection of dairies. Dr. F. Sturgis of the Department of Health of New York said that one of the greatest evils was the fact that bad milk, after being rejected, was sold to butter and cheese factories, and germs thereby reached the public, no matter how strict regulations were. State inspection, he thought, would remedy the evil.

The hearings have been going on all over the State for several months. The commission, when it was appointed, was divided into eleven sub-commissions, and the State into eleven territories. Upon the conclusion of the hearings in Albany next week the entire commission will submit a report.

THE BUSINESS WORLD

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday .....3¾@4¼% for the best names
Wednesday .....3¾@4¼% " " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Coffee Demonstrations Coming.

It was learned from a reliable source yesterday that steps are being taken toward a country-wide demonstration of coffee some time this Spring. It is understood that no particular brand is to be exploited, but rather that the demonstrations will be general and carried on with the idea of off-setting the use of coffee substitutes. Capable demonstrators will be engaged to show consumers the best way of preparing this beverage, and it is expected by the men back of the movement that material benefit to the trade will result. The matter of coating coffee, it was learned, will come up in Chicago next month before the Executive Committee of the National Coffee Roasters' Association.

The Jobber Hits Back.

A criticism of the woolen jobber, to the effect that he must sell merchants whom the wholesaler refuses to check, was met by a jobber yesterday with a counter criticism of the wholesaler. It was pointed out that the jobber is doubly conservative over the wholesaler, since he must make not only his own profit, but that which he pays to the wholesaler. "If we suffer a loss," this man said, "it is a double loss, so we take no chances in selling risky accounts." He added that the jobber, since he does not manufacture his merchandise in advance, is not inclined to plunge on any particular fabric or lose if it does not prove a seller, and this also tends to make his business less risky.

Sateens and Twills Wanted.

The demand for the better qualities of sateens and twills featured the local gray goods market yesterday, several fair-sized sales having been reported in them. Printcloths did not show much activity. The bright spot in this end of the market was 39-inch, 68-72s, which sold on contract for 5¾ cents a yard. This figure showed a drop of an eighth of a cent a yard from the spot price quoted here on Wednesday. Reports from New Bedford, which came to hand during the day, told of general quiet there. Staple goods are not moving to any extent, it was said, and the mills are now having trouble in devising novelty weaves to stimulate the present lagging demand. Trading in the other parts of the cotton goods market was of fair volume, but generally without feature.

In Woolens and Worsteds.

A distinguished feature of the woolen and worsted dress goods market is the sudden dropping off of business on fabrics which have enjoyed for a time a particularly strong demand. This is true of some novelties, and is otherwise explained by the tendency on the part of buyers to switch "overnight" from one fabric to another. Current business on merchandise for immediate needs is particularly good, it is said, with serges of the better grades leading. Poplins and granites are also favored, and crêpes as one seller put it, are "out of sight." For the Fall, plaids and broadcloths promise well. With the opening up on Monday next of Department 4 of the American Woolen Company, comprising a complete line of suitings, the season will make its formal start.

A Postal and Express Guide.

W. H. Chandler, the Assistant Manager of the Traffic Bureau of the Merchants' Association, has just issued a parcel post and express guide from New York City to all express stations in the United States. In cases where the name of the Post Office of a town is different from that of the express office, both are given, with the name of the Post Office given in brackets on the same line. Means for computing express rates to boat or stage points are provided, as well as a method of ascertaining express rates on food products which take second class rates. The parcel post rates are quoted uninsured, insured to $25, and also insured to $50. Express rates are quoted insured up to $50 for all shipments weighing less than 100 pounds. The express classification is also given.

Raw Silk Prices Firm.

Quiet has followed the recent advance in raw silk prices at Yokohama, but prices are firmly maintained there under the strengthening influence of limited stocks. Supplies there now amount to less than one-half the stock on hand a year ago this time. The supply of Japanese re-reels is now entirely exhausted. Canton is firm, with stocks of old silk so light that it would not take much of a buying movement to clean them up. Stocks of all sorts in that market are reported by H. L. Gwalter & Co., to total only 500 bales. The Shanghai market is very firm, and some sales of white silks for American account are said to have been made at very high figures. More activity is reported from Milan, with prices tending upward. Prices of silk and cocoons are coming closer together now, but several of the filatures are still closed because of their inability to get cocoons. A fair business is passing in the New York market, with prices about the same as at the last report.

What About Taffetas?

Considerable comment has been heard of late in the dress and waist field concerning the status of taffetas for Spring garments of this kind. It is an acknowledged fact that taffetas are "going big" in Paris, and that practically all of the dress houses in this market are using them more or less. While it is admitted generally that taffetas, because of their natural stiffness, fit splendidly into the present mode so far as their use in the voluminous hip draperies of the moment are concerned, there is a tendency shown by some manufacturers to doubt their general usefulness. It is contended by these men that the narrow bottoms of the present mode in skirts throw a strain on a taffeta garment when the wearer is walking that will soon put it out of commission. On the other hand, it is asserted that taffetas are scarcer than hens' teeth in this market at the moment, and that the manufacturers who are "knocking" taffetas are men who have been unable to get enough of them to supply the demands of the trade.

Colored Gems High Abroad.

According to mail advices received in this market yesterday by a prominent gem importer, colored stones in Paris and London are now bringing much higher prices than the value of those now being held in this country. This is especially true of the finer sapphires, emeralds and rubies, and is said to be due largely to the present scarcity of fine stones of this kind in the rough. The present price on sapphires abroad was said to set a new high level. The poor condition of business in South America, from which the London and Paris markets were getting a large part of their gem business, has hit these markets hard of late, and the general dullness of business on the other side is said to be a factor in the present scarcity of offerings in the rough. In this market, the diamond trade is said to be doing well, but buyers are reported more or less conservative in their purchases of colored gems at the moment. The demand is expected to pick up materially in the near future, for it is said that the present high prices abroad cannot help but mean an advance here before long. In the present demand, aquamarines head the list of popular semi-precious stones. The growing use of black onyx in conjunction with fine diamond and platinum work is also said to be a feature.

Laces and Embroideries.

While business in the lace and embroidery trade is rather slow at present, some improvement is looked for later on with the approach of Easter. Light laces, shadow and net laces are favored and narrow stuff of two or three inches is used in ruffings and ruchings. For flouncings, widths varying from 9 to 27 inches are used. Manufacturers of veilings report business as good in general. Black and white predominate in this class of merchandise, with the fancy shades of brown and navy showing up well. Purple and taupe are also being favored. The tendency is toward figures placed far apart, giving the beauty spot effect. Some novelty effects, among which may be mentioned the Rose of Japan and Fascination veils, are meeting with a good demand. Velvet spots and chenilles and velvet spots in clusters are the designs that seem to be going the strongest. In laces, cotton and silk flouncings are finding increased favor, and it would seem as if the old style chantilles are coming back. There is a marked tendency, it is said, toward plain silk nets in the direction of a net a little heavier than Brussels, but of entirely different texture. These stand up under wear and are particularly fitted for use in draping. The movement is toward sheer goods.

Style and Quality Factors.

"Price is not the all-important feature in dry goods buying to-day that it was a few years ago," said J. A. Kilgour, merchandise manager of the McCreery Pittsburgh store yesterday. "It was a comparatively short time ago that price was the buyer's chief consideration. To-day the successful buyer's slogan must be style, quality, and then price. That is a trilogy which is hard to beat. Women look for style and quality first, and they are willing to pay for them. This applies to every line of merchandise quite as much as it does to outer garments, though the wonderful advances made in the production and construction of ready-to-wear garments make them probably the most striking examples. The rapidity with which the New York manufacturer procures the latest French styles and modifies them to suit the tastes of American women is astonishing, but scarcely more astonishing than the knowledge of style and quality displayed by the women who buy. All these things make the buyer's task more difficult. He must be everlastingly on the job that none of the new things escape him unless he permits them to do so. Of course, there are times when he must look for prices, too, but, even when he has special sales in mind, he has got to make sure that the goods also have style and a certain amount of quality."

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Protests Sustained or Overruled by the General Appraisers' Board.

The Maison Francis, New York, has been granted lower duty by the Board of United States General Appraisers on importations of collars, boulettes, pins, bandeaux, and chains, composed wholly or in chief value of silver, white metal, brass or gun metal. Most of the articles were set with imitation precious stones, and were valued at 20 cents per dozen pieces. The goods were returned at 85 per cent. ad valorem under Paragraph 448, Tariff Act of 1909, as articles of personal adornment, and were claimed properly dutiable at 60 per cent. as jewelry.

A. Borgzinner & Co., New York, was sustained regarding the classification of a portion of shipment of jewelry in boxes. They were returned for duty at 45 per cent. ad valorem under Paragraph 418, of the old law, and were claimed properly dutiable at 5 cents a pound and 30 per cent. ad valorem under Paragraph 411, as lace covered with parchment paper. Judge Fischer held that some of the boxes were entitled to enter as claimed, while the balance is dutiable as assessed.

Pendants of imitation cut jet imported by C. G. Hempstead & Son, New York, were held dutiable at 45 per cent. ad valorem under Paragraph 112, Act of 1897, as manufactures of paste. The Collector's return as jewelry at 60 per cent. under Paragraph 434 was reversed.

Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne, New York, succeeded in a contention involving semi-precious stones, which were returned at 45 per cent. ad valorem under the Act of 1909, as manufactures of paste. Duty is granted at 20 per cent. as imitation precious stones.

P. K. Wilson & Son, New York, were sustained in part in protests dealing with fabrics having bleached or unbleached cotton threads forming figures or fancy effects. Duty was taken at 50 per cent. ad valorem as cotton cloth and 2 cents per square yard additional for extra threads under Paragraphs 305 and 311, Act of 1897. It was claimed that the merchandise is not colored, and is, therefore, dutiable as bleached or unbleached cotton cloth having extra threads. Judge Cooper & Eastman; H. Waldman, carpets; York.

PITTSBURGH—J. J. Porter & Co.; Miss K. Wells, millinery; Grand.

PITTSBURGH—Rosenbaum Co.; Miss Mead, gloves; 116 W. 32d.

PITTSBURGH.—Kaufmann Dept. Store; C. Kline, domestics, linens; L. Silberstein, upholstery goods, carpets, rugs; 200 5th Av.

PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann & Baer Co.; C. H. Van Scoten, men's furn. goods, hosiery, gloves; 95 Madison Av.

PROVIDENCE—Smart & Austin Co.; G. R. Austin, laces, hdkfs., neckwear; Wallick.

RICHMOND—Ellis Whitley Co.; Miss C. H. A. Eggleston, ribbons; S. Taylor, dress goods; Prince George; 432 4th Av.

SPARTANSBURG, S. C.—Thompson & Dillard; A. S. Dillard, dry goods; E. Z. White, furn. goods; Aberdeen.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio—E. Wrenn Co.; R. Orr, housefurn. goods; 320 Church; Herald Square.

ST. LOUIS—Wielondy D. G. Co.; P. J. Wielondy, dry goods; Wallington.

SYRACUSE—Syracuse D. G. Co.; C. J. Barnard, mfg. dept., waists, dresses; 320 B'way.

SYRACUSE—Lowe Bros. & Co.; M. H. Hudson, china; 225 5th Av.; Navarre.

SYRACUSE—Syracuse Hosiery & Underwear Co.; J. J. Ryan, domestics, hosiery, underwear; Herald Square.

TROY—W. H. Frear & Co.; W. S. Raleigh, flannels; Aberdeen.

UNIONTOWN—Rosenbaum Bros.; R. I. Rosenbaum, dry goods; Claridge.

UTICA—Lynch & Kelly; M. F. Lynch, furn. goods; Navarre.

WASHINGTON—M. Goldenberg; N. Goldman, boys' clothing; Earlington.

WATERBURY—Miller & Peck Co.; F. W. Nute, domestics, notions, trimmings; Brozdell.

WHEELING—S. Whit, general mdse; Flanders.

WILMINGTON, N. C.—Polvogot Co.; C. W. Polvogot, notions; 315 4th Av.; Wallick's.

WILMINGTON, N. C.—Einstein Bros.; A. Einstein, dress goods, silks, notions, hosiery, gloves; 72 Leonard.

WORCESTER—C. T. Sherer Co.; Miss T. V. Walsh, upholstery goods; Martinique.

THEY JUST PROTESTED

Although No Goods Were Imported for Duty to be Imposed.

The novel spectacle of a firm formally protesting against the imposition of duties on merchandise never imported, was revealed yesterday in a decision rendered by the Board of United States General Appraisers in the suit of Emrich, King & Schorsch of this city. According to the official papers in the case the protest was lodged by the importers against Appraiser Higgins's return on imitation jet jewelry.

When the appeal was taken, and the case came before the board, a report was received from the Appraiser in which that official stated that there was no merchandise of this description on the invoice accompanying the notice of protest and none was found upon examination. Collector Malone was also unable to find that the firm had imported merchandise of the kind referred to in the protest, and advised the board to that effect, and added that the protest appeared to be without ground or merit.

At the hearing, the importers failed to offer any evidence to support their contention. Under these circumstances, Judge Sullivan dismissed the protest. As it was, the protest went through numerous bureaus of the local Customs service, and caused precisely the same degree of research as though the importation was real, instead of imaginative.

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NAMES MONATON RECEIVER.

Attorney General Says Realty Company Violates State Banking Law.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 26.—Attorney General Carmody received word to-day that Max Morganthau, Jr., of 30 Liberty Street, New York City had been appointed temporary receiver of the Monaton Realty Investing Company, upon the Attorney General's application, made to Supreme Court Justice Bijur.

It was charged that the President of the company accepted payments of $1 a week from patrons, agreeing to give deeds for land at any point named in the contract. The contract had twelve coupons which were to be sent to others who would agree to become patrons. For each of these the patron was to receive $1, and for each subsequent new patron as a result of the endless chain he was to obtain fifty cents. The patron was thus promised a return on his original investment of $1 amounting to about 3,200 per cent.

Attorney General Carmody asserted that the business was conducted in violation of the banking law, as it was organized under the Business Corporations act without the right to do a banking business. It was charged also that the corporation was insolvent.

It is the first of the actions brought by the Attorney General to prohibit real estate corporations from engaging in banking. The Attorney General has been informed that the court has issued an order directing the Manhattan Mutual Realty Company to dissolve within sixty days under the provisions of the general corporation law. The allegations are similar to those in the case of the Monaton Company. If the dissolution ordered does not take place, a receiver may be appointed to take over the company's assets and distribute them among proper creditors.

Arrival of Buyers.

Arriving buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M.—Ilfeld-Spitz Mercantile Co.; T. H. Dreyfuss, jobs, dresses, lingerie, waists; 43 West 27th.

AUSTIN—E. M. Scarborough & Sons; L. Scarborough, toys; 220 5th Av.; Park Av.

BALTIMORE—Stewart & Co.; M. McGrath, piece goods; 214 Church.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; D. Vollmer, clothing, trimmings; S. Trautman, millinery; 354 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—Stewart & Co.; J. T. McWheeney, cloaks, suits; 214 Church.

BALTIMORE—Siegel, Rothschild & Co.; D. A. Weinberg, umbrellas; 396 Broadway; Latham.

BIRMINGHAM—Goldstein Bros.; D. B. Goldstein, ladies' garments; 153 W. 27th; Herald Square.

BOSTON—W. Filene's Sons Co.; Miss Griffin, misses' underwear, waists, kimonos; Mrs. Milliken, infants' haberdashery, knit goods; Mrs. Clark, millinery; 116 W. 32d.

BUFFALO—Hamlin's; H. M. Desmarets, general mdse.; 116 W. 32d.

BUFFALO—J. N. Adam & Co.; Miss W. A. Gardiner, ladies', infants' wear; 214 Church.

CHICAGO—Hillman's; S. Kahn, hosiery, furn. goods; 116 W. 32d; Wallick's.

CINCINNATI—G. W. McAlpin Co.; Miss M. Kleisler, gloves; 214 Church.

CLEVELAND—Taylor Son & Co.; Mrs. Humphreys, misses', children's dresses; Mrs. J. C. Orman, women's wear; 51 Leonard.

CLEVELAND—Browning, King & Co.; C. A. Dolan, clothing; Cooper Square.

COLUMBUS—M. Bartlett, notions; Herald Square.

DENVER—May Shoe & Clothing Co.; C. E. Sedgwick, clothing; 37 W. 20th; Wallick.

DOWER, R. H.—Mrs. Langmaid, millinery, ready to wear; Hoffman House.

ELMIRA—Sheehan, Dean & Co.; F. E. Brooks, upholstery goods; 320 Church.

FALL RIVER—R. A. Shirr Co.; B. G. Twitchell, housefurn. goods, toys, silverware; 75 Spring.

GRAND RAPIDS—Chas. Trankla & Co.; C. Trankla, dress goods, silks; 55 White.

HARTFORD—Sage, Allen & Co.; G. F. Kuebler, silks, velvets; 75 Spring.

KANSAS CITY—Emery Bird, Thayer D. G. Co.; J. Arlon, house furn. goods; 25 Madison Av.

LAWRENCE—Robertson, Sutherland & Co.; Miss K. A. Devan, millinery; 57 White.

MIAMI, Fla.—D. Cromer N. Y. Bargain Store; D. Cromer, jobs, dresses, waists, shirts; Bryant Central.

MIDDLETOWN—J. H. Bunce Co.; P. P. Herrmann, cloaks, suits; E. P. Schaefer, muslin underwear, corsets, waists; 75 Spring.

MILWAUKEE—Ed Schuster & Co.; L. Arnstein, house furn. goods; 116 West 32d; Imperial.

MINNEAPOLIS—Dayton Co.; Miss E. T. Baird, gloves; 79 5th Av.

MINNEAPOLIS—Hinz & Laudt; J. C. Berendsen, millinery; 656 Broadway.

NORWICH—Reid & Hughes Co.; W. E. Bulkley, upholstery goods, carpets; 75 Spring.

NORFOLK—Watt, Rettew & Clay; W. E. Carpenter, upholstery goods, carpets, rugs; 214 Church.

PADUCAH—J. H. Rieke & Sons; L. M. Rieke, notions, furn. goods; 75 Leonard.

PHILADELPHIA—John Wanamaker; A. G. Cressman, muslin underwear, waists, infants' wear; Broadway and 10th.

PHILADELPHIA—Kaufman, Goldman & Eastman; H. Waldman, carpets; York.

PITTSBURGH—J. J. Porter & Co.; Miss K. Wells, millinery; Grand.

PITTSBURGH—Rosenbaum Co.; Miss Mead, gloves; 116 W. 32d.

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ST. LOUIS—Wielondy

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Rally, Although Europe Again Sells Stocks Here —New Financing.

Prices hardened on the Stock Exchange yesterday, and some of the major issues showed good net gains. Many of the low-priced stocks likewise showed a good deal more stability than on Wednesday. These favorable results came about notwithstanding further selling of our stocks from abroad and despite the fact that the Mexican situation seemed really no more clearly defined than it had been the day before, when it was assigned as the chief reason for the selling movement which undermined prices on that day. Under the circumstances the upturn seemed to bear out the impression that there was less connection between the Mexican news and Wednesday's break in prices than appeared on the surface. Professional selling helped to accentuate the break, and buying from much the same sources seemed to account for a good share of yesterday's rally.

More general impulses than these seem at the moment to be lacking, no very clearly defined market opinion prevailing even among the trading element. The recovery suggested that the market was less weak than it appeared on Wednesday, but it hardly afforded proof of the abandonment of the indifference which most interests have lately seemed to feel toward the immediate position of the stock market. A good deal of attention was paid to reports regarding strained conditions at Paris, but even before these reports were greatly modified, as they were before the day was over, there appeared relatively little ground for the apprehension which they aroused in some quarters. The movement of discount rates in Paris in itself afforded reassurance against the likelihood of any very serious outcome of the unsettlement which has lately been reported from that market. The wide gap which existed between the open market rates in London and Paris has been almost closed by the rise in London and the decline in the French market. The latter movement increases the likelihood of the French rate being put on a parity with the 3 per cent. Bank of England rate.

All matters bearing on the investment position command particularly attention at this time, and special note was taken therefore of the announcement of a new issue of Erie Railroad notes, and of a proposed issue of Rock Island Railway notes. Following the recent sales of Southern Railway short-time obligations these two note issues served to cause renewed discussion of the extent to which this year's financing may be expected to replace short-term issues by long-time obligations, thus doing away with the annoyance of frequent maturities of securities issued for capital purposes. This process is well under way, and there seems no reason to doubt that very material progress will be made during the next few months in the substitution of permanent for temporary securities.

In some instances the renewed resort to short-time obligations is due to the fact that proposed new issues of permanent securities are not yet ready to be offered to the public, while in other cases the use of notes has been due to the fact that the bond market has not broadened to the extent of creating an active demand for securities of the class which some recent borrowers had to offer. So far as the railways are concerned, this very fact suggests one of the directions in which an improvement in railway revenues is particularly needed. Such an improvement would unquestionably facilitate the sale of general mortgage bonds of classes not now particularly in demand. In other words, a wider margin of earnings is needed to enable a number of railroads to sell the securities which they have to offer upon terms which the managements of these properties feel justified in accepting. The decline in the margin of earnings has been an important factor the last few years in causing many railroads to resort to the temporary expedient of short-time loans, and a change in this adverse tendency in railway earnings seems to be needed to enable many of these properties to put these additions to their capital obligations upon a permanent basis. Their ability to accomplish this would be one of the distinctly favorable results of an increase in railway net revenues.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ren'l.
On call	2	1¾	2	1¾
A year ago	3½	2½	3	3
Since Jan. 1	10	1½	..	..
Same period, 1913	5	2¼	..	..

	60 days.	4 mos.	6 mos.
On time	2¼@3	3¼@3½	3½@3¾
Commercial paper (prime bills)	....	3½@4	3¾@4¼

	Exchanges.	Balances.
Clearings	$330,959,725	$15,754,895
Sub-Treas. debit balance	.....	287,475

Banks lose since Friday, $8,175,000.

Rates Abroad.

	Discount.	Money.	Check on London
Berlin	3½	2%	20 m 43 pf
Paris	2%	..	25 f 21c
London	2%@	2%	1½@2

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

The range for demand sterling was:

	High.	Low.	Last.
Yesterday	$4.8486	$4.8590	$4.8595
A year ago	4.8755	4.8750	4.8750
Since Jan. 1	4.8695	4.8535	.....
Same period 1913	4.8780	4.8570	.....

Foreign exchange closing rates were:

	Demand	Cable
London	$4.8595	$4.8615
Paris	5.18⅜—1-32	5.18⅜—1-32
Berlin	95 1-16—1-32	95⅛—1-32
Switzerland	5.18⅜—1-16	5.18⅜—1-32
Holland	40.27	40.29
Belgium	5.21¼	5.20⅝—1-16

Bankers' Time Bills.

	60 days.	90 days.
London	$4.83¼	$4.82¼
Paris	5.21⅞—1-32	5.22¼—1-16
Berlin	94½	94¼

Commercial Time Bills.

	60 days.	90 days.
London	$4.83¼	$4.82⅝
Paris	5.21⅞—1-32	5.23⅛
Berlin	94⅝	94 3-16
Amsterdam	39.93	39.80

Domestic Rates.

Rates on New York were:

	Prem.		Prem.
Chicago	25c	San Francisco	50c
St Louis	25	Montreal	15⅝c
Boston	Par	St. Paul	45c

STOCKS EX DIVIDEND TO-DAY.

The following stocks listed on the New York Stock Exchange are quoted ex dividend to-day:

American Coal.
American Telegraph and Cable.
Canadian Pacific common and preferred.
Diamond Match.
Granby Consolidated.
Laclede Gas Light common.
Norfolk & Western common.
Northern Ohio Light and Traction.
Southern Pacific.

TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—Receipts and expenditures:

	Feb. 25.	Month.	Fiscal year.
Customs	$780,494	$14,676,015	$106,650,939
Int., rev. ord	741,109	17,817,309	206,343,896
Corp. tax	41,148	481,959	3,798,571
Misc.	.....	3,284,770	35,083,721
Total rcts.	$1,625,989	$36,260,600	$441,907,227
Expend'rs	2,897,692	$5,573,905	469,088,632
Deficit	1,271,702	9,313,845	27,521,404

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Foreign Exchange Rates Rise.

The strength of demand bills in the foreign exchange market yesterday was credited in large part to purchases for the account of foreign sellers of our stocks on the local Exchange. In the morning an advance of 20 points occurred, of which a part was lost in later operations. As no really heavy buying of exchange was reported, it was thought that the advance was accelerated by the sentimental influence of foreign sales of our securities. The foreign exchange market of late has been rather narrow and inactive, and brokers in it have not done much profitable business. So when it became evident that funds were being released from stocks on an extensive scale on Wednesday the exchange market was stimulated to anticipate the demand for bills which would appear when these funds were called for.

***

A Commission of Size.

A foreign exchange broker was somewhat gloomy about the market. "My commission for selling $50,000 of exchange this morning was exactly $2.50," said he. "Think of it! Barely cigar money for the day. There is too much commission cutting among the brokers over here. They don't do that sort of thing in London."

***

The Arbitrage Problem.

The committee appointed by President Mabon to consider the restoration of joint accounts between members of the New York and London Stock Exchanges will hold hearings at which the arbitrage men can freely express their opinions. From comment heard among board members on the movement to place arbitrage transactions back on their old basis, the impression is gained that no clearly defined plan has been prepared. The desire of the brokers is to restore conditions under which the business used to be distinctly profitable when the two markets were active. It is clear to everybody that the Governing Committee cannot simply revert to the previous order without fracturing one of the most rigid rules of the Exchange, that in regard to commissions. In view of this fact it is expected that the committee will be urged to admit English brokers to membership on the New York Exchange under conditions which have not yet been clearly formulated. Unless some arrangement of the sort is made, say a number of brokers, arbitrage transactions will have to be carried on under the restrictions imposed at present.

***

Inquiry of the Small Investor.

Brokers making a specialty of bonds of small denomination had numerous inquiries yesterday as to whether any portion of the $4,000,000 Third Avenue first refunding mortgage issue, to be sold next month to the highest bidders, would be in $100 bonds. It was announced that the indenture called for bonds of the conventional $1,000 size as the smallest.

***

A Halt in Traffic.

It is not often that the seething current flowing out of Wall Street to break into two streams in front of Trinity Church is interrupted except by accident, but it was halted yesterday while an interested crowd watched a skillful bit of driving. An enormous girder, mounted on trucks with solid steel wheels and drawn by twenty horses, was swung from Broadway into Pine Street, which has been converted into a narrow alleyway between Broadway and Nassau Street by the gear of the construction company that is building the Equitable Life's new home. As the rear wheels of the truck left Broadway the foremost pair of horses emerged into Nassau Street, stopping traffic in that street as well.

***

Gould on the Gould Properties.

Enlarging the interview given through his son on Wednesday, George J. Gould said yesterday that neither the Missouri Pacific nor the Gould family would pay any assessment on the Wabash reorganization until they were assured of an absolute quid pro quo. "As for the rumors which have been in circulation in connection with the declines in the Denver & Rio Grande and Western Pacific securities, I can only say that those roads have felt the business depression, which has been general and not local to any one section," said Mr. Gould. "It is true that in California the crops were not as good as usual and that damage has been done recently by excessive rainfalls. In Colorado and Utah the Denver's earnings have been adversely affected by the coal miners' strike. The money is already on deposit for payment of the March 1 obligations of Western Pacific, and subsequent obligations will be met."

***

Troubles Ascribed to Washington.

Mr. Gould believes that with the proper assurances from the Wilson Administration business would quickly revive. "The conditions with which the railroads are now contending are no surprise to me," he said. "Even two years ago I predicted that they were sure to come. If business can be assured that the credit of the railroads will not be further jeopardized by political attacks we will see a quick rebound, as we did a few weeks ago when the President gave utterance to an assurance of this character. The trouble seems to be that the various departments are not working as one to bring about this much-desired end. We cannot sell securities on a large scale abroad until investors over there feel certain of the future of our railroads."

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

At the Metal Exchange yesterday copper continued weak at a further recession of ⅛c in the bid price, tin was firm; 5 tons of June sold at 38.75, an improvement of ¼c; spelter was a shade lower.

Copper—	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Spot	13.12½	14.25	Spelter.	5.27½	5.37½
Feb	13.12½	14.25	Zinc	5.27½	5.37½
March	13.12½	14.27	Lead	3.95	4.05
April	13.12½	14.2.	Tin	38.15	38.50

The London market yesterday finished strong, though quotations for spot and future deliveries of copper were off a shade from Wednesday's final figures. Pig tin, however, was up £1, for spot and futures. Last prices yesterday follow:

Copper—	£	s.	d.	Tin—	£	s.	d.
Spot	64	2	6	Spot	174	15	0
Futures	64	13	9	Futures	176	15	0

The market finished strong. Spanish pig lead, £19 12s., up 2s 6d. Spelter, £21 10s, unchanged. Cleveland warrants, 50s 4½d, unchanged.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The National Enameling and Stamping Company reports net profits from operations in 1913 of $1,051,640 and a balance of $291,000 after paying interest on bonds and dividends. Total surplus at the close of the year was $1,478,083.

A handbook of Stock Exchange laws, prepared by Samuel P. Goldman, has been issued by Doubleday, Page & Co. The book defines the rights and privileges of investors and speculators and the duties of brokers in securities.

President Mabon of the New York Stock Exchange appointed this committee yesterday to consider a change in the method of conducting arbitrage trading: Charles M. Newcombe, E. V. D. Cox, W. S. Jones, William B. Potts, and William C. Van Antwerp.

John P. Munn and Philip B. Jennings were elected Directors of the Railway Steel Spring Company yesterday to succeed William M. Barnum and Waldo H. Marshall.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Increased Trading in Mining Stocks, but in Other Departments Dealings Are Smaller.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 128,287 shares of stock, and $101,000 of bonds. The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 7,255; oils, 2,912; mining, 118,120. The range of prices in all issues in which transactions were reported was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
50	A. Drug Syn.	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
600	Br.-Am. Tob.	23½	23½	23¼	23½
200	B.-A. T. new.	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝
100	Int. Rub. t. c.	8	8	8	8
300	Maxwell Mot.	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
50	M. Mo. 1st pf.	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼
275	Pueb. S. & R.	2½	2½	2½	2½
2,500	Riker Heg'man	7½	7½	7½	7½
1,500	Savoy Oil	12	12¾	12	12¾
900	Tob. Prod. pf.	85	85	85	85
800	Un. Cigar S. Co. of Am.	90¼	91¼	90¼	91¼

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
1,300	A.-A. Oil, new	17	16½	16⅞	+ ⅛
20	Atlantic Rfg.	685	670	675	— 8
10	Buckeye P. L.	163	163	163	— 1
10	Continental O.	220	220	220	+ 1
25	Crescent P. L.	58	57	58	..
10	Eureka P. L.	300	300	300	— 1
30	†Galena-S. Oil.	184	183	184	— 2
45	Indiana P. L.	133	132	133	..
75	†Nat. Transit.	42	41	41	..
5	New York T.	301	301	301	— 2
125	Ohio Oil	158	157	158	— ⅛
110	Prair. C. & G.	514	503	502	— 12
60	So. Penn Oil.	350	340	348	+ 3
25	Southern P. L.	235	232	233	..
35	Sthw. P. P. L.	152	148	150	— 3
175	Stan. Oil, Cal.	323	318	321	— 1
170	St. O. Cal. rts.	23	21½	22	..
25	St. Oil, Ind.	558	550	558	— 3
2	St. Oil, Kan.	490	490	490	+ 4
125	St. O., Ky., new	268	265	266	..
150	St. Oil, N. J.	412	409	410	— 1
200	St. Oil, N. Y.	196½	194½	196½	— ½
35	St. Oil, Ohio.	420	415	420	..
5	Swan & F. Co.	250	250	250	—25
110	Union Tank Car	96	94½	95¾	— ½
10	Vacuum Oil	214	214	214	..
20	Washington O.	61	60	61	— 1

MISCELLANEOUS RIGHTS.

1,200	Union Pac. rts.	28⅝	28⅝	28⅛	28⅛
200	Am. D. S. rts.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼

MINING STOCKS.

1,000	*Atlanta	16½	16½	16	16
3,000	*Beaver Cons.	31	31	31	31
500	*Booth	5¼	5½	5½	5½
100	Boston Mont.	6½	6½	6½	6½
900	Braden Cop.	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
7,500	Brit. C. Cop.	2	2	1⅞	2
200	Buffalo Mines	1 11-16	1¾	1 11-16	1¾
555	*Caribou Cob.	72	72	70	71
1,000	*Com. Trac.	10	10	10	10
200	Con. Ariz. Sm	½	½	½	½
100	Cons. Cop. M.	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
700	Crown R.	1 13-16	1 13-16	1 13-16	1 13-16
7,000	*Florence	54	54	54	54
100	Giroux Cons.	1¼	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
4,006	*Gold Hill	45	46	43	45
2,000	Goldfield C.	1⅝	1 11-16	1⅝	1⅝
15	Gr.-Can. new.	37½	37½	37½	37½
45,000	*Greenwater	7	7½	7	7
200	Hollinger	16⅞	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝
300	Iron Blossom	1.18	1.18	1.18	1.18
5,000	*Jumbo Ext.	22	23½	22	22½
700	Kerr Lake	4⅞	15-16	4⅞	4 15-16
400	La Rose Con.	1 11-16	1 11-16	1⅝	1⅝
1,500	MacNamara	10	10	10	10
1,000	McK.-Dar.	1¼	1¼	1 3-16	1¼
1,000	Mines of Am.	3	3	2½	2½
100	*New Hills	38	38	38	38
100	New Vender	2½	2½	2½	2½
100	*New Utah B.	48	48	48	48
1,500	Nip. Mines Co.	6¼	6¾	6¼	6¾
7,000	North Star	38½	39	38½	39
6,200	*Oro	13	13	13	13
800	Scon. Tonn.	3-16	3-16	3-16	3-16
800	St. S.-L.	1 11-16	1 11-16	1 11-16	1 11-16
1,500	Stewart	1¼	1¼	1 3-16	1¼
1,700	Temiskaming.	19	19	17	18½
100	Tonopah Ext.	1½	1½	1½	1½
700	Tonopah J.	1.00	1.03	1.00	1.03
1,000	*Ton. Merger.	62	62	62	62
150	Ton. Mining.	6⅞	6 15-16	6⅞	6 15-16
1,500	*Hon. Mizpah	47	48	47	47
700	Ton. Nevada.	6 15-16	5 15-16	6⅞	6⅞
1,600	Tularosa	9-16	5-8	9-16	5-8
6,500	W. E. Consol.	1¼	1¼	1 3-32	1¼
1,400	*W. E. Ext.	3	3	3	3
100	W. Knob pf.	5-16	5-16	5-16	5-16

BONDS.

$60,000	Cuban new 5s	98¾	98¾	98⅝	98⅝
33,000	N. Y. City 4½s, 1962	101	101¼	101	101⅛

8,000 West. Pac. 5s, 67½ 67½ 67¾ 67½

*Sells cents per share. †Ex dividend.

Note.—Wednesday not reported, 1,000 Union Pacific rights at 28⅝.

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

The average quotations of twenty-five leading railroad and twenty-five industrial issues yesterday and of these two groups of stocks combined, with comparisons:

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Railroads	80.44	79.70	80.29	+ .25
Industrial	59.44	58.96	59.33	+ .12

COMBINED AVERAGE.

Feb. 19	71.49	71.10	71.19	— .04
Feb. 20	71.46	71.11	71.26	+ .07
Feb. 21	71.08	70.84	70.92	— .34
Feb. 23—Holiday.				
Feb. 24	70.91	70.57	70.68	— .24
Feb. 25	70.45	69.47	69.58	—1.10
Feb. 26	69.94	69.33	69.76	+ .18

Range of Fifty Stocks.

	High.		Low.		Last.
Feb., 1914	73.14	Feb. 4	69.33	Feb. 26	69.76
Feb., 1913	77.30	Feb. 3	71.51	Feb. 25	73.39
Feb., 1912	76.61	Feb. 20	75.24	Feb. 1	75.84
Feb., 1911	82.60	Feb. 6	78.87	Feb. 24	80.03
Yr. to date	73.30	Jan. 31	67.50	Jan. 3	72.97
Year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10	68.06
Year 1912	82.82	Sep. 30	75.24	Feb. 1	78.29
Year 1911	84.41	Jan. 23	69.57	Sep. 25	77.60

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-Am. Oil	16¾	17¼	16½	17
Atlantic Refining	675	685	680	690
Borne-Scrymser	300	310	295	305
Buckeye Pipe Line	162	166	163	167
Chesebrough Mfg	670	680	670	680
Colonial Oil	110	120	110	120
Continental Oil	218	222	215	220
Crescent Pipe Line	55	59	53	58
Cumberland Pipe L.	58	62	58	62
Eureka Pipe Line	300	310	295	305
Galena-Signal Oil	183	186	185	189
Galena-Signal Oil pf.	135	140	138	142
Indiana Pipe Lines	130	134	131	133
National Transit	40	43	41	43
New York Transit	300	310	295	305
Northern Pipe Line	117	121	117	122
Ohio Oil	157	159	158	160
Prairie Oil & Gas	511	515	512	516
Solar Refining	345	355	345	350
Southern Pipe Line	232	236	232	237
South Penn. Oil	345	350	340	347
S. W. Penn. Pipe L.	150	155	150	155
Standard Oil (Cal.)	322	325	320	323
Stand. Oil (Cal. rts.	21	23	21	23
Standard Oil (Ind.)	555	565	558	564
Standard Oil (Kan.)	485	495	485	495
Standard Oil (Ky.)	263	268	265	270
Standard Oil (Neb.)	445	455	445	455
Standard Oil (N. J.)	408	411	410	414
Standard Oil (N. Y.)	195	197	196	198
Standard Oil (Ohio)	410	420	415	425
Swan & Finch	240	260	270	280
Union Tank Line	94	96	95	97
Vacuum Oil	213	216	212	215
Washington Oil	58	62	60	65
Waters-Pierce Oil	3,500	..	3,600	..

TOBACCO STOCKS.

	Feb. 26. Bid.	Asked.	Feb. 25. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	143	148	143	148
American Cigar pf.	98	100	97	100
Am. Mach. & Fdry.	85	90	85	90
British-Am., new	23⅜	23½	23½	23⅝
Conley Foil	270	285	270	285
Johnson Tin & M.	175	195	175	195
U. S. Young	140	150	140	150
MacA. & Forbes	183	187	183	187
MacA. & Forbes pf.	95	100	95	100
Porto Rico-Am. Tob.	215	225	215	225
P. R.-Am. 6% scrip	125	135	125	135
R. J. Reynolds	225	245	235	245
R. J. Reyn. 6% scrip	101	103	101	103
Tob. Products pf.	84½	85¼	84½	85½
United Cigar Stores	91	91½	90	91
Unit. Cigar Stores pf.	111	114	111	114

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

The following securities were sold at auction Wednesday at the Exchange Salesroom, 14 Vesey Street, by Adrian H. Muller & Son, auctioneers:

By Order of Executor.

35 shs. Metropolitan Casualty Insurance Co., $100 each, 192.

By Order of Trustee.

$2,000 Cumberland & Pennsylvania R. R. first mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds, due 1921, coupons May and November, 101¼.

11 shs. United New Jersey R. R. & Canal Co., $100 each, 228½.

$3,000 Thirty-fourth Street Crosstown Railway Co., first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, due April, 1996, interest April and October, 100.

2,000 shs. the Knickerbocker Company, $25 each, $5,000.

900 sh. Jackson Corset Company, $10 each, $9,000.

$30,000 promissory notes, dated Jan. 1, 1909, made by W. Blount, W. S. Keyser, Knowles Hyer, and W. K. Hyer, Jr., payable to order of themselves and indorsed by them, also indorsed by William H. Knowles; interest at 7 per cent., due five years after date, $10,000 each, $8,000.

$100,000 promissory notes, made by the Southern Hardwood Manufacturing Co., to order of William H. Knowles, and by him indorsed; one for $50,000, dated Feb. 20, 1913, and one for $50,000, dated April 5, 1912, both due on or before one year after date at 8 per cent. interest, $15,000.

STOCKS OUT OF TOWN.

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
55	A. C. L. of Conn.	255	255	255
20	Augusta-Aiken pf.	70	70	70
20	Baltimore Elec. pf.	44½	44½	44½
43	Con. Power	103¾	103¾	103¾
2,109	Con. Power rights	36c	35c	35c
36	Fairmont Gas	24	24	24
20	Fairmont Gas pf.	45	45	45
1	Munsey Trust	101	101	101
425	United Rys. & E.	25¾	25¾	25¾

BONDS.

$1,000	Atl. Con. St. Ry. 5s.	103½	103¼	103¼
1,000	City B. 4s, '58, W.L.	98½	98½	98½
2,100	City B. 4s, '61, S.L.	98½	98½	98½
1,000	Col. & Green 1st 6s.	102¾	102¾	102¾
5,000	Con. Coal 6s.	100¾	100¾	100¾
2,000	Ga. Sou. & Fla. 5s.	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
2,000	G. B. S. Brew. 4s.	30	30	30
3,000	Mt. V.-W. C. D. 5s.	37	37	37
1,000	Norf. & P. Tr. 5s.	87	87	87
12,000	U. Rys. & E. 1st 4s.	83¾	83½	83¾
10,000	U. Rys. & E. inc. 4s.	65¼	65	65½
200	U. Rys. & E. fdg. 5s	87¾	87½	87½
5,000	Va. 6s, B. B. ctfs.	58	58	58

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
80	Algomah	1½	1½	1½
220	Allouez	41	40⅝	41
255	American Zinc	19⅝	19	19⅝
555	Ariz. Commercial	5	4 15-16	5
1,905	Butte & Superior	35¾	35¼	35¼
250	Cal. & Arizona	67	67	67
35	Calumet & Hecla	435	425	425
20	Centennial	16¾	16¾	16¾
85	Copper Range	38¼	37½	37½
100	Daly-West	21½	21½	21½
178	East Butte	12	11½	12
810	Franklin	6¼	5¼	6¼
1,095	Granby	85	84	84
110	Hancock	19⅜	19½	19⅝
20	Isle Royale	21	21	21
490	Keweenaw	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝
20	Lake	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
50	La Salle	5¼	5¼	5¼
125	Mass. Con.	3⅝	3¼	3¼
34	Mohawk	45¼	44	44
735	New Arcadian	37⅝	35⅝	37⅝
788	North Butte	29	28¼	28¼
15	North Lake	2¼	2¼	2¼
275	Old Colony	4	4	4
165	Pond Creek	19	18½	19
10	Quincy	64	64	64
550	Santa Fe	2	2	2
130	Shattuck	29	28½	29
50	St. Mary's	38½	38	38½
545	Superior & Boston	2½	2⅜	2½
340	Superior	29¼	28¾	28⅞
395	Tamarack	41	40	41
20	Trinity	4½	4½	4½
40	U. S. Smelt	41⅜	41⅜	41⅜
55	U. S. Smelt pf.	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝
100	Utah Apex	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
105	Utah Cons.	12½	12¼	12½
290	Victoria	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
75	Winona	4½	4½	4½
5	Wolverine	46	46	46

RAILROADS.

6	Boston & Albany	189	189	189
38	Boston Elevated	82	82	82
2	Boston & Lowell	170	170	170
88	Boston & Maine	14	13	13¾
2	Old Colony R. R.	165	165	165
40	Vermont & Mass.	125	125	125
20	West End St. pf.	71	71	71
10	West End St. pf.	93	93	93

MISCELLANEOUS.

125	Amer. Agricul.	54½	53½	54½
40	Amer. Agri. pf.	95	95	95
10	American Can	29½	29½	29½
90	Amoskeag pf.	99½	98½	98½
25	Amer. Pneum. Ser.	3½	3½	3½
100	A. G. & W. I. pf.	15	15	15
50	Cumb'land Pow. pf.	97¼	97¼	97¼
50	East Boston Land	13	13	13
50	Edison	258	257	257
30	Inter. Buttonhole	6	6	6
125	Mass. Gas pf.	93¾	93¼	93¼
15	N. E. Tel.	138½	138½	138½
10	North Texas Elec.	105	105	105
5	Pacific Mills	111	111	111
110	Reece Button	18½	18¼	18½
117	United Shoe	54½	54½	54½
8	United Shoe pf.	28½

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NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

THURSDAY, FEB. 26, 1914.

	Stocks, (Shares.)
Total sales Feb. 26, 1914	317,039
Same day last year	394,536
Total year to date	15,896,235
Same period last year	15,137,863
Average closing prices 50 stocks, with day's net change	69.76 +.18
Same day last year	73.57 +.65

	High.			Low.	
This year's range to date	73.30	Jan.	31	67.50	Jan. 3
Same period last year	79.10	Jan.	9	71.51	Feb. 25
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan.	9	63.09	June 10

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
21¼	22	200	Alaska Gold Mines	21	21	21	21	— ¼
13	13½	250	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	12⅞	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
47½	48	100	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	48	48	48	48	— ⅞
73½	73¾	21,500	Amalgamated Cop	72⅛	73¾	72⅜	73¼	— ⅛
53⅛	54	200	Am. Agricul. Chem	54	54	54	54	— ½
22⅛	23¼	100	Am. Beet Sugar	22½	22½	22½	22½	— ½
143¼	144½	100	Am. B. S. & Fy. pf	144	144	144	144	— ⅞
20½	20½	2,300	Am. Can	20	20½	28⅞	20½	+ ⅛
49⅞	50¼	300	Am. Can pf	91½	91½	91⅞	91⅝	— ⅝
61¼	61¾	800	Am. Car & Fdry	49¾	49¾	49⅜	49⅜	+ ⅛
43¾	44	200	Am. Cities pf	61¾	61¾	61¾	61½	— ½
29	29¼	300	Am. Cotton Oil	42¾	43	42¾	43	— ⅛
33¼	33¾	3,300	Am. Ice Securities	28⅝	29¼	28	29¼	+ ⅜
101	102	500	Am. Locomotive	33	33½	33	33¼	— ⅜
65⅞	66	350	Am. Locomotive pf	65⅞	66	65¼	66	+ ⅜
101¼	101⅝	1,100	Am. Smelt. & Ref	101¼	101¼	101	101	— 1
164	168	400	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	101½	101½	101½	101½	— ⅛
103	104	200	Am. Snuff pf	165	165	165	165	— ⅛
105¼	106¼	100	Am. Snuff pf. new	102	102	102	102	
120¾	120⅞	500	Am. Sugar Refin	106	106	106	106	— ½
245	248	100	Am. Teleph. & Tel	120⅝	120⅞	120⅜	120⅝	+ ⅛
15	16½	100	Am. Tobacco	245¾	245¾	245¼	245½	+ ¾
75¾	77	100	Am. Woolen	16	16	16	16	— ⅛
35⅝	37½	400	Am. Woolen pf	76½	76½	76⅛	76⅛	— ⅝
96¾	96⅞	1,200	Anaconda Cop. Co	35	35⅜	35	35⅜	— ⅛
101	101½	900	Atch., Top. & S. F	96¼	97	96¼	96⅞	— ⅛
122½	123	100	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	— ⅜
44	45	200	Atlantic Coast Line	123	123	123	123	— ½
91¼	91½	300	Baldwin Loco	42¾	43	42¾	43	— ½
36¾	37	1,980	Baltimore & Ohio	91	91⅝	90⅞	91¼	+ ⅛
76⅞	77½	500	Bethlehem Steel	36⅞	37	36⅜	36⅝	— ⅛
92½	92⅝	100	Bethlehem Steel pf	76	76	76	76	— ⅛
125¾	126¾	2,000	Eklyn Rapid Tran	92	92½	92	92⅜	+ ⅛
26¾	27	100	Eklyn Union Gas	125	125	125	125	— ⅛
60¾	61	500	California Petrol'm	23¼	23¼	23¼	23¼	+ ⅛
21¾	21⅞	100	California Pet. pf	63⅛	63½	63⅛	63⅛	+ ⅛
30⅞	30⅝	10,150	Canadian Pacific	210½	212⅝	210½	212⅝	+ 1⅝
99	101	4,880	Central Leather Co	30¼	30⅝	30¼	30⅝	+ ⅜
62	63¼	350	Cent. Leather Co. pf	99¾	100	99¾	100	+ ⅞
12½	13¼	1,600	Chesapeake & Ohio	62¾	63¼	62¾	63	+ ⅛
28⅞	30¼	400	Chi. Gt. Western	36	36	36	36	
101⅞	101⅞	400	Chi. Gt. West. pf	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝	
134	134½	2,550	Chi., Mil. & St. P	129⅞	130	129⅝	129⅝	— ⅛
41¼	41½	300	Chi. & Northwest'n	100⅝	101½	100⅝	101⅜	+ ⅛
31¾	31¾	1,400	Chino Copper	134	134	134	134	+ ⅛
24	25	300	Col. Fuel & Iron	41	41½	40¾	41¼	+ ⅛
		500	Col. & Southern	31	31⅞	31	31⅞	+ ⅛
132¼	133	1,100	Comstock Tunnel	24½	24½	24	24½	+ ⅛
10⅞	11⅛	200	Consolidated Gas	8	8	8	8	— ⅛
67	69	1,100	Corn Products Ref	133	133	133	133	— ⅛
392	395	200	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	10⅝	11	10⅝	11	+ ⅛
13	13½	725	Del., Lack. & West	68	68	68	68	— ⅛
22¼	23½	300	Den. & Rio Grande	392	395	392	395	+ ⅜
18½	19	500	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	12⅞	13	12¼	13	+ 2½
5	7	100	Distilling Secur	24	24	24	24	+ 3¼
28⅞	29	5,000	Duluth, S. S. & A	18¼	18⅞	18¼	18⅞	
45½	46	900	Erie	6	6	6	6	+ ⅛
37	38¼	300	Erie 1st pf	28⅝	29⅜	28⅝	29⅜	+ ⅛
143¼	144¾	770	Erie 2d pf	46	46	45¾	45¾	— ⅞
69½	69¾	1,300	General Electric	37	37	37	37	— ⅛
91	91¼	1,000	General Motors	147½	148¼	147½	148	— ⅛
22⅜	23¼	700	General Motors pf	68	70⅜	68	70	+1¾
126¾	127¼	7,700	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	90½	91¼	90½	91¼	— ⅛
33¾	36½	100	Great Northern pf	22¾	23	22¾	22¾	— ⅛
50½	50⅞	100	G. N. certs. ore prop	126⅜	127⅜	126⅜	127	+ ⅝
109½	110¾	300	Guggenheim Explor	36	36	36	36	
16⅞	16⅞	400	Illinois Central	50⅝	50⅞	50⅝	50⅝	
14⅝	15	680	Inspiration Copper	109¾	109⅞	109⅜	109⅝	+ ⅛
50⅜	50¾	400	Inter.-Met. v. tr. cfs	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅛
102⅞	103⅛	200	Inter.-Met. pf	14½	14⅝	14½	14⅝	+ ⅛
116		1,300	Int. Harvester, N. J.	59¾	59¾	59¾	59¾	+ ¼
	102½	200	Int. Harv., N. J. p	103	103¼	103	103	
37	39	200	Int. Harv. Corp	117	117	117	117	— ½
24⅞	25	100	Int. Harv. Corp. p	103	103	103	103	— ½
60½		1,700	Int. Paper pf	117	117	117	117	— ½
61		100	Kan. City Southern	38	38	38	38	— 1¼
83	86	200	Kan. City South. pf	24⅝	25	24⅝	25	
101¼	102½	200	Kayser (J.) & Co	60	60	60	60	
149¼	149⅞	400	Kresge (S. S.) Co	85	85	85	85	— ½
32	34	3,400	Lehigh Valley	102	103	102	102	
101	105	100	Loose-Wiles Bis	148½	149⅝	148½	149¼	+ ¼
91	99	100	Loose-W. Bis. 1st pf	33	33	33	33	+ ½
69½	70	100	Loose-W. Bis. 2d pf	103	103	103	103	+1¾
61½	64	100	Mackay Cos. pf	93	93	93	93	—2
63¾	64	100	May Dept. Stores	70	70	70	70	
22¾	22⅞	4,200	Mex. Petroleum	63¾	63¾	63¾	63¾	+1¼
30	40	2,900	Miami Copper	63	64½	63	63½	
17⅞	18	5	Minn. & St. L. pf	23	23	22¼	23	— ⅜
54	56	2,500	Mo., Kan. & Texas	34	34	34	34	
24½	24⅝	1,210	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	17½	18¼	17½	17⅝	— ⅜
120	130	3,050	Missouri Pacific	53	54	52⅝	53⅜	— ⅜
120	125	500	Nat. Biscuit Co	23¼	24⅜	23½	24⅜	+ ⅛
11¼	12	100	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf	128⅛	129	126½	129	
10	10⅜	200	Nat. Enc. & St. Co	122	122	122	122	
15⅞	16	200	N. Rys. of M. 2d pf	11½	11⅞	11½	11⅞	+ ⅛
89⅝	90	350	Nevada Con. Cop	10¼	10¼	10	10	— ⅛
68¼	68¼	2,214	N. Y. Central	15⅞	16	15⅞	16	+ ⅛
27⅜	27⅝	2,900	N. Y., N. H. & H	90	90	89½	89⅝	+ ⅜
103⅞	104	200	N. Y., Ont. & West	67⅛	68¾	67½	68¼	+ ⅛
86⅜	88½	1,200	Norf. & Western	27⅛	27⅞	27⅛	27⅞	+ ⅛
112¾	113½	100	Norf. & West. pf	104	104	104	104	+ ⅛
23½	24	8,500	Northern Pacific	86¼	86¼	86¼	86¼	+2½
87	90	350	Ontario Mining	113	113⅝	112⅝	113⅜	—1¼
111⅜	111⅝	2,465	Pacific Mail	21½	21½	21½	21½	— ⅛
20¾	21	400	Pac. Tel. & Tel. pf	24	24½	24	24	— ⅛
91¼	91¼	400	Penn. R. R	89½	89⅞	89½	89⅝	— ⅛
42½	43	500	Pittsburg Coal	111¼	111¾	111¼	111¾	+ ⅛
	104	100	Pittsburg Coal pf	20⅜	21⅞	20⅜	21⅞	+ ⅛
155	156	100	Pressed Steel Car	91	91⅝	91	91⅝	+ ⅛
27	27½	300	Pressed Steel C. pf	41⅜	42⅝	41⅜	42⅞	+ ⅛
195⅞	197⅞	1,220	Railway Steel Sp	103	103	103	103	—1¼
164¾	165	35,200	Ray Con. Copper	27	27⅞	27	27⅜	+ ⅜
90	92	100	Reading	19½	19⅝	19½	19⅝	
24¼	25	100	Reading 2d pf	164¼	165⅜	164¼	164¾	+ ⅛
88	89½	900	Rep. Iron & Steel	90¼	90¼	90¼	90½	—1¼
5⅜	5⅞	400	Rep. Iron & S. pf	24⅝	24⅝	24	24¼	+ ⅛
8½	9	4,400	Rock Island Co	88½	88½	88½	88½	+ ⅛
13½	14½	2,500	Rock Island Co. pf	8⅛	8⅜	4⅞	5⅞	+1½
30	31½	1,660	Rumely, (M.,) Co	13	15	13	14	+1¼
3½	3¾	550	Rumely (M.,) Co. pf	28	31½	28	31⅜	+2⅞
60	61	200	St. L. & San Fran	3½	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅛
20⅜	20½	200	St. L. Southw. pf	60¼	60⅞	60	60	— ⅛
53½	54	700	Seab. Air Line	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼	— ⅛
124	124½	100	Seab. Air Line pf	53⅛	54	53¼	54	+ ⅛
95⅜	95⅝	11,586	Sears, R. & Co. pf	124	124	124	124	+1¼
55	57	280	Southern Pacific	94⅞	95½	94⅜	95½	+ ⅜
83	83⅞	3,600	So. Pacific t. r	100⅛	101⅛	100⅛	101⅛	+ ⅛
25½	25⅝	200	So. Railway pf	24⅞	25⅛	24⅝	25⅛	+ ⅛
35¼	35⅝	100	So. Railway pf. ext	82½	83	82½	83	+ ⅛
146½	147½	1,300	Studebaker Co	26½	26½	26½	26½	+ ⅛
42⅝	43	700	Tennessee Copper	33⅝	34⅜	33⅝	33¾	+ ⅛
7⅜	7½	625	Texas Co	146	147¼	146	147	+ ⅜
160⅜	160¾	400	Union Bag & P. Co	42½	43¼	42½	43	+ ⅜
88	89	26,400	Union Pacific	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
48	48½	250	Union Pacific pf	159½	160⅜	159½	160⅜	+ ⅛
12⅜	13½	100	Un. Cigar Mfrs	85⅞	85⅞	85⅜	85⅞	+ ⅛
46	48	100	U. S. C. I. P. & F	48½	48½	48½	48½	+ ⅛
50½	60	50	U.S. C. I. P. & F. pf	112⅝	112⅝	112⅜	112⅝	+ ⅛
58⅞	59¼	200	U. S. Express	46	46	46	46	
101¾	101¾	900	U. S. Rubber	54	56	54	56	+2
64⅝	64⅞	200	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	58½	59	58½	58⅝	+ ⅛
109⅝	110	79,850	U. S. Steel	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	+ ⅛
53⅝	53⅝	820	U. S. Steel pf	63⅜	64¾	63⅜	64½	+ ⅛
30⅜	30½	2,300	Utah Copper	109⅝	110	109⅝	109⅝	+ ⅛
2¼	2⅜	700	Va.-Car. Chem	53½	54	53¼	53⅝	+ ⅛
7	7½	300	Vulcan Detinning	30¼	30¼	30¼	30⅜	+ ⅛
81¼	83	600	Wabash pf	24½	24½	24	24	+ ¼
63½	64	100	West. Maryland	7	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
70½	70½	2,100	West. Union Tel	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	+1¼
		800	Westingh. E. & M	63⅝	63⅞	63⅝	63⅞	+ ⅛
118		400	Woolworth pf	116½	116½	116½	116½	+ ⅛

*Cents per share

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations for Government bonds:

2s, r. 1930	98¾	99¼	
2s, c. 1930	98¾	99¼	
3s, r. 1918	102	103	
3s, c. 1918	102		
4s, r. 1925	111¾	112¾	
4s, c. 1925	112		
Pan 2s, r. 1936	98½		
Pan 2s, r. 1938	98½		
Pan 2s, r. 1961	101¾	102¾	
Pan 2s, c. 1961	102		

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Ex.	90	95
Am Ag C. pf	94½	96
Am B S pf	65	73½
Am B S & pf	95	97¾
Am C & F pf	115	118
Am Cities	36	36¾
Am Coal	80	110
Am C Fr	82	84½
Am C Oil pf	104	105
Am C Oil pf	96	97
Am Exp	102	105
Am H & L pf	4½	4¾
Am Lin	10	22
Am Lin pf	20	28¾
Am Malt	7½	9
Am Malt pf	49	51
Am S pf B	82	85
Am S Fdy	30	40
Am S R pf	112	118
Am T & C	55	90
Am T pf	105	106¾
Am W Pa pf	14	16¾
Ass Real	22	25
Bal L pf	106¾	107
B. & O. pf	82½	83
Bat Mining	7	15
Brun Term	7	8½
B. R. & P. pf	107½	113½
Bush Co. pf	116¼	135
Bush Co. pf	87½	89½
Canada So.	60¼	65
Case, (J I) pf	80	110
Cen R R of N J	305	325
C & S A	T. 108	110
Chi & Alt	9¾	14
Chi & L pf	12½	19
C. I. & L pf	50	80
C. M. & St P pf	133½	140¼
Chi & N W pf	172½	181¾
C. St P. M. & Om	125	130
C. St P. M. & Om pf	135	150
C. C. & St L pf	88	90
Cluett-P pf	84½	87½
Cluett-P pf	97	100
Colo. Fuel & Iron pf	103	104½
Colo. Southern	84	85½
Colo. Southern 1st pf	90	101
Colo. Southern 2d pf	16½	20
Crex Carp.	70	75
D. S. S & A pf	9	12
Du F P pf	87½	88
E M & S pf	10	15
Det Edison	114	116
Det & Mac	85	
Det Un Ry	72	75
Dom Coal pf	87¼	90
Dom I & S pf	35	41
Gen Chem. pf	178	180
Good (B F) pf	108½	110
Granby C.	87¼	90
Hack Wat.	110	
Hav E R. pf	82½	86
Homestake	116¾	120
Inger-R	120	
Int Agr pf	7	9½
Int Paper pf	25	36
Int St P. pf	3½	8
Iowa Cent. pf	23	30
Kayser (J) & Co 1st pf	104	108½
Keokuk & D M pf	4	8
Kresge (S. S.) pf	40	
Lackaw Steel	85	85½
Laclede G. pf	90	101
L. & E. W. pf	3	7
Lake Shore	475	500

	Bid.	Asked.
Ligg & M.	220	228
Do pf	114	118
Long Isl	34	38
Lorll Co	165	170
Do pf	112½	
L. & Nash	135⅝	136¼
Makay Cos	86	86½
Man El	130	133
M Dep Sts pf	100¾	101¼
Mer Mar	23	27
Do pf	10¼	11½
Mex Pet pf	75	85½
Mich Cent	190	
M & St L	12	17
M. St P & S S M	132	134
Do pf	142½	150
Do I	84	85½
M P I st pf	108¾	
Mor & Es	165	175
M Wd pf	109	114
N. C & St L	136	140
Nat Enc pf	79	80
Nat Lead	49⅜	50½
Do pf	106	109
Nat Rys of M 1st pf	25	35
N Cent. C	40	60
N O. M & C pf	25	35
N Y A. B	64	67
N Y C & St L pf	28	43
Do 1st pf	62	70
Do 2d pf	53	85
N Y Dock	5	20
N Y Dock pf	24¾	42
N Y, L. & W	115	120
Norf Sou	37½	
North Am	69¾	70
N O T & L	68	76
Pabst B pf	104½	107
Pac Coast	81	90
Do 1t pf	80	95
Do 2d pf	82	90
Pac T & T	27½	29
Peo G. C.	121	122
Peoria & E	6	10
Pett-Mull	26	29
Do 1st pf	91	99
Phelps-D	183	
Phila Co	87	92
Do 6 p c pf	80	92
P. C. C & St L	88	90
Do pf	101	105
Pitts S pf	90½	94
Pub Ser	112	113½
Quicksilver	2	2¾
Do pf	2¾	4
Ry S S pf	96	98
Read 1st pf	88	88½
R. G. W.	10	
Co pf	100	110
St L & S F 1st pf	12	16
Do 2d pf	7	8½
Do C. & E. I. ctfs	6	16
St L S W.	23½	24
Sears-R	184	185½
Sloss-S S & I	32	33
Do pf	91	97
S P R S	65	66
So R. & O ctfs	73	77
Stand Mill	31	33
Do pf	63	66
Stud Co pf	81	83
Texas Pac	14	15
T P L T.	96	102½
T. St L & West	10	10½
T C R R	20	22
Do pf	105	107½
Und Type	80	85
Do pf	108	111
U B & P pf	22	33
Un C M pf	100	102
Un Dry G.	87	93
Do pf	98¾	100½
Un Rys In	20	21½
U S Cast I	44	45
U S Ind Al	21	23
Do pf	83	87
U S R & R	52½	54½
Van R R	83	85¾
Va-C C pf	104¼	104¾
Va I. C & Coke	50	55
Va Ry & P	58	55½
Do pf	95	97
Vul Detf'g	8	11
Wa Fur Ex	80	87
West M pf	53	60
West I. C & M 1st pf	116	119½
Weym-B	215	280
Do pf	112	120
W & L E.	3¾	4
Do 1st pf	16	17
Do 2d pf	6	8
Wis Cent.	42	50
W'worth (F W)	98	99

BAR SILVER QUOTATIONS.

London, 26 9-16d per ounce, unchanged; New York, 57½c, unchanged.

N.Y.R.CO. BONDHOLDERS ACT

Will Try to Force Payment of Full 5 Per Cent. on Adjustment Bonds.

Darwin P. Kingsley, President of the New York Life Insurance Company; William A. Day of the Equitable, and Haley Fiske, Vice President of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, were appointed a committee yesterday by the Trustees of their respective institutions to investigate a payment of interest voted by Directors of the New York Railways Company on its 5 per cent. adjustment income bonds.

Interest amounting to $23.45 for each $1,000 bond was ordered paid yesterday for the second half of last year, bringing the total payment for 1913 up to $39.81, or close to 4 per cent. on the par value of the bonds. A number of bondholders, including the insurance companies mentioned, had contended previously that the traction company was well able to pay the full 5 per cent., and it is expected that the matter will be taken to the courts for a ruling.

The three insurance companies hold in the aggregate something like $2,000,000 of the income bonds, and they contend that the accounts of the New York Railways Company show that if certain reserves had not been made last year the full interest could have been paid. The bondholders assert that the indenture under which the bonds were issued is being ignored. They assert that the unexpended portion of funds reserved from the income for the payment of damages for personal injuries on the company's lines in any six months should be returned to the income account during the next six months of the year. This has not been done, and the bondholders say the return on their investments has been restricted because of this reservation of earnings.

ERIE'S BIG NOTE ISSUE.

Road Sells $13,500,000 of 5 1-2 Per Cents. to J. P. Morgan & Co.

Pending completion of arrangements for its proposed new $300,000,000 general mortgage, the Erie Railroad has sold to J. P. Morgan & Co., $13,500,000 of three-year 5½ per cent. notes. These will provide for $12,500,000 three-year 6 per cent. notes falling due on April 8, and miscellaneous bank loans.

The Erie has now taken care of its pressing refunding necessities. It is expected that an issue of $4,550,000 of notes maturing on Oct. 1 can be taken care of by the sale of bonds under the new mortgage. A. H. Wiggin, President of the Chase National Bank, has been made a Director of the Erie.

Lackawanna Steel Profits Larger.

The Lackawanna Steel Company reported yesterday its earnings for 1913. The total income was $6,167,000, an increase of $1,395,000, and the profit for the year, $2,755,000, a gain of $1,747,000. Unfilled orders on the books at the end of the year amounted to 185,427 tons, compared with 626,996 tons at the end of 1912.

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE.

Total sales Feb. 26, 1914	$2,683,000
Same day last year	3,167,000
Total year to date	154,309,500
Same period last year	100,447,,000
Average closing price 40 bonds, with day's net change	88.61 —.03
Same day last year	90.79 +.17

	High.			Low.	
This year's range to date	89.42	Feb.	4	86.40	Jan. 3
Same period last year	92.31	Jan.	10	90.53	Feb. 25
Range year 1913	92.31	Jan.	10	85.45	Dec. 18

Panama 3s, reg	102⅝	Colo & South ref & ext 4½s	93	Leh & N Y 1st 4s	88¼	Hy. St Spring Int-Ocean 1st 5s	91½	
Argentine Gov 5s	96	C. M & S P 4s, '34	91¼	Leh Val of N Y gtd 4½s	101⅛	Reading gen 4s	94⅜	
City of Tokio 5s	88½	Joint 4s	88½	Liggett & M 7s	122⅛	Read Jer C Col 4s	94⅞	
Jap Govt 4½s, stl loan	88½	500 s6f	89	Lorillard Co 5s	100	Rep I & S s f 5s, 1940	95	
500 s6f	89	500 s6f	89	Louis & N gold 5s	108	St L & S F R ref 4s	79	
500 s6f	89	2d series	89	unified 4s	94	St L I M & So unify & ref 4s	77	
500	88½	Comstock Tunnel	87½	Lou & N, A, K & Cin 4s	90	St L S F R ref 4s	77	
Kan City Sou 5s	58½	Consolidated Gas	133	Manhattan con 4s	91¾	St L Southwestn con 4s	76	
Kings Co Elv 4s, stamped gtd	84½	Corn Products Ref	103	Mer Marine col tr 4½s	78½	St P M & M 4½s	102	
Lack Steel 5s, '23	96¾	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	85	Met Tel & Tel 5s	54½	San An & A P 4s	83½

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—The South Atlantic Coast storm has passed off to sea in the neighborhood of Hatteras, N. C. A disturbance of little energy is central over Southeastern New Mexico, and a vigorous disturbance is approaching the Washington Coast, attended by southeast gales and rain.

There has been very little precipitation in any part of the country except the North Pacific Coast and the Middle Missouri Valley.

The temperature has risen in Eastern districts and changed but little in the West.

The outlook for the next forty-eight hours is for generally fair weather in Atlantic Coast districts, snow or rain in the interior valleys, and rain in Pacific Coast States north of California.

The temperature will rise slowly east of the Mississippi.

Winds for Friday and Saturday along the North Atlantic Coast will be moderate southwest; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate north to northeast; South Atlantic Coast, moderate northwest.

FORECASTS TO-DAY AND SATURDAY.

Eastern New York and New England—Fair Friday and Saturday; moderate and variable winds.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Friday and Saturday; not much change in temperature; light west winds.

Western New York—Fair Friday and Saturday; moderate southwest winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1913.	1914.		1913.	1914.
3 A. M.	17	3 P. M.	32	42
6 A. M.	18	6 P. M.	36	38
9 A. M.	23	9 P. M.	35	37
12 M.	28	11 P. M.	37	30

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 28; for the corresponding date last year it was 28; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 38.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 20; at 8 P. M. it was 39. Maximum temperature, 43 degrees at 2:20 P. M.; minimum, 13 degrees at 3 A. M. Humidity, 39 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 24 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.32 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.22 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A M.	Loss.
1:50—839 E. 169th St.; M. Dazzo	Slight
4:20—190 Fifth Av.; E. Freeman	None
9:15—152 2d Av.; W. E. Wey	$200
9:35—87-89 Av. D; M. Morrissey	$209
10:10—146th St. & Park Av.; S. Allman	Slight
10:42—2,074 7th Av.; R. Zimmerman	Slight
11:30—203 E. 94th St.; Julia Mehrboch	Slight
11:45—441 W. 53 St.; Monahan & Fal- lon	Slight
11:47—1,757 3d Av.; M. Hines	$1,500
P. M.	
12:21—113 W. 95th St.; J. Flench	$500
12:50—7-9 Lewis St.; H. Mirsky	Slight
1:00—1,888 2d Av.; Anna Flynn	Slight
1:10—175 E. 101st St.; Mrs. Porfit	Slight
1:55—1,816 Cedar Av.; Chas. Parish	Slight
4:00—9 Grove St.; John Demoro	Slight
4:40—10 Minetta St.; Angelo Ivrio	Slight
5:15—472 2d Av.; not given	$100
6:00—1,018 Hoe Av.; Benj. Damond	Slight
7:25—1,000 Av. M; M. Schwartz	Slight
7:35—416 E. 120 St.; J. Janster	Slight
8:30—107 W. 98 St.; Henry Negreanu	Slight
9:15—1 416 Wash'n Av.; Jos. Eliocoy	Slight
11:45—Pier 33, E. River; R. & O. scow	$500
11:30—409 4 Av.; E. Kesselbaum	Slight

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Prob. Patrol, Appointed Patrol.—J. R. Scott, 1; T. L. England, 2; J. J. Maher, 40; J. A. Kilkallon, 4; Stanton, 4 Dist.; J. Stanton, 4 Dist.; Bernard Schulz, 5; J. E. O'Brien, 7; Louis Rubin, (mtd.,) 200; L. H. Messall, 4 Dist.; Wm. McCahill, D. D.

Prob. Patrol, Suspended—J. Barrows, J. J. Butler, L. E. Chapnisat, J. A. Cooney, Pasquale Damiano, A. L. Elchell, R. A. Farrell, A. G. Froehlich, E. V. Golden, F. S. Grey, J. V. Hofstadt, Kenneth Hathaway, E. J. Brady, J. Carvacinche, C. Cox, J. J. Donnelly, E. F. Fay, M. J. Flynn, M. V. Gluva, R. F. Griffin, Jr., J. P. Halligan, A. F. Hornow.

Prob. Patrol—W. F. Allmendinger, Patrick Crotty, Walter Hand, J. J. Hardiman, R. H. Holmes, C. J. Johnsen, S. M. Klub, C. J. Lecky, J. D. Mayne, W. P. Mitchell, F. F. McGovern, J. P. O'Connor, H. L. Carll, F. O. Drescher, F. E. Hardcastle, John Hoch, Vincent Keller, M. R. Malloy, C. C. Michael, H. C. Moore, John McHugh, W. J. O'Keefe.

2d Prect. J. F. Bowden, W. C. Pfeninger, A. H. Rasoft, E. F. Ryan, H. H. Schalow, Charles Schnedmuller, C. C. Schrimpf, T. J. Shine, A. T. Stephan, J. J. Thomas, J. F. Walde, Max Wienchilk, Peter Monaghan, J. J. Dunn, C. J. Pyle, Jr., Wm. Ruoff, B. A. Sattig, E. J. Shields, A. A. Schoendorf, A. P. W. Schuber, M. I. Stapleton, R. M. Tweed, B. H. Waldeck, C. H. Wash, E. P. Zambrano.

Transfers—Lieuts. J. S. Routh and E. P. Mulrooney, Traf and Marine Divs to 1 Insp Dist; L. W. Rochester and M. T. Ahearn, 1 Insp Dist to Traf and Marine Divs; Patrol J S Armstrong, Traf and Marine Divis to 1 Insp Dist; Oscar Reimer, 1 Insp Dist to Traf and Marine Divs; Edward Quinlan, 23 to 33 Prect; J J O'Connell, 35 to 33; Edward Crosby, 43 to 33.

To Com's office: J L Dawson, 21 Prect; Nicholas Campo, 28; G. A. Mossall, 28; H. D. Robinson, 283; J. J. Reed, 29; J. P. McGannon, 28; J. J. Keating, Sch. for Rects.

Assignments—Patrol H. D. Robinson, Com's Off to office of 1st Dep.

Suspended—Patrol Andrew Horn, 143d Prect.

Prob Patrol dismissed at the expiration of their prob period: John Russert, 32; J. H. Moylan, 150; Patrick Larkin, 28.

Fire Department.

Fined—T. E. Fritzsche, Eng. 27, lost book of rules, $1; T. F. Carroll, Eng. 234, lost badge, $5; J. B. Fish, Eng. 225, intoxicated, 5 days; Jno. Roxby, Eng. 47, absent, no leave, 3 days; violation of Order 61, sentence suspended; A. M. Slater, Eng. 58, reckless driving, 10 days, neglect of duty and disobedience, sentence suspended.

Charges dismissed—J. H. Tabrow, Eng. 230, neglect; M. J. McCarty, Eng. 282, reckless driving; Peter Murphy, Eng. 283, same.

Detail revoked—Lt. J. A. Smith, Eng. 231, to the Bu. of Prev., Div. of Places of Assembly.

Appointed to 4th Grade, $1,000 a yr; J. W. Hanna, H. & L. 34; L. T. White, Eng. 202; Peter Berkery, Eng. 18; J. A. Donovan, Eng. 19; A. T. McKeon, Eng. 83; W. F. Devlin, H. & L. 105; W. J. Suomila, H. & L. 108; J. A. Gablenz, Eng. 20; M. W. Tarpey, Eng. 31; H. F. Carlson, Eng. 17; C. W. Morris, Eng. 1; J. H. L. Muller, Eng. 257; J. B. H. Tobin, Eng. 2; J. J. Feerick, Eng. 27; J. S. Holdsworth, Eng. 221; Wm. Kammer, Eng. 214; G. C. Lantelme, Eng. 10; D. J. G. Slattery, Eng. 209; J. A. McNells, Eng. 206; John King, Eng. 30; R. A. Maloney, H. & L. 3; S. G. Goldrick, Eng. 6; J. A. Devine, H. & L. 28; J. H. Rieth, H. & L. 17; J. F. Mahoney, Eng. 101; J. J. Lyons, Eng. 33; F. L. Maxwell, Eng. 92; James Faughnan, H. & L. 24; G. H. Wrocklage, Eng. 76; C. A. Kennedy, Jr., H. & L. 24; Daniel O'Sullivan, Eng. 89; H. F. H. Koopmann, Eng. 60; Wm. Rogan, Eng. 233; J. A. Barnes, H. & L. 31; Neil Houston, Eng. 240; W. H. Fehling, H. & L. 103; T. F. J. Powell, Eng. 16; George F. Fricke, Eng. 4.

The Commissioner has before him the question of monthly and semi-monthly pay checks, and is desirous of obtaining an expression of opinion as to preference. Therefore, with this object in view, reports in favor of will be forwarded, as follows: Chief officers, personally; commanding officers will have a vote taken of members of their companies, omitting names, inscribing the number, with rank and grade in each case, and forward to the chief of their battalion to be consolidated. Reports will be forwarded to the Office Chief of Department, Saturday morning.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

BELL, AMANDEE L., (Jan. 31;) more than $5,000 personalty: $5,000 to Louise Ogden, sister; $1,250 to Estelle D. Downs; $1,000 each to Sam'l. Wm., and Geo. Humphreys, nephews; $250 each to Harry McCall, Wallace and Louise Westfeldt, Walter Humphreys and W. O. Humphreys, Jr., Laurence H. Taylor, and Louise R. Livingston; $200 to Joshua M. Flero; $100 each to Joshua M. Flero, Jr., Madge F. Wormser, and Charles, Jeanne, and Elizabeth Flero; life estate in unknown value to Eulalie and Manette Bell, sisters.

COMERFORD, CATHARINE, (Jan. 30;) $1,000 personalty; $300 to Katharine T. Curran, cousin; $200 each to Sarah C. Kearney and Robert Curran, cousin; $100 to Maria Feenicke, cousin; $50 to St. Gabriel's Church; residue to Sarah C. Kearney.

FAEHNER, LEON E., (Feb. 3;) $1,000 personalty to Madeleina Faehner, widow.

METZGER, EVA, (Jan. 23;) more than $10,000 realty and more than $3,000 personalty in uncompleted amounts to Henry and Leo L. Doblin, brother; Martha Schaem, sister; Bertram Schaem, nephew; Beatrice Schwabacker, and Julia Schoneberg.

MEYER, JOHN H., (Feb. 11;) more than $10,000 each of realty and personalty in uncompleted amounts to Frederick W. Meyer and John H. Meyer, Jr., sons, and Rebecca M. and Elise D. Meyer, daughters.

MULLANE, PATRICK J., (Feb. 19;) more than $10,000 realty and more than $5,000 personalty; $1,000 to John Mullane, Jr.; uncomputed amounts to Rosemma Mullane, wife, and Donald, John P., and Kenneth Mullane, sons.

REIN, ANNA, (Feb. 2;) $8,500 personalty; $1,000 to Catharine Wolf; $750 each to Antonia Stoll, Catharine and Tillie Hickmann; $200 to Anna Hanak, granddaughter; $100 each to Casimir, John, and Mamie Landowith, Marie Karls, Sadie Metcalf, and Catherine Gilaner; $50 each to William Moser and Florence Stilman.

RYAN, MICHAEL, (Feb 11;) $10,100 personalty; $1,000 to Ellen Ryan, sister; residue, in trust, to Thomas M. Ryan, son.

TELFEYAN, SARKIS G., (Jan. 21;) more than $100,000 personalty; about $100,000 to Agavny Telfeyan, widow; about $35,000 to Am. Board for Foreign Missions; about $15,000 each to Euphrates College Funds, Donations for Education in Turkey, and John and Grace J. Telfeyan, trustees; about $10,000 each to the Armenian Church of N. Y. and Anatolia College; $5,000 each to Asanet Bashbazirganian, sister; John G. Telfeyan, as trustee of D. G. Sarafian, uncle, and John G. Telfeyan, as trustee of H. G. Sarafian, uncle.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

BLONSKY, JOSEPH, (Dec. 28, 1912;) net estate, $6,674; interest in 325 Stagg St., Brooklyn, $6,000; $810; bank, $4,500; note, $1,000; business at 53 Bayard St., $1,000. (liabilities, $300;) jewelry, $40.

BOYER, BLANCHE O., (Oct. 18, 1911;) net estate, $14,878.37; bank, $4,404.56; jewelry, $7,050; bonds, $4,446.47; $1,500 N. & W. R. R., $1,000 St. L., Iron Mt. & Lou. R. R., $1,000 Lou. R. R.

CHILD, REBECCA ANNA, (Aug. 17, 1913;) net estate, $82,906.75; property in 169 St., $25,000; personalty, $57,909.75.

DRAKE, BENJAMIN, (Feb. 2, 1910;) net estate, $16,089.59; 120 Water St., $31,000. (mtge., $14,835;) jewelry and clothing, $250; bank, $573.49.

HOLMES, FRANK C., (Oct. 12, 1913;) net estate, $17,207.16; bank, $658.81; stock, $18,-150; 100 pref. and 180 com. in U. S. Steel, 200 Mines Co. of Am. 5 Int'l Dry Milk Co., 50 McLaughlin Des. Process Co., 200 Caplo Gold Mining; jewelry, $1,453; furniture, $100.

LYCETT, ELIZABETH, (Nov. 28, 1908;) net estate, $9,380.01; lots at Elmsford, N. Y., $300; 415 W. 54, $11,000. (mortgage, $4 000;) \mtges, $250; rents, $555.70; bank, $1,768.49.

PHILLIPPS, JUPREZ EVANGELINE C., (July 3, 1912;) supplemental report adds 151 shares Utah Copper stock, $9,813, making a new gross estate of $57,097.08 and a new net estate of $52,999.79.

SICKEL, WELLING G., (July 15, 1911;) net estate in N. Y., $3,424.36; bank, $9.83; 100 shares Erie R. R., $3,062.50.

SIMPSON, MARY E., supplemental report amends taxable interests in the estate and disposition of the estate under the intestate laws.

Weather In Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 26.—Forecast: N. Car., S. Car., Ga., fair Fri., Sat. warmer: F., lt var winds.

Fla.—Fair F., Sa.; rain Sa. on the E coast; lt n w winds, bec var n. e.

Ala.—Fair, warmer F. Sa. unsett, prob. rain; lt e. to s. e. winds.

Miss.—Unsett F. Sa. prob. rain by night; Sa. rain; lt e. to s. e. winds.

La.—Fair F.; rain in n. w.; Sa. fair, rain in s. e.; mod. s. e. winds.

E. Tex.—Rain F.; Sa. fair; colder in n., mod. s. winds.

W. Tex.—Fair F., rain, colder in n. Sa., fair.

Utah—Fair F., Sa.

Okla.—Rain, colder F. Sa., fair.

Ark.—Rain F. Sa., fair, colder.

Tenn., Ky.—Fair in e., rain in w. F. Sa., fair.

Ohio—Fair F. Sa., unset'l., prob. rain; mod. s. w. to s. winds.

Ind.—Fair F. Sa., prob. rain in s. and snow in n.

Ill.—Rain in s., snow or rain in n. F. Sa., fair, colder; mod. s. winds, bec. n. w.

Lower Mich., Wis.—Fair F., Sa., mod. s. w. winds.

Upper Mich.—Fair F., Sa.

Minn.—Fair F. Sa., rain, colder.

Iowa—Unsett'l F. Sa., prob. snow or rain.

Mo.—Rain F., colder in w. Sa., fair.

N. Dak., S. Dak.—Fair, warmer, F. Sa., rain, colder.

Neb.—Fair, warmer. F. Sa., fair; colder in w.

Kan.—Fair F.; rain, colder in s. e. Sa., fair, warmer.

Bixby Resigns Wabash Receivership

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 26.—W. K. Bixby has resigned as a receiver of the Wabash Railroad on account of illness. The resignation was sent in a telegram from Pasadena, Cal., to Judge Adams of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, which the Judge made public to-day. The resignation of Mr. Bixby leaves but one receiver for the Wabash—E. B. Prior of St. Louis. E. A. Delano recently resigned as receiver to become President of the Monon.

Alton Cuts Its Operating Force.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 26.—In an effort to make the company pay Gen. Supt. Titus of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, is making a tour of the system tomake drastic reductions in the operating force. This has been ordered by the new President, W. G. Bierd, who is determined on radical cuts in expenditure. Large reductions were made today in the staff of the Alton's car shops at Bloomington, Ill.

COMMODITY MARKETS.

WHEAT.

The undertone was firm and prices again established new high records for the movement. The Liverpool market was firm and higher owing to strength in the spot position abroad. Continental markets, however, were generally lower.

Secretary Fowler of the Northwestern Grain Dealers' Association placed the total Northwestern Canadian crop at 184,000,000 bushels and gave the amount in store at country points 21,700,000 bushels and in farmers' hands 11,000,000.

In the local cash market No. 2 hard Winter wheat was quoted at $1.01¾, cost, insurance, freight, to arrive; No. 2 red $1.04, elevator domestic; No. 1 Northern Duluth $1.05¾, free on board; No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $1.05¾, free on board.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	1.03 7-16	1.03¼	1.03¼	1.03¾	99⅜
July	.....	.....	97¾	97½	98⅛

CHICAGO PRICES.

May	95⅛	94⅞	94⅞	94⅜	93
July	89⅜	89⅛	89⅛	89⅝	91⅝

CORN.

Corn advanced ⅝ to ⅝c early in the day on farther covering. Prices lost most of the gain, however, closing ¼c lower to ¼c higher. The cash demand was disappointing, and country offerings were more liberal.

In the local cash market No. 3 yellow corn was quoted at 70½c cost, insurance, and freight, to arrive.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKETS.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	67⅜	67⅛	67⅛	67¼	53½
July	67⅛	66⅝	66⅝	66⅞	54½
September	66⅝	66	66⅛	65⅞	..

OATS.

The oats market advanced early, but late in the day an easier feeling developed, and final quotations were net unchanged to ⅛c higher. The local cash market was firm, standard white being quoted at 46 to 46½c; No. 2, 46½ to 47c; No. 3, 45½ to 46c; No. 4, 45 to 45½c; ordinary clipped white, 45 to 47½c, and fancy clipped white, 46 to 46½c, all elevator.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKETS.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	41	40¾	40¾	40⅝	34⅝
July	40¾	40½	40½	40⅜	34⅜

PROVISIONS.

The demand was not active, and late in the day the market eased off under what appeared to be selling by packers. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 20,000; estimated for Friday, 26,000. Kansas City received 1,000 and Omaha 5,500.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKETS.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Last Year.
May	10.82	10.80	10.80	10.77	10.77
July	11.02	10.97	10.97	10.97	10.80
Ribs—					
May	11.60	11.55	11.55	11.57	10.67
July	11.72	11.67	11.67	11.72	10.67
Pork—					
May	21.72	21.57	21.57	21.67	20.77
July	21.77	21.65	21.65	21.72	20.05

COTTONSEED OIL.

The cottonseed oil market was moderately active and prices were steadier, closing at an advance of 3 to 5 points. Crude oil was firm.

The range of contract prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	.....	.....	7.15@7.30	7.00
February	7.18	7.12	7.17@7.18	7.12
March	.....	.....	7.26@7.29	7.22
April	7.35	7.33	7.34@7.35	7.31
May	.....	.....	7.44@7.47	7.41
June	7.56	7.53	7.55@7.56	7.51
July	7.65	7.64	7.64@7.65	7.61
August	.....	.....	7.05@7.72	7.60
September	.....	.....	6.86@7.50	..

COTTON.

Cotton was rather unsettled during yesterday's trading. May and later deliveries showed a generally steady tone, however, and the close was steady, net 1 point lower on March, but generally 4 to 9 points higher.

Southern spot markets as officially reported were generally unchanged. The local market for spot cotton was quiet and unchanged at 13.00c for middling upland; sales nil.

The range of contract prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
February	.....	.....	12.15@12.18	12.16
March	12.22	12.17	12.19@12.20	12.20
April	.....	.....	12.03@12.04	11.98
May	11.95	11.87	11.92@11.93	11.88
June	.....	.....	11.88@11.90	11.83
July	11.90	11.82	11.88@11.89	11.82
August	11.67	11.67	11.71@11.72	11.67
September	11.55	11.48	11.55@11.57	11.47
October	11.51	11.44	11.50@11.51	11.42
December	11.54	11.47	11.54@11.55	11.47

COFFEE.

The coffee market yesterday showed a steadier tone and at the close was 4 to 7 points net higher. Havre and Hamburg closed net unchanged for the day.

The local spot market was inactive and barely steady, with Rio grades ⅛c lower, on the basis of 9½c for 7s.

The range of contract prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
February	.....	.....	8.77@8.79	8.72
March	8.76	8.72	8.77@8.79	8.72
April	.....	.....	8.87@8.89	8.82
May	8.96	8.94	8.97@8.99	8.92
June	.....	.....	9.07@9.09	9.01
July	9.19	9.14	9.16@9.19	9.11
August	.....	.....	9.25@9.27	9.19
September	9.32	9.30	9.32@9.34	9.27
October	.....	.....	9.36@9.38	9.32
November	.....	.....	9.41@9.43	9.37
December	9.47	9.46	9.46@9.48	9.42
January	.....	.....	9.48@9.50	9.44

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 26.—Incorporated to-day:

Monarch Metal Corp., $125,000; B. R. Hawley, A. J. and G. F. Black, Jr., 239 Pearl St., B'klyn.

Van Zile Ventilating Corp., $120,000; J. G. Wright, T. A. Lewis, H. L. Van Zile, 39 Cortlandt St.

Levalley, McLeod, Kinkade Co., Elmira, plumbers' supplies, $150,000; H. C. Mandeville, E. W. Personius, B. L. Newman.

Culliton Ice Cream Co., Buffalo, $25,000; E. H. Culliton, and Kathryn C. Culliton.

Wellington Hats, retail, $10,000; G. W. L. Jarman, Louis Goldvogel, J. D. Stone, 1,085 Simpson St.

L. Slotkin & Co., Buffalo, millinery, $10,000; Louis and Sarah K. Slotkin, Pauline Schrowe.

World Producing Corp., motion pictures, $16,500; Louise Hubner, L. A. Ackley, M. P. Heath, 34 Pine St.

Stoller Realty Co., $10,000; Sam'l Stoller, Simon and Jacob Bernstein, 49 Manhattan Av., B'klyn.

Million Bros. Co., contracting, &c., $15,000; J. C. Million, R. C. Bachus, T. J. McKee, 233 B'way.

H. S. & S. O. Crystal, realty, $10,000; Utica Printing Co., Utica, $12,000; A. M. Roberts, D. A. and E. W. Jones.

Rubly Co., Tuckahoe, realty, $12,000; Ernest Wilford Dimock, Wm. Rubly, J. K. Anderson, 706 W. End Av.

Simon Gross, S. O. and H. S. Crystal, 336 W. 71 St.

The Spring Corp., Utica, pharmaceutical preparations, &c.; $10,000; W. H. Hawkins, A. R. Appleman, F. W. Beardsley, 275 Water St.

Clefeck Amusement Corp., N. Y., theatres; $15,000; E. J. Eckhart, Rob't and C. W. Vom Cleff, 1,300 Bloomfield St., Hoboken, N. J.

Utica Rotary Valve Co.; $30,000; G. H. Stanton, A. V. Ferreira, D. E. Wing, 42 B'way.

Authorizations: Fletcher-Thompson, Bridgeport, Conn., architects, engineers; $48,500; rep., W. M. Sinclair, 30 Church St. Wygodsky Engine Co., Wilmington, Del.; $25,000; rep., E. F. Eldredge, 115 B'way. Royal Mfg. Co., Boston, Mass., garments; $50,000; rep., H. J. Beyer, 144 W. 27 St. Namquit Worsted Co., Pittstoh, R. I.; $100,000; rep., J. I. Rubenstein, 215 4 Av.

Capital increases: Fleming Contracting Co., N. Y., $10,000 to $15,000; State Bank of Avon, Avon, $30,000 to $50,000; Submarine Wireless Co. N. Y., $100,000 to $500,000.

Capital reduction: Joseph Stewart, N. Y., $50,000 to $10,000.

Dissolution: Robert E. Reilly Drug Co., L. I. City.

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor and date that when judgment was filed:

Cohen, Elias A.—I. Mendelsohn et al., Dec. 20, 1913, (correction,) $319.

Abrams, Hyman—S. Brown, Feb. 3, 1914, $1,105.

Boose, Charles W., Amalia B. Graves, Louisa Boose, Kate Boose, and Daisy Boose—P. A. Wilcox, Jan. 14, 1914, $5,641.

Brown, Davis—S. O'Donnell, Feb. 14, 1914, $200.

Balma, Peter S., and Felix Walenski—G. F. Cashland & Co., Nov. 17, 1913, $197.

Bilgore, David—G. P. Laub, June 6, 1911, $541.

Same—Same, June 6, 1911, $223.

City of New York—C. E. Appleby, May 10, 1913, $7,300.

Hyman, Louis and Harry Z., also Meyer and Hyman Abrams—S. Brown, Feb. 13, 1914, $1,108.

Kunzmann, Joseph C. K.—E. M. Knevals, Feb. 16, 1914, $112.

Mueller, Louisa or Louise—A. Croeppel, Oct. 15, 1913, $160.

Martin, Julia D.—M. R. Cushing, Oct. 23, 1909, $4,735.

Nameoke Land Co.—City of New York, March 8, 1910, $209.

Staten Island Midland Ry. Co.—F. C. Van Allen, Feb. 10, 1914, $116.

Same—Same, July 8, 1913, $7,380.

Schneider, Solomon—L. Cohen, Jan. 21, 1914, $101.

Trainor, James, and Archibald McLean—M. Arnheim, Oct. 12, 1913, $15,220.

Weigert, Aaron M.—F. Schlesinger, Feb. 19, 1914, $110.

In Bronx County.

Saranac Construction Co., Henry D. Davis, and Max Liebeskind—John Ball Co., Feb. 17, 1914, $218.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

STANDARD PLUNGER ELEVATOR CO.—Judge Hand has appointed Howard H. Williams of 31 Nassau Street receiver in New Jersey and in this district of the Standard Plunger Elevator Co., 115 Broadway, under a bond of $100,000 in New Jersey, in an equity suit brought by George B. Smith, a creditor, for $12,700. The total assets are estimated at $377,481 and total liabilities $492,583. The assets in this district are estimated at $8,000.

THE PEERLESS LADIES' TAILORING CO. of 138 West Twenty-fifth Street has made an assignment to Henry B. Singer. The company was incorporated on Jan. 22, 1912, with a capital stock of $5,000, which was increased to $25,000 on May, 1913. S J. Kasindorf is President and E. B. Cahn Secretary and Treasurer.

THE MERCHANTS' ADVERTISING & ILLUSTRATING AGENCY, INC., of 2 East Twenty-third Street has made an assignment to Herman B. Wilson, Jr. The company was incorporated on Sept. 15, 1913, with a capital stock of $25,000. W. C. Bittel is President and Thomas Wilkenson, Jr., Treasurer.

FRANK F. LOVELL, salesman at 147 Fourth Avenue, formerly a book publisher, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $54,275 and no assets.

WILLIAM B. GOBLE of Newburg has filed a petition with liabilities of $1,717 and no assets.

LOUIS C. NEUBERGER, jeweler of 1 Park Row, has filed schedules with liabilities of $82,460 and assets of $13,500, consisting of a second mortgage on property at Front and Jay Streets, Brooklyn, $12,000, and stocks and bonds of mining and coal companies of $1,500.

MONATON REALTY INVESTING CORPORATION.—Justice Bijur of the Supreme Court has appointed Max Morgenthau, Jr., receiver for the Monaton Realty Investing Corporation of 220 West Forty-second Street in a suit brought by Attorney General Carmody to annul the charter of the corporation.

MAX PIASECKI & CO.—Judge Hand has denied a discharge from bankruptcy to Max Piasecki and Sidney Strauss, who composed the firm of Max Piasecki & Co., manufacturers of furs, at 32 East Twenty-first Street, on the ground of concealment of assets. It is charged that at least $15,000 worth of goods is unaccounted for.

Frank Wise, buyer of handkerchiefs, bedspreads, and china for The Fair, Chicago, sails on the Carmania Saturday for a trip of ten weeks abroad. Mr. Wise is noted as a preacher, and has delivered sermons on the Mauretania and Lusitania and at the American Church in Berlin.

Out of Town.

Special Dispatches to The Times.

TRENTON, N. J.—Theodore E. C. Blanchard of East Orange has filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy in the U. S. court. His liabilities are $347,712 and his assets $172,632. Blanchard is a Director of the Prudential Insurance Co.

WASHINGTON, Penn.—Frank Fagula, merchant of Charleroi; voluntary assignment to the Charleroi Savings & Trust Co.; liabilities $22,425.

BOSTON.—Howard H. Williams of Plainfield, N. J., who was appointed receiver on Wednesday for the Standard Plunger Elevator Company of Jersey City, was made ancillary receiver in this State to-day. Bonds of $10,000 were furnished. The company operates a manufacturing plant at Worcester, valued at $440,000. It is capitalized at $2,200,000. The receiver was authorized to continue the business.

CHICAGO, Ill.—The U. S. Factories Co., a mail order house, involuntary petition filed, and E. D. Buell appointed receiver. Liabilities estimated from $130,000 to $170,000—A. Oden, sign hanger; liabilities $16,082.55; assets, $940.10.

JUDGMENTS.

These judgments were filed yesterday in New York County, the first name being that of the debtor:

Appell, Max—A. Appell, $504.

Bruno, Nicola—A. Seligman et al., $198.

Braun, Moses—Kalt Lumber Co., $139.

Booth, Lotte W.—J. Pierson, $144.

Bolsse, Julie H.—N. Y. Edison Co., $1,159.

Bailey, John—J McCormick, $105.

Bolton, Abraham, Edward Gaitlin, and John Rossinsky—Barnhart Bros. & Spindler, $688.

Bellinger, Edward and Jacob Bronsteh—J. Rubinstein & Sons, $508.

Berkeley, Lancelot M.—J. C. Bushby, $1,319.

Carbona, Nicholas—M. Greenberg, $213.

Chapman, Clyde J.—Citizens' National Bank, $2,860.

D'Allessandro, Agidio—A. Montana, $157.

De Forest, Geo. B.—Henry H. Tyson Co., $1,098.

Donahan, Michael—Kolesch & Co., $136.

Doktor, Benjamin—H. Auerbach et al, $480.

Ragon, Frank C.—United Distillers' Co., Inc., $112.

Fiske, Endicott—E. E. Haff, costs, $188.

Goldberg, Charles—Schenk & Schlichte, $158.

Gilroy, Jane—M. Fisher, $196.

Grebe, Georgiana—International Gas & Electric Fixture Co., $424.

Greenberg, Joseph, and Jacob—People, &c., $1,000.

Grebe, Georgianna, and Henry A. Schmidt—International Gas & Electric Fixture Co., $121.

George, John—People, &c., $200.

Guerriere, Fernando—F. Romeo, $169.

Goldberg, Betty—Schenk & Schlichte, $158.

Heller, Morris—M. Frank et al., $157.

Heinze, Arthur P.—A. M. Noding, $113.

Hayes, James F.—N. Y. Edison Co., $181.

Horton, Walter N.—B. Holstein, $148.

Hayes, Edward—Ajax Grieb Rubber Co., $295.

Held, Joseph and Esther Schlanger—People, &c., $5,000.

Haslach, Joseph J.—George E. Keith Co., $310.

Hinners, Fred J.—Ajax Grieb Rubber Co., $492.

Jacobson, George—W. I. Schlesinger, $906.

Kissel, Emma M.—Engel Heller Co., $276.

Kounitz, Samuel—Schleffeln & Co., $149.

Kyle, Peter—Kyle, Inc., $106.

Levy, Pincus L.—Sobel et al., $242.

Lord, Theodore H.—Charles Scribner's Sons, $164.

Long, Evelyn and Phil Layton—People, &c., $500.

Levine, Jacob, and Abe Fishman—J. Sobel, $140.

Masiello, Angelo—A. Lisanti, $184.

Masters, William—Interborough Delivery Co., $113.

McHugh, James—Sonn Bros., $362.

Mattioli, Peter—People, &c., $200.

Morrison, Stephen L.—W. Sweet, $344.

Mahler, Andrew—J. O. Mageworth, $2,719.

McNulty, Elmore R., or Elmore R. Bonnefond—Singer Manufacturing Co., $319.

Misner, Addison—K. Freund, $231.

Nathan, James M. Mufson, $142.

Randolph, Chas. W.—F. D. Bergeman, $11,568.

Ragona, Salvatore—S. Eisenberg, $274.

Reilly, Chas. A.—Equitable Trust Co. of N. Y., $4,722.

Sabatine, Salvatore—People, &c., $200.

Syrax, Nicholas—Same, $200.

Stein, Stephen—Same, $143.

Steinbach, Emma—Eclipse Light Co., $194.

Silberberg, Geo. M.—J. Kiechlin, $210.

Stewart, Robert G.—H. P. Hall, $184.

Temmler, Ferdinand W.—A. Vogel, $270.

Terperson, Samuel B.—Century Bank of City of N. Y., $201.

Tidwell, Gustave, and Marion K.—A. F. O'Neill, $151.

Wasser, David—M. Preskar, $1,423.

Weinstin, Louis J.—S. Weldon, costs, $588.

Weiss, Sigmund B.—American Lamp Shade Co. et al., costs, $109.

Walter, Wm. J., Charles Joseph, Frank J. Kurzeja, and Morris C. Stetthelmer—F. Leon Shelp, $210.

Wilson, Charles, Charles Bondi, and Southwestern Surety Co—People, &c., $2,000.

C. W. Whitman & Co.—J. S. Lawson, $561.

Sloss and Chas. W. Whitman & Co.—E. J. Lawson, $424.

Gem Bottle & Supply Co.—J. T. & A. Hamilton, $719.

Hartihll Realty & Mortgage Co. and Joseph Herzberg—J. White, $297.

Hudson River Plumbing Supply Co., Inc.—McNab & Harlin Mfg. Co., $396.

Mittenthal Vaudeville Circuit, Inc.—Kilmer-Richardson Co., Inc., $106.

McVickar-Gaillard Realty Co.—L. H. Apirian et al., $1,531.

Same—S. Borchardt, $229.

Monaton Realty Investing Corp.—J. H. Wentling, $264.

Metropolitan and Suburban Realty Co.—W. M. Graeber, $3,690.

McVickar-Gaillard Realty Co.—H. Urech et al., $1,622.

Same—B. Mazat, $3,819.

New Jersey Central Development Co.—B. E. Martin, $113.

Rockville Centre Terrace Co.—R. Capus et al., $981.

S. L. Waller Construction Co.—G. B. Raymond & Co., $100.

Stephan Building and Construction Co. and Frank Morgenthaler and Stephan Tritschler—Gustave Rader Co., $286.

Card Trucking Co.—Frank J. Lennon Co., $298.

In Bronx County.

Kisler, David—The Eastern Brewery Co., $1,050.

Fanning, James—United Wire & Trading Co., $294.

Gosman, Martin J., and Gustav

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army Orders.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—1st Lt. M. Lawton, Philpn Scouts, A. & N. Hosp., Hot Springs; to sail March 5 for Manila.

Navy Orders.

Lt. H. E. Knauss, to com. the Sylph.

Marine Corps Orders.

Maj. Gen. Com'dt. W. P. Biddle, to retired list.

G. Barnett com'd a Maj. Gen. Com'dt.

Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Prairie Tonopah, D-1, D-2, D-3, E-1, E-2 at Pensacola; Tecumseh, at Norfolk; Osceola, at Key West; Celtic, at Guantanamo.

Sailed—Md., San Diego, for Mare Island; Standish, Annapolis, for Balt.; Patuxent, Port Au Prince, for Guantanamo; La., N. H., Kans., and Mich., Guacanayabo Bay, for exercises at sea.

The Vulcan was placed in full service at Portsmouth, N. H., Feb. 25.

Somers detached from duty with Md., Naval Militia and will be towed to the Norfolk Yard by Standish. After towing Standish will return to Annapolis. The Arkansas, under repair until April 1, at N. Y.

Orion, Hampt. R'ds for Narragansett Bay, Feb. 28; Caesar, Pensacola, for Charleston Yard, March 1, for 2 mo. repairs; Hancock, at New Orleans, for the present; Culgoa, Norfolk Yard, about Feb. 28, for Guantanamo, east coast of Mexico, St. Josephs Bay, Fla., and thence north.

Revenue Cutter Service.

2d Lt. of Eng. C. J. Odenthal, Thetis, March 15; to the Manning, with 29 days leave en route.

2d Lt. of Eng. A. H. Bixby, 30 days leave.

2d Lt. J. Pine, preparatory orders as supervisor of anchorages, Chicago.

1st Lt. W. E. Atlee, 90 days leave from April 1.

3d Lt. of Eng. C. P. Kendall, McCulloch, to Bear.

2d Lt. C. G. Roemer to temp. duty the Arcata.

3d Lt. of Eng. H. C. Roach, Bear; to McCulloch.

2d Lt. H. E. Rideout, temp. duty the Shohomish.

2d Lt. of Eng. T. B. Yeager, Gresham, March 15; to Tahoma, with 20 days leave en route.

1st Lt. of Eng. C. S. Root, 10 days leave.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The Municipal Civil Service Commission has granted the request of Fire Commissioner Adamson for an examination for promotion to the position of Inspector of Fire Alarm Boxes, Grade 2, to be open to batterymen, batterymen's assistants, instrument makers, and linemen. The examination will be open to all persons employed in the positions mentioned who have served for not less than three years and who are otherwise eligible.

United States.

The United States Civil Service Commission announces an examination on March 9 for male anesthetist to fill a vacancy in the Freedmen's Hospital, Washington, D. C., at $1,200 a year with board. The hospital is for the treatment of negro patients. Applicants must be graduates of a reputable medical college, must have served at least one year in a general hospital, and must be experienced in administering anesthetics. The age limit is 21 years or more on the date of the examination.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac For To-day.

Sun rises..6:37 | Sun sets..5:50 | Moon sets..8:35

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	9:12	9:30	3:07	3:21
Governors Island	9:28	9:47	3:40	3:52
Hell Gate	11:18	11:37	5:20	5:32

Arrived—Thursday, Feb. 26.

SS Olympic, Southampton, Feb. 18.
SS Noordam, Rotterdam, Feb. 14.
SS Koenig Albert, Bremen, Feb. 14.
SS Prinz August Wilhelm, Colon, Feb. 17.
SS Orotava, Kingston, Feb. 20.
SS Cressington Court, Bermuda, Feb. 20.
SS Cacique, Savannah, Feb. 21.
SS Pawnee, Philadelphia, Feb. 25.
SS Lackawanna, Manchester, Feb. 5.
SS Comus, New Orleans, Feb. 21.
SS Verona, Palermo, Feb. 13.
SS Arcadian, Bermuda, Feb. 24.
SS Maylands, Palermo, Feb. 2.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY.

Etonian	Antwerp	Feb. 8
Armenia	Lisbon	Feb. 10
Oceania	Palermo	Feb. 13
Principello	Rotterdam	Feb. 14
Francisco	Hull	Feb. 10
Zacapa	Santa Marta	Feb. 17
Esperanza	Vera Cruz	Feb. 19
Progreso	La Guayra	Feb. 13
El Alba	Galveston	Feb. 21
City of Columbus	Savannah	Feb. 24

DUE TO-MORROW.

Philadelphia	Southampton	Feb. 21
Provence	Havre	Feb. 21
Calabria	Palermo	Feb. 13
Caribbean	Bermuda	Feb. 26
Athinai	Patras	Feb. 7
Gothland	Antwerp	Feb. 14
Bristol City	Swansea	Feb. 13
Mayaro	Grenada	Feb. 21
San Marcos	Galveston	Feb. 21
Apache	Jacksonville	Feb. 25
Laurentic	Nassau	Feb. 25

DUE SUNDAY.

Caledonia	Queenstown	Feb. 22
Arimatea	Lisbon	Feb. 10
Frederik VIII	Christiansand	Feb. 9
Clio	Genoa	Feb. 10
Tonbridge	St. Lucia	Feb. 14
Prins Willem V	St. Marc	Feb. 24
Denis	Barbados	Feb. 20
Georgic	Liverpool	Feb. 19
City of Montgomery	Savannah	Feb. 26

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TO-DAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
New York, Southampton	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Nickerie, Barbados	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Bantu, Montevideo	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Scottish Prince, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Yumuri, Santiago	——	12:00 M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.

SAIL TO-MORROW.

Carmania, Liverpool	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Koenig Albert, Naples	8:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Saxonia, Madeira	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
California, Glasgow	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Norwenna, St. John's	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Arcadian, Bermuda	8:30 A.M.	10:30 A.M.
Brazos, San Juan	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Calamares, Jamaica	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Havana, Havana	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Prinz August Wilhelm, Jamaica	11:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Algonquin, Turks Island	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Dwinsk, Libau	——	2:00 P.M.
Rochambeau, Havre	——	3:00 P.M.
Canada, Naples	——	3:00 P.M.
Verona, Naples	——	11:00 A.M.
Minnewaska, London	——	10:00 A.M.
Grayson, San Juan	——	12:00 M.
Orotava, Jamaica	——	1:00 P.M.
Nueces, Tampa	——	1:00 P.M.
Huron, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Denver, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
City of Columbus, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
Comus, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
El Valle, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL MONDAY.

Advance, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
President Lincoln, Hamburg	——	2:00 P.M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., FEB. 25.

SS Bergensfjord, Bergen to New York, was 193 miles E. at 7:45 A. M.; due 27th, forenoon. Norwegian-American Line.

SS Canning, Manchester to New York, was 480 miles E. at noon.

SS Eupion, Sunderland to New York, was 296 miles E. at noon.

SS Etonian, Antwerp to New York, was 193 miles E. at 6 A. M.; due 27th, forenoon. Phoenix Line.

SS Frederik VIII., Copenhagen to New York, was 900 miles E. at 8 P. M.; due March 1, forenoon. Scandinavian-American Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS El-Alba, Galveston to New York, was 55 miles S of Diamond Shoals at 6 P. M.

SS Esperanza, Vera Cruz to New York, was 160 miles S. of Cape Hatteras at 8 P. M.

SS San Marcos, Galveston to New York, was 530 miles S. at 8 P. M.

SS City of Macon, Savannah to New York, was 4 miles S. W. of Martin's Industry at 7 P. M.

SS Apache, Jacksonville to New York, was 535 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS San Jacinto, Galveston to New York, was 290 miles E. of Galveston at noon.

SS Zacapa, Santa Marta to New York, was 115 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS Evelyn, San Juan to New York, was 234 miles S. at noon.

SS Caribbean, Bermuda to New York, was 516 miles S. E. of Ambrose Lightship at 7 P. M.

SS El Sud, Galveston to New York, crossed Galveston Bar at 4:30 P. M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Savoie, at Havre, Feb. 25.
SS Campania, at Liverpool, Feb. 26.
SS Vancouver, at Whampoa, Feb. 25.
SS Petroleme, at Bordeaux, Feb. 22.
SS Honorius, at Montevideo, Feb. 24.
SS San Gregorio, at Rotterdam, Feb. 25.
SS Duart, at Gibraltar, Feb. 25.
SS Vallban, at Rio Janeiro, Feb. 25.
SS American, at Antwerp, Feb. 25.
SS Mesaba, at London, Feb. 26.
SS Caribbean, at Bermuda, Feb. 26.
SS Thessalonica, at Patras, Feb. 18.
SS Kaiser Wilhelm II., at Cherbourg, Feb. 25.
SS Russia, at Portland, Feb. 26.
SS Taormina, at Genoa, Feb. 21.
SS Prinzess Irene, at Algiers, Feb. 25.
SS President Grant, at Hamburg, Feb. 26.
SS America, at Naples, Feb. 26.

Sailed.

SS Cymric, from Queenstown, Feb. 26.
SS Domingo de Larringa, from St. Lucia, Feb. 24.
SS Baron Jedburgh, from Sabany, Feb. 25.
SS Mohegan, from Rotterdam, Feb. 25.
SS Themis, from Madeira, Feb. 18.
SS Verdi, from Rio Janeiro, Feb. 25.
SS Argo, from Huelva, Feb. 22.
SS Baltic, from Liverpool, Feb. 26.
SS Guiana, from Demerara, Feb. 25.

Passed.

SS Lichtenfels, New York for Bombay, passed Perim.
SS Talarax, New York for Algiers, passed Perim.
SS Thespis, New York for Manchester, passed Kinsale.
SS Chester, New York for Antwerp, passed Lizard.
SS City of Corinth, Calcutta for New York, passed Perim.
SS Bloemfontein, Calcutta for New York, passed Perim.
SS Kioto, New York for Hongkong, passed Perim.

Transatlantic Parcel Post.

Austria—Close at 9:30 A. M. Feb. 28, SS Saxonia.
Hungary—Close at 9:30 A. M. Feb. 28, SS Saxonia.
Netherlands—Close at 5 P. M. March 2, SS Noordam
Sweden and Denmark—Close at 11:30 A. M. March 3, SS Frederik VIII.
Norway—Close at 10:30 A. M. March 3, SS Bergensfjord, and at 11:30 A. M. March 9, SS Frederik VIII.
Italy—Close at 11:30 A. M. Feb. 27, SS Verona, and at 9:30 A. M. Feb. 27, SS Saxonia.

Transpacific Mails.

Tahiti, Marquesas, New Zealand, and Australia, (except west,) via San Francisco—Moana .....Feb. 27
Hawaii, Guam, and Philippine Islands, (via Vancouver)—Empress of India .....Feb. 28
Guam and Philippine Islands, (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport...Feb. 28
Hawaii, specially addressed mail for Japan, Korea, and China, (via San Francisco)—Mongolia .....Feb. 28

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Manila, Jan. 24; Hongkong, Jan. 27; Shanghai, Jan. 30; Yokohama, Feb. 2, and Honolulu, Feb. 17—which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Mongolia, were dispatched east at 4 P. M. Feb. 23, and are due in New York on the morning of Saturday, Feb. 28.

For Latest Shipping See Page 1.

EDUCATION NOTES.

The following evening recreation centre appointments have been made by the Board of Education: Teacher of physical training, Violette B. Cuno; assistant teacher of physical training, Mae C. Regan; literary club worker, Harry Goodman; teacher of swimming, Mary E. Haggerty; librarian, Joseph Shipley.

Jane H. Michelson has been appointed assistant director of kindergartens.

Esther Siegel and A. G. Smith have been appointed teachers of sewing.

Tributes to the memory of the late John Doty, Principal of Public School 21, Manhattan, and former District Superintendent Arthur McMullen were adopted by the Board of Education at its meeting on Wednesday.

Leave of absence has been granted to Miss Florence M. Marshall, Principal of the Manhattan Trade School for Girls, to attend meetings of the Federal Commission, to which she was recently appointed.

The Board of Education has made provision for the visit of four public school teachers of shop work to the industrial schools in Munich under the direction of the United States Bureau of Education. Leave of absence will be granted to them, with pay, from March 30 to June 30.

A joint meeting of the Association of Mathematical Teachers of New England and the Association of Teachers of Mathematics in the Middle States and Maryland will be held to-morrow afternoon in the Normal College.

Beardsley, Farmer Outlaw, Indicted.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Feb. 26.—The Cattaragus County Grand Jury late to-day returned four indictments against Edward Beardsley, the farmer outlaw, who for a week held Sheriff "Gus" Anderson and a posse at bay at his farmhouse. Three of the indictments charge assault in the first degree in having shot J. W. Putnam, Overseer of the Poor, and in attempting to shoot Sheriff Anderson. The fourth charges grand larceny in the theft of a harness.

LONDON—PARIS—BREMEN
Kaiser Wilhelm II.
SAILS TUESDAY, MARCH, 10, 1 A. M.
Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm
SAILS SATURDAY, MARCH 21, 10 A. M.
Kronprinzessin Cecilie
SAILS TUESDAY, MARCH 24, 1 A. M.

Express Sailings.		Fast Mail Sailings.	
†*Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse	Mar. 31	†Scharnhorst (Bremen direct)	Mar. 12
*Kaiser Wilhelm II.	April 7	Bremen (Bremen direct)	Mar. 19
*Kronprinz Wilhelm	April 14	†Barbarossa (Bremen direct)	Apr. 2

*Sails at 1 A. M.—†Carries one cabin (II) only—‡Carries (II) and (III) cabin only—†Carries no (I) or (II) cabin—Bremen direct.

BALTIMORE-BREMEN DIRECT one cabin (II) Wednesdays.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD

Gibraltar Algiers THE MEDITERRANEAN Genoa Naples
†Koenig Albert, Feb. 28 Berlin, Mar. 14
†Via Madeira—Omits Algiers.

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29 DAYS MARCH 4 $175 and UP
EASTER CRUISE APRIL 4
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"OLYMPIC"
FOR LONDON PARIS Mar. 4 10 A.M.
MARCH 28—APRIL 18—MAY 9
MAY 30—JUNE 20—JULY 11
Via Plymouth, Cherbourg and Southampton.
OTHER SAILINGS:
*NEW YORK..Feb. 27, 10 am | OCEANIC..Mar. 18
*ST. PAUL..Mh. 13, 10 AM | *ST. LOUIS..Mar. 20
*American Line Steamer, Pier 62.
New York, Queenstown, Liverpool. (Noon.)
BALTIC.....Mar. 12 | ADRIATIC....April 2
CEDRIC.....Mar 26 | BALTIC.....April 9
American Pier 62, N.R., 10 A.M. 23d Street
Plymouth, Cherbourg, Southampton.
ONE CLASS CABIN (II.) SERVICE. $95 UP.
NEW YORK...Feb. 27 | ST. PAUL...Mar. 13
PHILA'PHIA..Mar. 6 | ST. LOUIS....Mar. 20
Atlantic Transport
New York—London Direct, Pr. 32, N.R., 19th St.
Minnewaska, Feb. 28, 10 AM | Minneapolis, Mar. 21
Minnetonka, Mar. 7, 1 PM | Minnetonka, Apr. 4
Red Star Pier 61, N.R., 10 A.M. 21st Street
N. Y.—London—Paris via Dover—Antwerp.
KROONLAND..Mar. 11 | ZEELAND....Mar. 21
FINLAND.....Mar. 18 | *LAPLAND...Mar. 28
*Lapland from Boston March 29, 12 noon.
SPRING CRUISES
RIVIERA—ITALY—EGYPT
Madeira, Gibraltar, Algiers, Monaco
LARGEST STEAMER in the Trade
Celtic, March 7, From New York, 12 noon.
BOSTON—MEDITERRANEAN.
Canopic, Mar. 14; Cretic, Apr. 2.
Passenger Office, 9 B'way, N. Y.

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The WEST INDIES that wonderful chain of romantic islands—are glowing in the bloom of Springtime *now*.
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FASTEST STEAMERS IN THE WORLD
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NEXT SAILINGS
LUSITANIA - - Mar. 10, 6:00 P. M.
MAURETANIA - Mar. 17, 6:00 P. M.
QUICKEST ROUTE via FISHGUARD for LONDON, PARIS, BERLIN, VIENNA
*Carmania, Feb. 28, 10 am | *Franconia, Apr. 11, 10 am
*Carmania, Mar. 25, 3 pm | *Campania, Apr. 14, 4 pm
Lusitania Mar. 31 6 P. M. | Lusitania Apr. 21 6 P. M.
Mauretania Apr. 7 6 P. M. | Mauretania Apr. 28 6 P. M.
*Calls at Queenstown East Bound.
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SAXONIA...Feb. 28 | CARONIA...Mar. 17
PANNONIA March 10 | CARPATHIA..Mar. 30
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MEXICO
For details of any event connected with Mexico in 1918, consult The New York Times Index. There, hundreds of references to newspaper articles fully cover Mexico's relations with the United States and foreign powers; its commerce, finance, politics and rebellion. By date, page, and column the Index locates information available only in newspaper files, and directs you to 187 places in New York and elsewhere which keep The Times on file.
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WHILE CRUISING TO SUMMER SEAS THE WEST INDIES —and the— PANAMA CANAL —By the— "VICTORIA LUISE"
March 11 (27 Days) $175 up
—AND—
April 11 (16 Days) $145 up
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By exclusive arrangement with MR. VERNON CASTLE, all general dancing in the "VICTORIA LUISE'S" magnificent ballroom will be personally directed by a CASTLE HOUSE INSTRUCTOR. Lessons will be given on the voyage.
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THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

American Real Estate Company Buyer of Large Bronx Tracts Adjacent to New Transit Stations—Builder Buys Heights Corner—Dyckman Block Resold—Bronx Apartment Deal.

Considerable interest has been aroused recently in Bronx realty circles as well as in Manhattan over the number of large purchases made in the upper Bronx territory, chiefly along the White Plains Avenue branch of the dual subway system. These purchases, which were made in the name of Timothy J. Sullivan, it was learned yesterday, have really been made for the American Real Estate Company, one of the largest developers of Bronx property, especially in the Hunts Point section.

In addition to the sales previously reported several other parcels have just been acquired, bringing the total purchases of the company up to about $300,000, and giving them extensive holdings for future improvement adjacent to twenty stations of the new transit lines. Among these latest acquisitions have been the block front on the east side of 174th Street from Hoe Avenue to Boston Road, a plot 40 by 95 on the south side of Westchester Avenue near Pelham Bay Park and the northeast corner of Jerome Avenue and 183d Street, 50 by 100, bought through J. Clarence Davies.

Through Williamson & Bryan the following parcels have been purchased: Southwest corner of Allerton Avenue and White Plains Avenue, 151 by 151; northeast corner of Burke Avenue and White Plains Avenue, 75 by 100, and an interior plot, 41 by 131, on Nereid Avenue, adjoining the corner of White Plains Avenue, together with the previously announced purchases, including the southeast corner of 219th, northwest corner of 220th, and the northeast corner of 233d Streets.

The extension of the Third Avenue elevated will be up Webster Avenue, joining the extension of the subway up White Plains Avenue at Gun Hill Road, and from that point north the right of way will be used by both subway and elevated trains.

Builder Buys Heights Corner.

A quick resale of a large corner in the Fort Washington section of the upper west side was effected yesterday which will result in the immediate erection of a large apartment house. The property was the southeast corner of Fort Washington Avenue and 179th Street, recently acquired by the Lawyers' Realty Company, a subsidiary of the Lawyers' Title Insurance and Trust Company, from Charles M. Rosenthal. It has now been sold through E. D. McManus & Co. to the H. M. Construction Company, and the sellers have made a permanent building loan of $180,000 for the six-story apartment planned for the site. The frontage is 92 feet on the avenue by 125 on the street. The apartment will enjoy excellent light and air, for the southerly half of the block was lately bought by the First Church of Christ, Scientist, for a church edifice, which will soon be started.

West Fifty-second Street Deal.

The four-story business building at 343 West Fifty-second Street, 22.10 by 100.5 feet, between Eighth and Ninth Avenues, has been sold by the John P. Peel Company for Jacob Tabolt to the M. J. Callahan Heating Company. The buyers will alter the building for their use.

Church a West Side Buyer.

The Evangelical Lutheran Church at Broadway and Ninety-third Street took title yesterday to the dwelling house at 174 West Ninety-third Street, adjoining the Methodist Home, covering the easterly block front on Amsterdam Avenue, between Ninety-second and Ninety-third Streets. The property covers a plot 18 by 100.8 feet, and was purchased from D. M. Lowden for $19,250.

Dyckman Block Resold.

John N. Golding has resold for a syndicate the block front on the westerly side of Ninth Avenue, from 211th to 212th Street, and running back on each street 150 feet, comprising twelve lots, to a private investor. This is the second parcel Mr. Golding has sold in the past two weeks, the other being the corner of Post Avenue and 207th Street, also sold to an investor.

Bronx Sales.

Michael Scanlon has sold the five-story twenty-family apartment at the corner of 182d Street and Arthur Avenue to Elizabeth J. Goppoldt of New Jersey, for an investment. This apartment was erected three years ago, and was acquired by the seller recently in exchange for a plot in New Jersey. The deal was negotiated by Frank E. Stripe and John O'Connor.

A builder is reported to have purchased from H. Brill the triangular-shaped plot on the southwest corner of Stebbins Avenue and Chisholm Street, having frontages of 29 feet on the avenue and 47 feet on the street.

Bronx Mortgage Loans.

Smith & Phelps have placed a first mortgage loan of $7,000 on the four-story single flat, with stores, 20 by 80, at 150 St. Ann's Avenue; also, a first mortgage loan of $4,000 on 441 East 141st Street, a two-story and basement dwelling, on lot 18.9 by 100.

Brooklyn.

In the Ridgewood section the G. X. Matthews Company has sold 1,873 Putnam Avenue to F. Schmidt and 1,880 Cornelia Street to Mrs. R. B. Herbert. The property consists of private dwellings which were held at $11,500 each.

B. J. Sforza sold for William E. Baldwin a plot 40 by 100 on the north side of Sixty-first Street, 340 feet west of Fifteenth Avenue.

Supreme Court Justice Kelby has purchased for investment from the S. & G. Realty Company the two-story store building in the centre of the block on Seventieth Avenue between Sixty-third and Sixty-fourth Streets.

New Brooklyn Factory.

The Turner Construction Company has been awarded the general contract for the construction of a six-story and basement reinforced concrete building, 55 by 95, to be erected on Front Street, Brooklyn, for A. Zerega Sons.

Enlarges Estate at Glen Cove.

E. S. Willard & Co. have sold for Henry Coles to Winslow S. Pierce a plot of about four acres fronting on the Frost Pond Road at Glen Cove, adjoining the property recently sold by the same brokers to Mr. Pierce.

Commercial Leases.

Rice & Hill have leased the store and basement at 3 West Forty-second Street formerly occupied by William G. White to John Forsythe for a term of years.

The John P. Peel Company has leased the six-story building at 157 and 159 West Eighteenth Street to John P. Quirk to be used as a garage, and also leased for Linda S. Rau, the building at 128 West Eighteenth Street to the Glendenning Ice Company.

Pease & Elliman have leased to the Kaufman Shoe Corporation for Charles J. and Emanuel Kling the ground floor at 106 East Fourteenth Street, and for Charles Thorley the store at 562 Fifth Avenue.

J. G. White & Co. leased for James J. Phelan Company the store and basement 114 to 118 Park Row to the Hanover Lunch Company for a long term of years at an aggregate rental of over $50,000. Also for Samuel B. Welsberger to Hanover Lunch a store on Surf Avenue, Coney Island, for a term of years.

Receiver for Monaton Company.

M. Morgenthau, Jr., was appointed receiver of the Monaton Realty and Investment Company yesterday by Supreme Court Justice Bijur pending a suit brought by Attorney General Carmody on behalf of the State to annual the charter of the corporation on the ground that the company has not filed in the Secretary of State's office its certificate of the payment of one-half of its capital stock, as required by Section 5 of the business corporation law, and has not filed any annual report, as required by Section 34 of the stock corporation law.

The Monaton Company was incorporated in 1907, and has a stated capital of $1,000,000.

Big Lien Against New Loft.

The Fleischmann Brothers Company filed a mechanics' lien yesterday against the Forty-fifth Street Realty Company for labor and materials furnished on the new twelve-story loft at 7 to 11 West Forty-fifth Street. The amount claimed is $157,108.12. The property is in the rear of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church.

McAneny Speaks to Brokers.

The Real Estate Board of New York held its monthly luncheon at 115 Broadway yesterday, President Laurence M. D. McGuire presiding. The speakers were President McAneny of the Board of Aldermen and Borough President Marcus M. Marks. Mr. McAneny said that the new Court House would not cost over $10,000,000 and that the report that it would cost $25,000,000 is erroneous.

Realty Notes.

The Duff & Brown Company has leased for W. H. Olmsted 615 West 145th Street, a three-story dwelling.

The Public Service Commission will authorize bids at noon to-day for the contract for the first part of the Flatbush Avenue extension of the Eastern Parkway subway.

The commission has authorized the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company to purchase 100 new steel cars for use in the subway extension. The cars will be 67 feet long and 10 feet wide.

Mrs. Morris K. Jesup took title yesterday to the seventeen-story apartment on the northeast corner of Seventy-ninth Street and Park Avenue, erected by Bing & Bing and sold by them recently. Title was passed subject to an $800,000 mortgage.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

The Auction Offerings of Real Estate Yesterday Were as Follows.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

32d St, 248 East, s s, 100 ft w of 2d Av, 25x98.9, four-story tenement; executors' sale; estate of Annie N. Mathews, deceased; to Margaret Coldrick for $16,250.

29th St, 253 and 255 West, n s, 125 ft e of 8th Av, 50x98, three and four story buildings; voluntary sale; to Edward J. Murphy, a party in interest, for $41,000.

124th St, 58 East, s s, 208 ft e of Madison Av, 18x100.11, three-story dwellings; voluntary sale; to Edward P. Herrmann, a party in interest, for $8,700.

Lexington Av, 165, e s, 43.10 ft n of 30th St, 21.11x100, three-story dwelling; voluntary sale; knocked down to Charles Fry for $28,000.

90th St, 67 West, n s, 100 ft e of Columbus Av, 18.9x100.8, three-story dwellings; voluntary sale; knocked down to W. E. Fischer for $17,000.

Lexington Av, 288, w s, 49.5 ft s of 37th St, 24.6x84, four-story dwelling; W. W. Sharpe against M. A. Doris et al; R. K. Brown, attorney; J. F. Couch, referee; due, $37,148.97; taxes, &c, $2,356.30; to the plaintiff for $40,000.

7th Av, 823, e s, 25.1 ft n of 53d St, 25x100, four-story tenement and stores and five-story rear tenement; William Goldstone against Bernard Seymann et al.; Myers & S, attorneys; H. A. French, referee; due, $4,822.74; taxes, &c, $496.05; subject to three prior mortgages aggregating $51,000; to the plaintiff for $53,700.

143d St, 163 and 165 West, n s, 100 ft e of 7th Av, 37.6x99.11, five-story tenement; Equitable Life Assurance Society et al. against Adolph Gluckman et al.; Cary & C., attorneys; J. deW. Warner, referee; due, $34,183.21; taxes, &c, $795.80; to the plaintiff for $33,000.

By Henry Brady.

28th St, 216 East, s s, 222 ft e of 3d Av, 22x98.9; five-story tenement and store and three-story rear tenement; S. R. Wells, trustee, against Henry Hoffman et al.; Van Vorst, M. & S., attorneys; J. A. Foley, referee; due, $17,487.98; taxes, &c, $504.22; to the plaintiff for $17,500.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

Longwood Av, 1,085 and 1,097, n s, 24.6 ft w of Garrison Av, 35.8x65.8x35.8x67.10, two two-story dwellings; M. V. Dimond against M. E. Baldwin et al.; J. H. Fargis, attorney; Denis Quinn, referee; due, $6,615.06; taxes, &c, $922.57; subject to mortgage of $300; to the plaintiff for $6,000.

Prospect Av, 2,054, e s, 128.6 ft n of 179th St, 22.1x150.3; two-story dwellings; Tax Lien Co. of New York against J. D. Rogers et al.; William Lustgarten, attorney; W. J. Cahill, referee; due, $1,178.95; taxes, &c, $560; to William Gerard for $3,110.

By Joseph P. Day.

John St, s w corner of Bowne St, 122.1x301.6 to Eastchester Bay, —x223.4, City Island; Henry Guion et al. against M. J. Earley et al.; J. A. Holzapfel, attorney; M. G. Palliser, referee; due, $5,568.82; taxes, &c, $1,178.69; to the plaintiff for $4,000.

237th St, 327 East, n s, 300 ft w of Martha Av, 25x100; two-story dwelling; William Beaman against Olivia Gilber et al.; T. C. Stein, attorney; Howard Humiston, referee; due, $2,888.43; taxes, &c, $127.08; to the plaintiff for $2,000.

TO-DAY'S AUCTION SALES.

Local and Suburban Realty Offerings in the Salesrooms.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By D. P. Ingraham & Co.

Lewis St, 99 and 99½, w s corner of Stanton St, 50x99.8, four five-story tenements and stores; Ernestina Trick against Louis Cohen and others; Charles Brandt, Jr., attorney; W. A. Boyd, referee; due, $6,897.67; taxes, &c, $6,705.48; subject to first mortgage of $58,000.

By Daniel Greenwald.

34st St, 115 East, (rear,) beginning at a point 203.11 ft w of Lexington Av and 62.7 ft n of 34st St, 21.3x34.7x21.1x35.6, vacant, Sheriff's sale of all right, title, &c., which J. D. Martin had on Oct. 25, 1909, or since; Willard Roby, attorney.

* AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

148th St, 344 East, s w corner of Courtlandt Av, 94x27.6, four-story tenement and stores; Hyman Nanes against Henry Steinberg and others; L. M. Friedman, attorney; J. C. Coleman, referee; due, $3,901.87; taxes, &c., $577.90; subject to mortgage of $18,000.

By Julius H. Haas.

Southern Boulevard, 1,336, e s, 200 ft s of Jennings St, 25x100, three-story tenement; L. J. Langbein, executor, against Martha Perna and others; Action 1; Henry Meyer, attorney; H. G. Guttman, referee; due, $1,-539.12; taxes, &c., $331.11; subject to mortgage of $4,000.

Southern Boulevard, 1,334, e s, 225 ft s of Jennings St, 25x100, three-story tenement; same against same; Action 2; same attorney; same referee; due, $1,539.12; taxes, &c., $331.14, subject to mortgage of $4,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and the Bronx.

Canal St, 137, for a two-story and loft, 18.9x 18.6; Bernard Cohen, 113 2d Av, owner; George F. Pelham, 30 E. 42d St, architect; cost, $5,000.

163d St, s s, from Stebbins Av to Rogers Place, for 3 five-story brick tenements, 76x72, 78x68; Grossman Bros. & Resenbaum, 153d St and Willow Av, owners; George F. Pelham, 30 E. 42d St, architect; cost, $135,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

Lenox Av, 151, to a four-story dwelling; estate of Cornelia B. Kip, 20 Nassau St, owner; A. Herres, 35 Nassau St, architect; cost, $5,000.

6th Av, 502 & 504, and Broadway, 1,237 & 1,239, to 2 four-story stores and lofts and Bijou Theatre; P. W. Warburg, 17 E. 80th St, owner; G. T. Brown, 130 W. 46th St, architect; cost, $5,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

THURSDAY, FEB. 26.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, e s, 80.11 ft s of 115th St, 40x100; Mathilde Bosselman to Pocahontas Realty Corp'n, 2,788 Bainbridge Av, (mtg $60,000.) Aug. 2; attorney, J. W. Bramsby, 111 Broadway.....$100

ARDEN ST, e s, 134 ft n of Nagle Av, 27x110; Hensle Construction Co. to Emily K. Geodwin, 629 West 23d St, (mtg $22,000,) Feb. 26; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

AVENUE A, n w corner of 81st St, 20x80; Annie, wife of Sam'l Richman, to Morris Buck, 506 East 83d St, (mtg $36,000,) Feb. 24; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

BANK ST, 31, 147.7 ft e of 4th St and 95 ft n of Bank St, contains 18.56 square feet; Martha Building Corporation to Lizzie Worth, 254 Rutland Road, Brooklyn, Feb. 11; attorneys, Watson & K., 100 William St.....$125

BROADWAY, s w corner 82d St, 90.4x irreg x102.2x157; Maria De W. Jesup to Leo S. and Alexander M. Bing, 2,170 Broadway, Feb. 19; attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Leo S. and Alexander M. Bing to Robert B. Dula, at Tarrytown, N. Y., Feb. 24; attorney, same.....$100

CATHARINE SLIP, 12, s e cor. Water St, 18.2x51.6x19.2x53.9; Catharine Slip, 15, e s, 17.8x49.7x17.11x51.6; William Littauer to Leonard W. Simmons, 115 West 114th St, (mtg. $14,000;) June 20, 1912; attorney, Joseph E. Cosgrove, 378 Grand St.....$1

ESSEX ST, 109, w s, 25x87.6; Joseph A. Amato to Jennie E. Fielding, 302 Broadway, all liens, Feb. 20; attorneys, Weinberg Brothers, 302 Broadway.....$1

FORT WASHINGTON AV, n e corner of 171st St, 191.7 to s s of 172d St x122.4x190 to 171st St x100; Holland Holding Co. to Tilman Construction Co., 961 St. Nicholas Av, (mtg $75,000,) Feb. 26; attorney, Albert J. Shaw, 18 East 41st St.....$100

FRONT ST, 106, s e s, at n e s of Jones Lane, 20.11x71.6x19.2x71.5; Elizabeth Downs to J. Rolf Searles, both at St. Johnsbury, Vt., (mtg $45,000;) Jan. 31; attorney, Julius Miller, 42 Broadway.....$1

GRAND ST, 86, n e corner Thompson St, 18.11x47; Hannah Sperber to Nathan and Herman Sperber, 36 Grand St, Feb. 24; attorney, H. Sperber, 36 Grand St.....$100

LUDLOW ST, 75, w s, 25x87.6; George Hassler to Michael Kleiner, 78 3d Av, (mtg $25,000,) Feb. 25; attorneys, Kleiner & K., 215 Broadway.....$1

MADISON AV, n w corner of 84th St, 22x70; Alice G. D'Oench to Jos. Kelly, 34 Webster Av, Jersey City, N. J., Feb. 24; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Jos. Kelly to Mary L. Finch, 37 5th Av, Feb. 26, (mtg $40,000;) attorney, same.....$100

PARK AV, n e corner of 79th St, 102.2x85; Akron Building Co. to Maria De W. Jesup, 197 Madison Av, (mtg $800,000.) Feb. 24; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 B'way.$100

PLEASANT AV, 413, w s, 16.5x100; Katie Costa to Giovanni Monaca, 442 East 115th St, (mtg $7,700,) Feb. 25; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.$100

8TH NICHOLAS AV, s w corner 176th St, 56.9x100; T. & J. Smith Holding Co. to Gotthardt A. Litthauer, 1,877 Lexington Av, (mtg $73,000,) Feb. 25; attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway.$100

SAME PROPERTY; Gotthardt A. Litthauer to Jacob Ruppert Realty Corporation, 1,609 3d Av, (mtg $88,000,) Feb. 25; attorney, same.....$100

12TH ST, 344 East, s s, 20.8x98.9; Giuseppe Ferri to Antonio Loscalzo, Winfield, L. I., (mtg $10,000,) all liens, Feb. 25; attorneys, Brande & Weber, 346 Broadway.....$100

29TH ST, 113 West, 16.8x88.9; Jeremiah Hennessy to Susan McGovern, 113 West 29th St, Feb. 24, (mtg $15,000;) attorney, Geo. W. Ellis, 149 Broadway.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Susan McGovern to Annie Hennessy, 113 West 29th St, Feb. 24, (mtg $15,000;) attorney, same.....$1

52D ST, 343 West, n s, 22.10x100.9x31.4x 100.5; Jacob J. Tabolt to Michael J. Callahan, 1,330 St. Nicholas Av, all liens, (mtg $12,500,) Feb. 26; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

70TH ST, 51-13 East, n s, 50x100.5; Anna Barak et al, to East 70th Street Realty Corporation, 331 East 71st St, all title, all liens, Feb. 2; attorney, O. H. Droege, 280 Broadway.....$100

93D ST, 174 West, s s, 18x100.8; Davidena M. Lowden to Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Advent, Inc., Broadway and 93d St, (mtg $14,500,) all liens, Feb. 26; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$19,250

115TH ST, 108 West, s s, 31.6x100.11; Paul Wilson to Sam'l L. and Harry Kahn, 51 West 113th St, (mtg $32,000,) Feb. 10; attorney, D. V. Kahn, 170 B'way.....$100

120TH ST, 232 West, s s, 25x100.11; Henrietta E. Brandt to David Nevius, 118 W. 57th St, (mtg $23,500,) Feb. 25; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance & Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

123D ST, 402-404 East, s s, 36x100.11; Diedrich Meyer to James R. Clarke, Ludlow, N. Y., and William H. Clarke, Great Neck, L. I., all liens, Feb. 26; attorney, Maurice Meyer, 61 Park Row.....$1

131ST ST, 132 West, s s, 20x99.11; Nathan Burkan, referee, to Lawyers Mtg. Co., 59 Liberty St, Feb. 24; attorneys, Cary & C., 59 Wall St.....$8,000

SAME PROPERTY; Jos. F. Dempsey to same, Feb. 24; attorney, same.....$1

131ST ST, 13 West, n s, 15x99.11; Frederic P. Foster and another, trustees, Mary H. Tompkins, widow Ambrose C. Kingsland, to Maggie P. Payton, 13 West 131st St, B. & S, Feb. 20.....$6,000

131ST ST, 15 West, n s, 15x99.11; same to same, B. & S., Feb. 20; attorney, Philip A. Payton, Jr., 67 West 134th St.....$6,000

SAME property; Maggie P. Payton to Estelle G. Winston, 203 Canal St, B. & S., Feb. 24; attorney, same.....$1

132D ST, 10 East, s s, 25x99.11; (foreclosure Feb. 24;) William T. Quinn, referee, to Harry Isaacson, 510 East 145th St, Feb. 24; attorney, W. F. Clay, 135 Broadway.$16,000

136TH ST, s s, 287.6 ft w of Broadway, 43.9x 99.11, (foreclosure Feb. 5;) John H. Rogan, referee, to Stephen O. Lockwood, 17 East 57th St, trustee of Emily D. Speir, deceased, Feb. 25; attorneys, Crane & L., 55 Wall St.....$45,000

143D ST, 126 and 128, West, s s, 41.8x99.11; John H. Bodine to Estelle Wohlgemuth, 746 Riverside Drive, all liens, Feb. 26; attorney, O. H. Sugerman, 149 Broadway.....$1

143D ST, 130 and 132 West, s s, 41.8x99.11; same to Metropolis Holding Corporation, 149 Broadway, (mtg $38,000,) Feb. 16; attorney, same.....$1

228TH ST, w s, 143.2 ft n of Kingsbridge Av, 30x100; Louise Muller to Elizabeth, wife of Wm. F. Degenhardt, 1,125 Lexington Av, (mtg $5,000,) Jan. 19; attorneys, Tausch & H., 45 Broadway.....$100

Bronx.

ALBANY ROAD, n e corner of 238th St, 63.7x90.9x70.9x71.8; Solid Realty Co. to Charles Gluck and another, 1,221 Madison Av, Feb. 24; attorneys, Strasbourger, E. & S., 74 Broadway.....$1

ARTHUR AV, e s, 125 ft s of William St, 50x86.4x50x86.1; Simeon M. Barber to Edward E. Miers, 3,100 Broadway; attorney, Henry W. Kiraify, 391 E. 199th St.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Edward E. Miers to Union St. Realty Co., 261 Broadway, Feb. 25, mtg $8,500; attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

BECKER AV, s s, 50 ft w of Matilda St, 50 x100; Chas. P. Halsted to Louis Feinberg, 535 West 112th St, Feb. 24, (mtg $4,000;) attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 B'way.$1

BRIGGS AV, e s, 205.6 ft s of 194th St, 91.1x89x90.10x86.11; Solid Realty Co. to Charles Gluck and another, 1,221 Madison Av, Feb. 24; attorneys, Strasbourger, E. & S., 74 Broadway.....$1

BRONX BOULEVARD, w s, 337.6 ft w of 216th St, 37.6x50.6; James M. Duffy et al. to Bronx Parkway Commission, 22 Pine St, Feb. 20; attorney, party of the second part.....$758

BRONX BOULEVARD, w s, 150.7 ft n e of Elizabeth St, 50.2x100; Geo. F. Bates to Bronx Parkway Commission, 22 Pine St, Feb. 23; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

COURTLANDT AV, e s, 27.11 ft n of 162d St, 27.11x115.1x25x125.7; Union St. Realty Co. to Edw. E. Miers, 3,100 Broadway, Feb. 25, (mtg $7,000;) attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

EAGLE AV, w s, 92 ft s of 156th St, 18x 99.2; Max Schenke to John A. Larsson, 153 East 55th St, Feb. 26, (mtg $5,000;) attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

GRANT AV, s e corner of 165th St, 80.1x 31.1x80.9x80; Mitchell-McDermott Constr. Co. to John Whalen, 2,518 St. Raymonds Av, Feb. 24, (mtg $24,000;) attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

KATONAH AV, w s, 5 ft s of 238th St, 25x 85; Frank A. Acer, referee, to Central Mtge. Co., 60 Wall St, Feb. 24; attorney, Potts & O., 60 Wall St.....$4,000

LOTS 585 to 587, map of Lohbauer Park; James J. McDonough to Katie A. McDonough, 31 West 90th St, Feb. 4; attorney, Paul Roth, 399 Willis Av.....$100

MARTHA AV, s w corner of 242d St, 25x 100; also 242d St, s s, 100 ft w of Martha Av, 27.4x100; also 241st St, n s, 385 ft e of Katonah Av, 50x100; Moser Arndstein to Mary A. Howley, 421 West 34th St, Feb. 20, (mtg $2,000;) attorney, W. W. Penfield, 4,704 White Plains Rd.....$100

STEBBINS AV, n s, 128.4 ft n e of Lyman Place, 69.4x44.11x53.6; Lillian G. Sullivan to Louis J. K. Heil, 1,402 3d Av, Jan. 12, mtg $6,000; attorneys, Gerlich & S., 1,511 3d Av.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Louis J. K. Heil to Fred Roth, 53 E. 95th St, Feb. 25; attorney, same.....$100

STEBBINS AV, n w corner of Home St, 80.4x irreg.; Nathan Marcus et al. to M. & V. Constr. Co., 41 Division St, Feb. 18; attorney, A. Nelson, 37 Liberty St.....$100

WALLACE AV, e s, 275 ft s of Burke St, 75x100; Empire City Savings Bank to Frederick J. Steinbeck, 1,710 Fillmore St, Feb. 24; attorney, Lawyers Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

1ST AV, w s, 337.6 ft n of 2d St, 37.6x100; Irene Duffy to Wm. J. Duffy and Kenneth Greenburg, N. Y., April 30, 1910; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 B'way.....$1

3D AV, n w s, 100 ft s of 145th St, 25x100; Minnie Low to Milton Low et al., 251 West 92d St, Feb. 17; attorneys, Levy & L., 55 Liberty St.....$1

217TH ST, s s, 255.4 ft e of White Plains Road, 25x114.3; also Plimpton Av, n w corner of 170th St, 25x100; Thomas J. Goodwin to Hensle Construction Co., 530 West 207th St, Feb. 24; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

177TH ST, 1,102 East; Jean Wahlen to Mitchell-McDermott Constr. Co., 1,094 So. Boulevard, Feb. 19, (mtg $8,500;) attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, s e corner of 207th St, 49.11x100; Thomas F. Brady to J. Chr. G. Hupfel Brewing Co., 229 East 38th St, Feb. 25, demand, 6 p. c.....$10,000

ESSEX ST, e s, 125 ft s of Rivington St, 16 x80; Nettie Kesner and others to Jacob Kernen, 31 1st St, Feb. 19, prior mtg, $10,000, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, Harris Koppelman, 114 Rivington St.....$4,000

FORT WASHINGTON AV, n e corner of 171st St, 191.7x—; Tilmil Construction Co. to State Realty and Mortgage Co., 18 East 41st St, Feb. 26, 1 year, 6 p. c.....$52,500

LUDLOW ST, 75, w s, 25x87.6; Michael Kleiner to George Hassler, 288 Webster Av, Feb. 25, (prior mtg $25,000,) 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, George H. Hyde, 41 Park Row.....$5,000

MADISON AV, s w corner of 80th St, 74.1x95; Lee Holstein Construction Co to Max Kobre, 115 West 122d St, Feb. 26, prior mtg $475,000; due Nov. 5; attorneys, Strauss & S., 27 Cedar St.....$30,000

MADISON AV, n w corner of 84th St, 22x70; Joseph Kelly to Alice G. D'Oench, Manhasset, N. Y., Feb. 26, due as per bond; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co, 160 Broadway.....$40,000

PARK AV, 1,230, w s, 25.2x100; Bernard A. Ottenberg to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, Feb. 25, 5 years; attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$24,000

ST NICHOLAS AV, s w corner 179th St, 56.9 x100; Gotthardt A. Litthauer to T. & J. Smith Holding Co., 2,891 Walton Av, Feb. 25, (prior mtg $73,000,) 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Co., Broadway.....$15,000

SUFFOLK ST, 127, w s, 25x100; Woolf J. Blumberg to Bowery Savings Bank, 128 Bowery, Feb. 24, 3 years; attorneys, Cadwalader, W. & T., 40 Wall St.....$17,000

THOMPSON ST, 222 and 224, e s, 50x55; Pietro Perniciaro to Giuseppe de Siena, 105 Sullivan St, Jan. 25, prior mtg $87,000, 3 years, 6 p. c.....$3,000

5TH ST, 619 to 635 East, 50x97; 7th St, 208 & 210 East, 50x90.10; 4th St, 79 East, 25x 96.2; Joseph Bauman to Sarah Bauman, 79 E. 48th St, Feb. 25, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Hugo Cohn, 19 Av A.....$8,000

5TH AV, e s, 26.7 ft n of 40th St, 66x95; Elwood O. Roessle and others to Seamen's Bank for Savings in City of New York, 76 Wall St, Dec. 11, due Dec. 11, 1916; attorneys, Cadwalader, W. & T., 40 Wall St.....$12,000

5TH AV, e s, 26.7 ft n of 40th St, 66x95; Elwood O. Roessle and another to Marion L. R. McKinney, Albany, N. Y., (prior mtg $286,000,) due Jan. 29, 1917, Jan. 23; attorneys, Wilder, E. & P., 45 Cedar St.....$27,510

28TH ST, 113 West, 21.5x98.9; John T. Dume to John C. L. Daly, 377 Union St, Brooklyn, Feb. 25, installments, 6 p. c.....$800

52D ST, n s, 385 ft e of 9th Av, 22.10x100.9; Michael J. Callahan to Jacob J. Tabolt, 332 West 28th St, Feb. 26, (prior mtg $12,500,) due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1,500

53D ST, 34 East, 13.8x100.5; Ella A. Cooper to United States Savings Bank, 606 Madison Av, 3 years, Feb. 26; attorneys, Merrill & R., 100 Broadway.....$25,000

62D ST, 205 West, n s, 25x100.5; William Guttberg and others to Isidore Wolowitz, 84 Bay 28th St, Brooklyn, Feb. 25, due March 1, 1919; attorney, I. Frey, 261 Broadway.....$6,000

79TH ST, 241 East, 27.7x102.2; Max Sherbig to Emma J. Weinberger, 216 E. 115th St, Feb. 25, (prior mtg $17,000,) due as per bond; attorney, Joseph J. Baker, 34 Nassau St.....$2,000

120TH ST, 25 West, 20x100.11; Jacob Sharady to Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway, Feb. 25, due as per bond.....$6,000

131ST ST, 13 and 15 West, 30x99.11; Maggie P. Payton to Frederic de P. Foster and another, trustees, Tuxedo Park, N. Y., Feb. 20, 5 years; attorney, F. de P. Foster, 44 Wall St.....$11,000

Bronx.

ARTHUR AV, e s, 125 ft s of William St, 50x86.4; Edward E. Miers to Simeon M. Barber, 137 East 55th St, Feb. 25, due, &c., as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$3,500

CROTONA PARK, North, 782 and 795, n s, 50x96.11x50x97.6; John C. Cook to Anna Heimann, 311 East 51st St, prior mtg $26,000, Feb. 22, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$3,000

DITMARS ST, s s, being Lot 31, map of E. R. B. King; Susan Yarber and others to Louise Smith, 291 Unionport Av, Feb. 25, 3 years, 4 p. c.; attorney, party of the second part.....$1,056

EAGLE AV, w s, 97 ft s of 156th St, 18x 99.2; John A. Larson to Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway, Feb. 26, 5 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$5,000

SAME PROPERTY; same to Max Schenke, 719 Eagle Av, prior mtg $5,000, Feb. 26; attorney, F. M. Franklin, 309 Broadway.....$2,000

GRANT AV, s e corner of 165th St, 31.1x '80.9; John Whalen to Mitchell-McDermott Construction Co., 1,094 Southern Boulevard, prior mtg $24,000, Feb. 20, 3 years, 6 p. c.; Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$2,500

LOT 221, map of Van Nest Park; Cornelius Sanderman to Frederick C. Hardy, 82 Decatur St, Brooklyn, Feb. 26, due, &c., as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1,000

WALLACE AV, e s, 275 ft s of Burke Av, 75x100; Frederick J. Stanbeck to Empire City Mortgage Co., 231 West 125th St, Feb. 25, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, C. W. Dayton, 27 William St.....$900

WEBSTER AV, e s, 200 ft s of Anna Place, 25x90; Katharina Weity to John W. Bach, 1145 Union Av, Feb. 24, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$2,000

3D AV, s w corner of 172d St, 28.2x81.11; Thomas J. Healey and another to Lawyers Mortgage Co., Feb. 24, 1 year; attorneys, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$15,000

178TH ST, n s, 46 ft e of Mapes Av, 49.7x 114.9; same to same, Feb. 24, due June 1, 1917; attorneys, same.....$33,000

178TH ST, n s, 96.7 ft e of Mapes Av, 49.7x 114.9; Joseph Diamond Construction Co. to New York Trust Co., 26 Broad St, Feb. 24, due June 1, 1917; attorneys, Lexow, M. & W., 43 Cedar St.....$33,000

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

BROADWAY, n e corner of 185th St, 64.5x 130, all; Elizabeth A. Daly to James J. Cashman, 604 West 178th St, 7 years from Feb. 1, 1914; attorneys, Bernheimer, S. & B., Co., 128th St and Amsterdam Av.....$900

HENRY ST, 86-88, store and basement; Isaac Goodstein to Fannie Hyman, 1,531 Vyse Av, 5 years from March 1, 1914; attorneys, Bernheimer & B., P. Brew. & Co., 128th St and Amsterdam Av.....$900

HOUSTON ST, 171 West, all; Antonio Giordano to Maria Moriggia and another, 172 West Houston St, 2 years from May 1, 1914; attorney, M. S. Meyerowitz, 96 Broadway.....$1,200

JOHN ST, 42, first and second floors; Harold M. Phelps Stokes to Thomas C. Inid, 120 Central Park West, 6 9-12 years from Aug. 1, 1913.....$4,300

THOMPSON ST, 152-154, all; Citizens Investing Co. to Carmelo Lacopria, 153 Bleecker St, 5 years from March 1, 1914; attorney, S. A. Sciutto, 222 Thompson St.

3D AV, 872, store and basement; Alfred D. Pell to Louis Bernak, 126 East 91st St, 6 2-12 years from Feb. 6, 1914.....$1,100

11TH ST, 63 East, store; Rubin Ganz to Esther Essenfeld, 236 East 14th St, 3 3-12 years from Jan. 15, 1914; attorney, Adolph Kreisberg, 149 Broadway.....$900

14TH ST, 106 East, store; Charles King and another to Kaufman Shoe Corporation, 106 East 14th St, 5 years from March 15, 1914; attorney, Joseph S. Weinberger, 220 Broadway.....$5,000

44TH ST, 3 East, second floor; Assembled Realty Owners Co. to Edwin N. Doll, 140 Nassau St, 5 1-12 years from April 1, 1914; attorneys, Dennis & B., 140 Nassau St.

46TH ST, 53 West, all; John R. Paxton to Mor

Real Estate
Thirty cents a line.

Manhattan—For Sale.

2D AV., BELOW 23D ST.
Corner Plot, size 80x100.
Price reasonable.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, INC., 127 East 34th St.

Private residence for sale, 664 West End Av. Thomas Read, 2 Wall St.

Brooklyn—For Sale or to Let.

$8,750.—Modern brownstone residence; if you want fine house; choice location; 25 minutes to Manhattan; examine 684 Greene Av., near Sumner Av., BROOKLYN; 12 rooms and bath; location and inside of this house will please any one. Owner, 700 Greene Av.

Queens—For Sale or to Let.

SUBURBAN COTTAGES and SEMI-BUNGALOWS for sale, complete city improvements; high, healthy, restricted; schools, churches; 28 minutes from Manhattan on Penn.-Long Island electric system. Two cottages for rent.
QUEENS-COURT REALTY CO.,
200 Broadway, N. Y. 3876 Cortlandt.

DRUGGIST CHANCE.—New brick building; fast growing community; fine store, electric lights, gas, steam heat; opportunity for energetic man to build good business in suburban town, Queensboro. J. MEAD BRIGGS, 200 Broadway, N. Y. 'Phone 3877 Cortland.

Jackson Av. business corner; guarantee double value 3 years; 30 new stores built 1913 within 4 blocks; sacrifice quick sale. Crane, Room 1,057, Marbridge Bldg., N. Y.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

CEDAR KNOLLS,
at Bronxville in the Gramatan Hills, Westchester County; ideal community; fully improved; a real country home amid woods and hills; golf, tennis, country clubs, good public and private schools; 28 minutes from Grand Central. Send for booklet. Cedar Knolls, Room 629, 30 East 42d St.

Long Island—For Sale or to Let.

Owing to business reverses, owner must dispose of his country residence, 10 rooms, 3 baths; all modern improvements; 2½ acres on the north shore of Long Island; bargain; will also sell furniture. Owner, Room 47, 11 Wall St., New York.

Five acres woodland cheap at St. James, Long Island. Address Y 216 Times Annex.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale.—Investors, attention; 18 per cent. net on equity of $10,000; this will stand the closest investigation; confidential offering of finest apartment house in Rochester's most exclusive residential section near East Avenue; all improvements; new and strictly modern. Ask L. F. Greeno & Co., 33 Exchange Street, Rochester, N. Y., for particulars.

New Jersey—For Sale or to Let.

In ideal Ridgewood N. J., 30 minutes from New York, we offer a remodeled homestead; also two new modern houses, with good size garden ground; fruit and shade trees, hedges, &c.; Ridgewood is known as the healthiest spot in the East. Saddle River Valley Construction Co., Walthery Av., Ridgwood, N. Y. office, 80 B'way. Tel. Ridgewood 889 and 528-W. Tel. Rector 4704-5.

$10 acre buys highly improved farm Southern New Jersey; river frontage; driving distance good markets; seven-room house, barn, other outbuildings; orchard; some firewood and fine meadow lands; 375 acres; terms, $1,000 cash; balance to suit; cost present owner, $10,000. Risley, 18 Broadway.

Lady owning 10 acres choice garden land near Atlantic City will sell at sacrifice; high, dry, level, and covered with thrifty growth of wood; fine roads, schools, churches, adjoining town 5,000; fine for poultry; fruits, vegetables; will take $2 weekly; price cut to $450. Risley, 18 Broadway.

Cranford.New houses and bungalows, $2,750 up; 7 rooms; on ¼-acre plots; $100 cash, balance as rent; sewer, gas, electricity, steam heat, hardwood floors, open fireplace, beam ceilings; near station; transportation 10½c.; lots of acres; part payment. Th. Shaheen, Cranford, N. J.

Bloomfield, N. J. Widow will sacrifice 10-room residence, beautifully situated; all improvements; 8 minutes to station; excellent train service; any reasonable offer considered. A. G. Lampke, attorney, 27 Cedar St., N. Y.

RIDGEWOOD, NEW JERSEY.
1,000 satisfied commuters; 30 daily trains; homes for rent or for sale; ask for booklet. S. S. Walstrum-Gordon & Forman, Ridgewood, N. J. Fone 555.

Bungalows and cottages, artistic and complete, 6 to 10 rooms, large plots, near station; best section of New Jersey; photographs on request. Smith-Singer Company, Ridgewood, N. J.

NEW DURHAM, N. J.
One-family frame dwelling, 6 rooms and bath; all improvements; two full lots; a bargain. S. J. Ashman, New Durham, N. J.

Summit, N. J.—Fine old place, beautifully situated; large residence, modernized; barn, garden, fruit; fine grounds. Owner, 666 Springfield, Summit, N. J.

Englewood Homes; sale or rent; lots for sale. Gorham Co., Englewood, N. J.

Mortgage Loans.

MORTGAGE MONEY.—Firsts, 5%; seconds, 6%. R. M. de Leeuw & Co., 15 Broad St.

To Let for Business Purposes.
Thirty cents a line.

Fifth Av. establishment catering to women exclusively offers unusual opportunity to milliners, dressmakers, or persons handling women's specialty at times; show windows display in attractive showroom, use of sitting room, and very desirable workroom; rent reasonable. Y 212 Times Annex.

Desirable hall in select neighborhood for rent to suitable parties for private instruction in high-class dancing; only persons with highest references need apply. Inquire at desk, 52 East 41st St.

Will sublet desirable suite of offices in Woolworth Building to responsible tenant; occupancy at once. Inquire 873 Woolworth, or Phone Barclay 6615.

Large, beautifully furnished room, dressing room and lavatory adjoining; suitable musical studio. 104 West 75th St. Telephone 8858 Columbus.

Ground floor, 75x100, with or without steam power Engineer, 315 East 94th St.

Sublet 2-room office, Aeolian Building; $35. Room 843, 29 West 42d.

Apartments to Let
Furnished.
Thirty cents a line.
West Side.

A.—A.—CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
200 Cathedral Parkway, 110th, Columbus Av
1, 2 AND 3 ROOMS
Private baths, kitchenette, furnished, $30, $40, $50 up monthly; unfurnished, $25, $30, $40; elevator, hotel service; near "L" and Subway, references; special rates on lease.

Three-room suite, southern exposure; monthly or yearly basis; superior hotel service; home cooking; also single room or en suite; with private baths; rooms $1 and $1.50 up; dancing on special evenings. Hotel Royal, 535 West 112th St. Phone 6184 Morningside.
Special attention given to transient guests.

THE BERESFORD,
Cor. 81st St. and Central Park West.
SUBLET, Furnished, suite consisting of PARLOR, BEDROOM, AND BATH.

Five sunny rooms; southern, eastern exposure; electricity, telephone, elevator; all outside; rent, $60 monthly, furnished. 510 West 124th St.

89th, 52 West.—Suite two rooms, bath; furnished, unfurnished; electric light, telephone; suitable studio, bachelor quarters; immediate possession.

Beautifully furnished; Belnord, 86th and Broadway; 8 rooms, 2 baths; Apt. 110; until October. Phone Madison Square 6257.

Furnished apartment, six rooms, bath, in Creston, 839 West End Av., s. w. cor. 101st St.; $125 month. Apply Superintendent.

55th St., 1 West.—Beautifully furnished 4 rooms, in a high-class apartment. 3F.

456 Riverside Drive, 116th St.—Delightful small apartment, $85 month. Supt.

East Side.

TO SUBLET till Oct. 1, furnished or unfurnished three-room apartment, 55th St., near 5th Av.; exceptionally large living room and bedroom; extra maid's room; meals served by house if desired. Phone Plaza 2824.

Attractive apartments, 2 to 5 rooms and bath, service included; exceedingly moderate rates. Hotel St. Lorenz, 127 East 72d St.

Attractive apartment; 1, 2, and 3 rooms, with private bath; very fine house and location 19 East 48th St.

Furnished apartment; unusually attractive; 7 rooms and 3 baths. 42 East 66th St.

High-class furnished apartments. Clark & de Flores, 30 East 42d St.

Apartments Wanted—Furnished
Thirty cents a line.

Family of 2 would sublease till June 5 or 6 rooms, between 50th and 80th Sts., west side, near Broadway; moderate. Full particulars to "C. P. G.," 90 Times.

Storage
Thirty cents a line.

AMERICAN STORAGE CO.—Store your furniture, $3; moving, $3 vanload; also boxing and shipping at moderate charges; send postal. American Storage Co., 504-508 West 48th. Telephone 2667 Bryant.

Other Real Estate Advertisements on Preceding Page.

Lost
Thirty-five cents a line.

LOST.—Lady's diamond horseshoe pin containing 25 diamonds set in platinum rope setting; think lost at Reisenweber's Wednesday evening, Feb. 25; suitable reward and no questions asked; jeweler's mark scratched inside (P. 5678.) Mrs. Wallen, Murray Hill Hotel, or G. S. Wallen, 'Phone 8098 Bread.

LOST.—Bracelet, at Reisenweber's Wednesday night, containing seven reddish pink stones; platinum chain forms part of bracelet; had safety chain; $10 reward; valuable as keepsake. Frank T. Fowler, 1,009 Times Building. Phone Bryant 4699.

LOST.—On Friday, the 13th, (in New York,) a diamond solitaire ring and a ring of diamonds, round setting, with tiny rubies. Liberal reward and no questions asked, return to Mann. Steefel Brothers, Albany.

LOST—At concert of Rubinstein Club, Waldorf Astoria Tuesday evening, Feb. 24, a diamond brooch. Suitable reward will be given for the return of same to E. T. Church, 20 West 37th St. or Waldorf Astoria.

LOST—Diamond sapphire bar pin, from West End Av. on 99th St., down Broadway to 96th St., local Subway to Times Square to Liberty Theatre; reward. Marx, 817 West End Av.

LOST.—In or about Fulton Theatre, Wednesday evening, 25th, pair of gold lorgnettes fastened to gold chain linked with (22) pearls; liberal reward. Address M. S., 146 Times.

LOST—Feb. 21, 3d Av. and 17th St. or 30th and 5th Av.; gold chain; 3 moonstones, antique garnet pendant. F. M. Hally, 156 5th Av., New York.

LOST—Small solid change purse, studded across top with diamonds and rubies, in Metropolitan Opera House. Return to C. R. Stillman, 471 Park Av.

LOST—Gold watch fob of gold pieces, $10, $5, $3, $2.50, held by two bars, vicinity 6th Av. and 14th St.; $10 reward. Cashier, Knickerbocker Hotel.

LOST—Thursday morning, Feb. 26, a Persian lamb muff, probably in toilet 18th St. Subway, downtown side; reward. Write E. Rosseau, 46 West 10th St.

LOST—Monday, Feb. 22, between Warren and "L" station and Erie Ferry, gold die Indian runner on face, 880-yard run on back; reward. H. Schoenborn, 301 West 123d St.

LOST—Lady's gold watch, closed face, with monogram A. M. on one side, diamond crescent on other. Lambert Bros., 58th St. and 3d Av.

LOST—At Subway station, Times Square, Sunday night, pocketbook, containing locket and chain; liberal reward. M. Goldstein, 480 9th Av.

LOST—Lady's watch with monogram "E. A. P." and fob with Connecticut seal. Reade St. and 34th; reward. Parmelee, 105 Reade St.

LOST.—Small open-face Elgin watch; gold case, with clasp; Broadway, between 82d and 86th Sts.; reward. 2,276 Broadway.

LOST—Blue suede purse containing $10 and button, 86th and 88th Sts.; reward. Fraser, 540 West 122d St.

LOST—Diamond necklace, 5 large diamonds set in platinum; liberal reward. Dr. E. E. Myers, 418 Central Park West, New York.

LOST—Diamond horseshoe scarfpin; liberal reward. Return to H. W. McMann, Room 304, 30 East 42d St.

LOST—White fox scarf, between 23d St. and 6th Av. to 22d St. and 2d Av.; reward. Return to F. Ferrell, 214 West 21st St.

LOST—Saturday, watch and fob, initialed "R. L. A."; reward. Atkin. Tel. 7606 Chelsea.

LOST—Gold mesh bag, name inside; liberal reward. The Adlon. Tel. 9490 Columbus.

LOST—Tan bag on Dec. 26 near 42d St. and N. Y. C. 310 West 79th. Muloney.

$100 REWARD.

Bar pin, containing 11 diamonds, lost in the San Souci Club Friday evening; no questions asked. Return to Black, Starr & Frost, 5th Av. and 48th St.

Found.

FOUND—If "Lillian," who was a member of "The Spring Maid" company and lost her pocketbook in Times Building, will call at Lost and Found Department of The Times, she can have it.

Lost and Found. Cats and Dogs.

$50 REWARD for return of English brindle bull dog, undershot jaw, screw tail, white cross on breast, lame in hind leg, answering name Patsy. Room 730 Midwood St., Brooklyn. Phone 847 W Flatbush.

LOST—English bulldog; answers to the name of Cupid. F. C. Henderson, 202 Riverside Drive; reward.

UNWANTED DOGS AND CATS should be taken to the A. S. P. C. A. Shelter for Animals, Av. A and 24th St., where owners of lost dogs and cats and responsible persons desiring to secure pets should also apply. The Society conducts a free hospital for animals at the same address.

Apartments to Let
Unfurnished.
West Side.

STORES AND APARTMENTS,
124 and 126 East 23d St.
Before deciding look at these three-room and bath apartments; steam, hot water; extra large rooms and plenty of closets. Apply on premises or J. C. Hand, 29 West 34th St. Telephone 3330—Greeley.

Elegant 2-room apartment, with bath; elevator, telephone. Inquire Superintendent, Sherman Apartments, 73d St. and Broadway.

94th, 21 West.—Seven large rooms, bath; steam heat; hot water; $60.

East Side.

Apartment hotel, centrally located, has desirable unfurnished suites; price moderate, service included. Hotel St. Lorenz, 127 E. 72d.

96th St., 71 East.—To sublet, furnished or unfurnished, March to Oct. 8, large rooms, 2 baths; great sacrifice. Miss Looney.

Brooklyn.

642 HIGH-CLASS END APARTMENT $42.
6 light rooms; tiled bath; parquet floors; electric lights; walking distance Subway. Golden Realty, St. James's Pl., near Fulton.

Boarders Wanted
Twenty cents a line.
East Side.

5TH AV., 47.—Suite, private bath; single room; steam; table guests; references.

29TH ST., 38 EAST.—Rooms, with large closets; hot, cold water; parlor dining room.

84TH, 117-119 EAST.—Large and small rooms, with board.

53D ST., 37 and 52 EAST.—Large second floor front room; references.

West Side.

7TH AV., 2,047, (122d St.)—Attractive, sunny rooms; steam; substantial board optional; references.

39TH STREET, 40 WEST.
One room and bath; excellent board.

47TH ST., 110 WEST.—CAN ACCOMMODATE TABLE GUESTS; FRENCH CUISINE.

49TH, 68 WEST.—Established 25 years; rooms, suites, baths; phones; superior table.

54TH STREET, 54 WEST.
Large, small rooms; first-class; references.

57TH, 351 WEST.—Large, small rooms, south exposure; good board; references; telephone.

58TH, 17 WEST.—Exceptionally desirable rooms, suites; private baths; board optional; references.

64TH, 115 WEST.—Nicely furnished room; excellent table; table guests accommodated.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms; private baths; Southerners accommodated; reasonable.

70TH, 30 WEST.—Large, small rooms; conveniences; board; select location; refined home.

71ST ST., 135 WEST.—Exceptional board; large, luxurious room; one flight; private bath and lavatory; steam heat, electricity; reasonable.

71ST, 62 WEST.—Exceptional board; large double rooms; private baths; steam heat; electricity; single rooms; running water; reasonable.

71ST, 130 WEST.—Desirable accommodations for gentlemen; refined; homelike; Subway, "L"; references.

71ST, 73 WEST.—Large and small rooms; phone; references.

72D ST., 121 WEST.—Nice rooms; excellent meals; every convenience; parlor dining room; half block Subway express and elevated.

72D ST., 266 WEST.—Attractive, sunny rooms; refined home; excellent table; few guests accommodated.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; excellent table; parlor dining; table guests; reasonable.

79TH AND 80TH ST., 114 AND 132 WEST.
Horace Hall and The Bonheur, residential hotels; attractive, homelike, unusual; Southern cooking; white maid service; steam heat; telephone in every room; booklet on request.

81ST, 133 WEST.—Large and small rooms; excellent table; table board.

82D ST., 52 WEST.—Large, comfortable room, with table board, Telephone Schuyler 8397.

83D, 5 WEST.—Suites, singly; private baths; electricity, steam; table guests; references.

PROMPT DELIVERY FREE.
Want advertisements for The New York Times received at American District Messenger offices in New York City at office rates.—Adv.

Boarders Wanted
Twenty cents a line.
West Side.

85TH, 333 WEST.—Two large, attractive, front rooms; southern exposure; private family; conveniences; good home table; references; board optional.

92D ST., 7 WEST.—Two very desirable rooms, including board, for man and wife in private family; sitting room, bedroom, and bath; $20 per week; references exchanged.

94TH, 148 WEST.—Large and small rooms; second and fourth; Southern cooking. Maes.

102D, 253 WEST.—Accommodations unsurpassed; suite, bath, (board two,) $20; single, $10.

103D, 250-252 WEST.—Excellent accommodations; dentist, bachelors; attractive rooms; unsurpassed table board.

103D, (corner West End Av., $70.)—Bright room; excellent meals; moderate; references.

105TH, 309 WEST.—Beautifully equipped new private dwelling, overlooking Hudson; clean and airy; all rooms have running water; six beautiful bathrooms.

105TH, 76 WEST.—Good rooms, good table, good service; guests seldom leave us except to leave city; Southerners.

113TH ST., 560 WEST.—Elegant rooms; southern exposure; suitable one, two; excellent cuisine.

130TH, 250 WEST, (near "L" station.)—Large and hall room; well furnished; excellent board.

140TH, 455 WEST.—Large room, well heated; electricity, adjoining bath; reference.

145TH ST., 349 WEST.—Well established house wishes few more boarders. Scott. 7696 Audubon.

149TH ST., 540-558 WEST, (Broadway Subway.)—Nicest, healthiest section; Audubon; large, bright rooms, well heated, electricity, 'phones, bath; $14, $16, $18 weekly for two, including first-class meals; smaller room, $8; parlor dining rooms; separate table; every comfort. Telephone 2757 Audubon.

188D, 555 WEST.—Beautifully furnished single, double rooms; excellent board; refined American family; private house.

Charming Winter Home,
Away from city and noise,
yet within 20 minutes from Manhattan;
grand location, overlooking city, country, sea;
cool in Summer, warm in Winter;
"THE EVELYN LODGE."
Lovely, sunny rooms, suites, all outside, beautifully furnished, magnificent dining room, excellent chef and service; separate tables; everything sweet and clean; very attractive. Single, from $9; two, from $17, with meals. Take boat at Battery; fare 5 cents. 71 Central Av., Tompkinsville, S. I.

CONVENT AV., 326.—Beautiful rooms; $10 upward, one; $16 two; references.

Furnished Rooms
Twenty cents a line.
East Side.

157TH, 210 EAST.—Desirable large rooms, every convenience; home cooking; references; telephone.

177TH, 130 EAST.—Large and small well-furnished rooms; private house; reasonable.

247TH, 120 EAST.—Parlor floor, front room; running water; bath; suitable two.

25TH, 308 EAST.—Large, small rooms; also housekeeping; scrupulously clean; bath; telephone.

29TH, 118 EAST.—Private house; single and double rooms; telephone; all conveniences; comfortable; reasonable; near subway.

45TH ST., 16 EAST.—Nicely furnished room; select house; breakfast optional; references; telephone.

55TH ST., 88 EAST.—Attractive, well-heated, large rooms; adjoining Park Av.; references.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms, box spring beds, tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV., 586, (52d.)—Homelike room, bath; breakfast; scrupulously clean; references; select.

Most desirable large and small rooms, physician's office, en suite. 58 East 86th St.

West Side.

12TH, 48 WEST.—Large, sunny room and bath; southern exposure; well heated.

22D, 456 WEST.—Well-kept, warm, single room; $2.50, $3; small, $1.50.

41ST, 128 WEST, (near Broadway.)—Large and small comfortable rooms. Telephone 4340 Bryant.

43D, 113 WEST.—DESIRABLE LARGE, SMALL WARM ROOMS; REFERENCES.

45TH, 110 WEST.—Comfortable large, small rooms; conveniences; board optional; 911 Bryant.

47TH ST., 41 WEST.—Large, elegantly furnished front room; steam; housekeeping privilege; telephone; select.

53D, 62 WEST.—Beautiful large room, second floor front, with private bath.

56TH, 125 WEST.—Attractively furnished parlor bedroom and bath; every convenience; references. Gray.

56TH ST, 135 WEST.—DESIRABLE ROOM FOR BUSINESS WOMAN; BATH.

58TH, 120 WEST.—Handsomely furnished suite; two months; en suite, singly; also large room.

58TH, 128 WEST.—Comfortably furnished large, small sunny rooms; modern conveniences 2303 Columbus.

65TH, 132 WEST.—Comfortably furnished, large, small rooms; front parlor; bedroom; private house.

68TH, 70 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large, small rooms, with running water; telephone; references.

69TH, 65 WEST.—Desirable large, small rooms, business people; steam heat; electricity; telephone.

69TH, 148 WEST.—Attractive front room; charming apartment; shower; electricity; telephone; breakfast. Wilde.

70TH, 200 WEST.—Large, comfortably furnished, homelike rooms; modern conveniences. Columbus 6819. Seigle.

71ST, 165 WEST (off Broadway.)—Immaculately clean rooms; continuous hot water; cozy home for refined business people; telephone.

71ST, 69 WEST.—Good-sized hall bedroom; large closet; excellent location; "L" Subway.

71ST, 71 WEST.—Pleasant small room, also housekeeping suite; reasonable. Telephone 8614 Columbus.

71ST, 222 WEST.—Comfortable front basement; lavatory; bath; modern private house; electricity.

71ST, 290 WEST.—Large, elegantly furnished double, single rooms, conveniences; central; telephone; references.

71ST, 282 WEST.—Suite two rooms; large room; medium; electricity; quiet house; gentlemen.

72D ST., (Subway.) West End Av., 257.—Large room; one, two gentlemen. 806 Columbus.

72D ST., 268 WEST.—Front parlor; also large and medium room; telephone; Subway.

73D, 115 WEST.—Large, comfortably furnished rooms, single or en suite, in newly furnished and decorated house; homelike; references.

73D, 255 WEST.—Newly furnished large rooms; single and en suite; with and without private bath; telephone; Subway express.

73D, 103 WEST.—Neatly furnished, large, medium rooms; one or two; telephone references.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Attractive rooms, suitable one, two; refined surroundings; reasonable; reference.

75TH ST., 238 WEST; 269 West 84th St., 635 West 115th St.—Two doors from Broadway; newly furnished throughout; large, warm rooms; next to bath; with kitchenette, gas, maid service, telephone; laundry included; $3.50 to $9 weekly; transients accommodated.

75TH ST., 258 WEST.—Large front room; private bath; twin beds; gentlemen; telephone.

76TH, 174 WEST.—Large, sunny room, also front basement; kitchenette; references.

77TH, 125 WEST.—Attractive, sunny rooms; hot-water heat; homelike; reasonable; references.

77TH ST., 160 WEST.—Large, sunny room, all conveniences; twin beds; gentleman; references.

77TH, 126 WEST.—Large, small, newly decorated, beautifully furnished rooms; breakfast; reasonable.

77TH, 301 WEST.—Rooms newly furnished, large, light; convenient Subway and Drive; tray breakfast if desired. Tel. Schuyler 9060.

78TH ST., 112 WEST.Desirable room; refined home; shower bath; 'phone; perfect service; references.

78TH, 217 WEST.—Large, newly decorated room, hot and cold water; bath adjoining.

79TH, 213 WEST.—Delightful room, private bath; housekeeping privileges; small room; Subway.

79TH, 225 WEST.—Large rooms; private bath; kitchenette privileges; near Subway; private house.

80TH ST., 128 WEST.
"The Desmond." Bedroom and connecting dressing room; southern exposure; bath adjoining; telephone.

82D ST., 140 WEST.—Furnished rooms; large, small; reasonable; private house; telephone; reference.

82D, 56 WEST.—Large well furnished rooms; private bath; electric light; references.

82D, 152 WEST.—Attractive rooms; all conveniences; reasonable; phone.

87TH, 14 WEST, (Central Park West.)—Nicely furnished room; conveniences; telephone connection.

91ST, 74 WEST.—Large or small well-kept room; all conveniences; reasonable.

92D, 204 WEST.—FRONT ROOM; ONE FLIGHT. POSSONS.

94TH ST., 34 WEST.—Large, desirable rooms; private bath; southern exposure; quiet surroundings; owner; references.

No Vacancies

New York, Feb. 25th, 1914.

The New York Times:

Results obtained from an announcement in the Boarders Wanted column of The New York Times were instantaneous. On February 18th, I inserted an advertisement and succeeded in renting my rooms the following day, and was obliged to turn several applicants away.

I greatly appreciate the service rendered by The New York Times, and cheerfully recommend it as a result producer.

J. P. HOLLAN.

Telephone advertisements to The Times—Bryant 1000.

The New York Times rejects all unworthy or doubtful advertisements, and welcomes information from its readers in aid of its efforts to keep its advertising columns absolutely clean.

Furnished Rooms
Twenty cents a line.
West Side.

95TH ST., 251 WEST.—Front bedroom; all conveniences; modern apartment. Cowan.

97TH ST., 72 WEST.—Parlor, bedroom; two, three; reasonable; improvements. Meyer, or 7571 Cortlandt.

97TH, 147 WEST.—Private house; unusually attractive; well furnished room; bath; telephone.

97TH, 186 WEST.—Large room; private bath; also small; only cultured people.

101ST, 230, corner Broadway.—Front room; lavatory; breakfast optional; gentleman; references. Reilly.

101ST, 16 WEST.—Attractive suite; telephone, electricity; housekeeping, $7; double, $4.50.

104TH, 247 WEST.—Well-furnished connecting rooms; running water; private family. Apartment 1, East.

106TH, 121 WEST.—Large, small, neatly furnished; convenient "L," Subway; under new management.

111TH ST., 605 WEST.—Pleasant, light room for gentleman; modern elevator apartment. Apartment 19.

115TH ST., 419 WEST, (Columbia University.)—Outside rooms; electricity, bath, shower; elevator. Lyman.

118TH ST., 419 WEST, (Morningside Heights.)—Light, attractive rooms; single, double. Apartment 52.

119TH, 208 WEST.—Spanish family could accommodate refined couple or business lady; strictly private family; board optional; references exchanged. Morningside 3770. J. E. A.

122D ST., 540 WEST.—Large, homelike corner rooms. Telephone Morningside 4880. Apartment 51.

123D, 449 WEST.—Large, newly furnished room in modern elevator apartment, convenient Subway and "L"; exceptionally moderate rental; no other roomers. Apt. 36.

128TH, 64 WEST.—A real home; two front rooms; kitchen privilege; improvements. Firth.

135TH, 634 WEST, (cor. Riverside Drive.)—Subway; beautiful room, suitable two; shower; all-night elevator; breakfast optional; $4 and $5. Apt. 54. Telephone Morningside 2707.

162D, 550 WEST.—Newly furnished large, small rooms; private house, near Broadway.

A.—A.—THE LUDINGTON,
205 West 101st St.; also 695 West 115th St.; strictly high-class elevator apartment house; 3 doors from Broadway and Subway; newly furnished throughout; large, warm rooms, next to bath; electric light, steam heated; 2 blocks from Subway; convenient to all cars; use of kitchen if desired; $3.50 to $8 weekly; transients accommodated; all night service.

A. A.—THE BURNHAM,
114-116 West 47th St.
Newly furnished throughout, in the heart of the shopping district; convenient to all theatres and railroad terminals; large, warm rooms, in high-class elevator apartment house; $5 to $10 weekly; transients accommodated; all-night service.

Bachelors.—Very desirable and attractive small apartments, with service, at reasonable rates; central location. Hotel St. Lorenz, 127 East 72d St.

DOUBLE ROOM, adjoining bath; large closets; private family. Phone 5271 Morningside. Follis.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (Near Grant's Tomb.)—Attractive outside rooms, suitable two; small room with bath; board optional. Phone 9576 W. Morningside.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 587, (cor. 136th St.)—Couple have elegant front room, facing river; breakfast optional. Apt. 2C.

WEST END, 611.—Magnificent room, private bath; electricity; private family; 91st Subway.

Rooms Wanted—Furnished
Twenty cents a line.

Furnished room, with private toilet and bath, between 42d and 50th Sts.; state price. Address Permanent, Y 219 Times Annex.

BUSINESS WOMAN wants light room, improvements, with or without board; below West 96th St. W. B., 89 Times Downtown.

WANTED—By young American, room and light breakfast, with refined French or Spanish family; permanent. K 141 Times.

MARCH 1.—Three or four rooms, small kitchen; three adults; prefer 137th to 155th St. K 99 Times.

Help Wanted Female
Fifteen cents a line.

ABRAHAM & STRAUS,
FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN,
SHOE DEPARTMENT.—We require several saleswomen of first-class experience, thoroughly versed in the selling and fitting of shoes; to those possessing the necessary qualifications a permanent position with liberal salary is assured. Applications can be made in person or by mail to Superintendent.

DANCER.—Refined young lady, competent to teach the modern dances. Apply F. Clarens Rivers, 2,128 Broadway.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF EXPERIENCED
SALESWOMEN
FOR THEIR
LAMP SECTION.
Apply at Employment Office, fifth floor, 32d St. side.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK.
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF EXPERIENCED SALESWOMEN
FOR THEIR
SHOE DEPARTMENT.
Apply at Employment Office, Fifth Floor, 32d St. Side.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF EXPERIENCED
SALESWOMEN
FOR THEIR VEILING DEPARTMENT.
Apply at Employment Office, fifth floor, 32d St. side.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF EXPERIENCED
SALESWOMEN
FOR THEIR
NECKWEAR SECTION.
Apply at Employment Office, fifth floor, 32d St. side.

PROMPT DELIVERY FREE.
Want advertisements for The New York Times received at American District Messenger offices in New York City at office rates.—Adv.

Help Wanted Female
Fifteen cents a line.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF EXPERIENCED
SALESWOMEN
FOR THEIR
CHINA SECTION.
Apply at Employment Office, fifth floor, 32d St. side.

MANAGER AND ASSISTANT BUYER WANTED.
SPECIALTY STORE IN WHEELING, WEST VA., REQUIRES SERVICES OF CAPABLE MAN OR WOMAN AS DEPARTMENT MANAGER AND ASSISTANT BUYER FOR FOLLOWING LINES; BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING AND FURNISHINGS, INFANTS' AND LITTLE GIRLS' APPAREL.
ADDRESS LEO E. LEIPZIGER,
887 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

MILLINERY SALESWOMEN
FOR UNTRIMMED MILLINERY.
ONLY THOSE THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED NEED APPLY.
SUPERINTENDENT, JAMES McCREERY, & CO., 34TH STREET.

PIANO PLAYER.—None but experienced pianist need apply, for moving picture theatre, Apply Bijou Theatre, Broadway and 31st St., after 9 A. M.

TWO EDUCATED LADIES over 25 wanted to develop as managers. 1. Chauncey, 225 6th Av.

WRITERS FOR GROCERY ORDERS; MUST HAVE EXCELLENT HANDWRITING. APPLY BALCONY, O'NEILL-ADAMS CO., 6TH AV.

Instruction.
Thirty cents a line.

SCHOOL of COMMERCIAL FILING and INDEXING, in connection with the INDEXING BUREAU, M. HULL, GRADUATE CATALOGUER. Original School. Four months' course, 3 months technical training, 1 month practical. 617 Marbridge Bldg., Broadway and 34th.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES, Aeolian Hall, 33 West 42d St.—Secretarial courses only; stenography, secretarial English, accountancy, and social amenities. V. M. Wheat, Director.

Help Wanted, Male
Fifteen cents a line.

ACCOUNTANT.—Young man, with bookkeeping experience and knowledge of cost accounting, to assist in office of publishing house. State in detail age, experience, and salary expected. B 58 Times Annex.

ADVERTISING.—Man of experience to solicit financial advertising; must be a producer and possess executive ability; excellent prospect for the right man. Address, stating past experience, references, &c., M 2 Times Annex.

ADVERTISING.—Smart man, already calling on business houses, wanted to solicit for special proposition, 15 per cent. commission. K 145 Times.

AN energetic man may earn $100 monthly profits in the mail order business; spare time at first; send for particulars. Dept. E, Mutual Opportunities Exchange, Buffalo, N. Y.

BEST & CO.,
Fifth Av. at 35th St.,
require the services of several strong, active young men, 18 years of age, as stockkeepers for boys' clothing; splendid opportunity for advancement.

BILL CLERK, living in Brooklyn; rapid at typewriting; accurate at figures; $10 weekly to start; good chance for advancement; state age, experience, and references. Address K 156 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Manufacturing concern with office in Newark, N. J., desires a thoroughly experienced double entry bookkeeper; must furnish first-class references as to ability and character; state age, experience, and references or no consideration will be given application. Address in own handwriting Consideration, 810 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF EXPERIENCED
SALESMEN
FOR THEIR
SHOE DEPARTMENT.
Apply at Employment Office, fifth floor, 32d St. side.

MANAGER wanted for well-established turf journal in metropolitan city; must be familiar with advertising and a business getter. Address, giving experience and references, James Ferry, care George M. Savage Advertising Agency, Detroit, Mich.

PIANO PLAYER.—None but experienced pianist need apply, for moving picture theatre. Apply Bijou Theatre, Broadway and 31st St., after 9 A. M.

REAL ESTATE SALESMEN.—Intelligent men to learn the real estate business; will be given an exceptional opportunity and receive a thorough sales training by an old-established firm; commission. Apply Rickert-Finlay Realty Co., 1 West 34th St., New York.

REFINED YOUNG GENTLEMAN taught the latest society modern dances in exchange for services. Address T. B., 59 Times.

SALESMEN wanted; experience unnecessary; easy work, big pay. Write (or call) for particulars and large list of openings offering opportunities to earn $100 to $500 a month while you learn. Address National Salesmen's Training Association, Dept. 1,001-C, Candler Building, Times Square, New York.

SALESMAN.—LARGE SILK HOUSE HAS OPENING FOR SALESMAN FAMILIAR WITH CUTTING UP TRADE; MUST STATE FULL EXPERIENCE, REFERENCES, SALARY DESIRED. OPPORTUNITY, L 94 TIMES ANNEX.

SALESMAN WANTED.—Well known manufacturer of factory labor-saving equipment has selling agency open with protected territory. Commission proposition on a business basis for big caliber man seeking unusual opportunity. P. O. Box M, Chicopee Falls, Mass.

SALESMEN.—Men and women, live, active to sell Blackstone vacuum massagers at popular prices, needed in every home; experience not necessary; sells on sight; steady position; commission; big profit. Call daily, 9 to 5. J. L. Rogers, General Agent, 170 West 89th St.

SALESMEN wanted calling on users large power units, side line; large returns; experienced oil salesman preferred; address with references, past experience, and territory now covered; commission. C. E. Day, 1201 Arch St., Philadelphia, Penn.

SALESMAN.—Chicago manufacturer wants Eastern salesman visiting engine builders to take side line mechanical oilers; commission. Chicago Brass & Mfg. Co., 906 Southwestern Av., Chicago.

SALESMAN.—Exceptional opportunity with well-known manufacturer for junior salesman to learn high-grade specialty work; commission proposition. Apply P. O. Box M, Chicopee Falls, Mass.

SALESMAN.—EXPERIENCED SALESMAN WANTED FOR KIMONOS; STRICTLY COMMISSION. KASSAR BROS., 30 WEST 21ST ST.

SALESMAN, experienced in children's colored dresses; exceptional values; commission only. Panco Dress Co., 33 West 17th St.

SALESMAN.—Experienced; wanted on skirts for office of retailer; commission basis. Fishman & Lavine, 9 East 17th St.

Help Wanted, Male
Fifteen cents a line.

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GET NEAR TO BLOWS AT GRAFT INQUIRY

Hennessy, at Noisy Osborne Hearing, Threatens Suit Against Gov. Glynn.

SULZER TELLS OF RYAN GIFT

And Denies Saying "I Am the Same Old Bill" — Names "Dummies" for Murphy.

Two graft hearings, one before Chief Magistrate McAdoo in the Criminal Court Building, and the other before Commissioner James W. Osborne in the City Hall, were held yesterday.

Ex-Gov. Sulzer, Thomas F. McAvoy, a Tammany district leader, and William J. Sullivan, private secretary of James A. Farrell, head of the United States Steel Corporation, were the witnesses at the John Doe hearing. There was one exciting moment in the hearing when Mr. McAvoy protested against having his photograph taken. Mr. McAvoy was ruffled for a time.

At the Osborne hearing there was great confusion. There were nearly twenty witnesses, and at times ten of them had the floor at one time. Commissioner Osborne for a few moments lost control of affairs, fists were brandished across the counsel table, and threats of various sorts were made. For a time it looked as if there might be a physical encounter. The uproar was so great that several of the spectators audibly recalled Gov. Glynn's recent remark about a "four-ringed circus."

The Osborne hearing was held in one of the rooms adjoining the Aldermanic Chamber. John A. Hennessy, who had come to defend himself against the charges made by the Warner-Quinlan Asphalt Company, was a central figure. His chief opponent was Henry A. Rubino, counsel for the Warner-Quinlan Company, but officers of the Warner-Quinlan Company, State Highway Commissioner Carlisle, and James K. McGuire took active part in the proceedings. Hennessy was not without his supporters, and when an engagement caused Commissioner Osborne to adjourn the hearing at 5:25 P. M. Hennessy was still full of fight.

It was Mr. Hennessy's tenth appearance to answer to the charges of collusion made by the Warner-Quinlan Company. Mr. Rubino had been warned that he must produce proof or else withdraw his charges. Mr. Hennessy had more than a dozen witnesses ready. There were only six chairs in the room, and the witnesses crowded about the counsel table close to Hennessy. Most of the spectators sat on the floor.

"Are you ready to prove the charge that Mr. Hennessy conspired with Mr. Carlisle and others to aid the Barber Asphalt Company to the detriment of the Warner-Quinlan Company?" asked Commissioner Osborne.

Mr. Rubino hesitated and finally admitted that he was unable to substantiate all of the charges. He said he desired to withdraw all but one. This one charge, he said, was that money had passed between ex-Gov. Sulzer and Mr. Hennessy and that part of this money had been contributed by the Barber Asphalt Company.

Hennessy Demands Proof.

"You prove all of the charges against me and Carlisle or I'll hold Gov. Glynn and you, Rubino, responsible for the publicity given to them," shouted Mr. Hennessy.

"Go as far as you like," retorted Mr. Rubino.

"You can bet your sweet life I'll go as far as I like," replied Hennessy. "I'll take the case up to the Bar Association."

The room was in an uproar and Commissioner Osborne rapped for order. A battle of words continued between Messrs. Hennessy and Rubino, however, until friends interceded.

"We refuse to withdraw the charge that Hennessy got money from George H. McGuire, and that this money was used for ulterior purposes," continued Mr. Rubino.

"Prove it, prove it," shouted Mr. Hennessy. "And after you have proved it —which you can't—I will prove that you, Rubino, on two occasions, got $10,000 from the Warner-Quinlan Company, which you divided with John H. Delaney, the State Commissioner of Efficiency and Economy, and that this money was for the purpose of giving the asphalt of the Warner-Quinlan Company a higher rating in the office of the State Highway Department."

Mr. Rubino sneered and dared Mr. Hennessy to do his worst. Then Mr. Hennessy expressed the fear that he would not be able to hold Mr. Rubino, the Warner-Quinlan Company, and Gov. Glynn personally responsible if any of the charges were withdrawn. Commissioner Osborne, however, asserted that the charges could be withdrawn, and that this would not destroy the basis for a civil suit.

"Will you hold the Governor accountable?" Mr. Hennessy was asked.

"Yes, I will," replied Mr. Hennessy. "He'll have to fight his own battles on this."

Mr. Rubino then proceeded to support the remaining charge by reading the testimony of George H. McGuire as taken in the "John Doe" investigation by District Attorney Whitman several months ago. It was Mr. McGuire who had told about giving $2,500 to Mr. Hennessy at Gov. Sulzer's solicitation. When Mr. Rubino started to read Mr. McGuire's testimony Commissioner Osborne lost patience. Mr. Osborne reminded everybody that he had an important engagement.

"I want to make a statement," shouted Mr. Hennessy. "I want to explain about that $2,500."

"Hurry up and go ahead," said Osborne.

"Well, the Tammany Legislature—" began Mr. Hennessy.

"Don't call it that," interjected the Commissioner.

Mr. Hennessy then explained that the $2,500 was a part of a fund which influential men had agreed to raise for the Hennessy investigation after the Legislature had refused to pass Gov. Sulzer's bills. None of the money came from the Barber Asphalt Company or any of its agents, he said.

Commissioner Osborne was not satisfied to let the matter drop there and will hold another hearing at 4:15 o'clock this afternoon.

"Bring your bank books," shouted Mr. Rubino to Mr. Hennessy.

"I will and I'll explain every item in them," retorted Mr. Hennessy.

When Commissioner Osborne walked out of Messrs. Hennessy and Rubino were shaking their fists at each other.

James K. McGuire, the ex-Mayor of Syracuse, who is under indictment in this county for soliciting a campaign contribution from a corporation, was much pleased with the outcome of the hearing. McGuire had been accused practically of bribery in one of the Warner-Quinlan charges—at least, that was the interpretation that McGuire himself put on the charge. This charge was withdrawn.

"I'm glad of that," McGuire said after the hearing. "I was more worried about that charge than about my indictment. It hurt my business."

Sulzer Again a Witness.

At the John Doe hearing ex-Gov. Sulzer was the first witness. He told about the $25,000 campaign contribution of the late Anthony N. Brady, and of the $10,000 contribution by Alan Ryan. Both of these contributions were made in 1912 and were in bills. Sulzer had charged publicly that these two contributions went to Murphy and that Murphy kept them, but he had never been questioned about the contributions when he was under oath. The way had been paved for Sulzer's testimony about the Brady contribution by the testimony given on Feb. 9 by ex-Judge Samuel Beardsley, counsel for Brady.

Mr. Beardsley had testified that Brady had given instructions that this money was to go to Sulzer, and that Sulzer had made the suggestion that it should be given to Tammany Leader Murphy. Sulzer denied yesterday that he had made the suggestion about Murphy. The suggestion had come from Mr. Beardsley, he said.

"I told Judge Beardsley to do what he please with it," said Sulzer. "But I saw Murphy later and he said that he had received the money and that he had turned it over to the State Committee."

Referring to the Ryan contribution, Sulzer testified as follows:

"Murphy sent for me prior to the election and asked me whether I knew Alan Ryan. He told me Ryan was a good friend of mine, and said that Ryan would help me if I went to see him. I told Murphy that I wouldn't go to see Ryan. After my talk with Murphy, I went to my office and found John H. Delaney, Murphy's messenger, waiting for me. We talked about my meeting with the Chief, and when I again refused to go and see Ryan he suggested that I call Ryan on the telephone. I did.

"The conversation was brief. He said: 'I am just writing to my father. What can I say for you?' I said: 'Give him my regards.' I did not say, as has been reported, 'Tell him I am the same old Bill.' He wanted me to come to his office, but I wouldn't, and he wouldn't come to mine. So he sent his father's Secretary, Mr. McGlone.

"McGlone came and handed me a package and said it was 'from Alan.' Delaney came in and asked how much there was. We counted it. There were 10 one-thousand-dollar bills. 'That's splendid,' said Delaney. 'I'll take it right to the Chief.' We got in a taxicab. I got out downtown and Delaney went on to Murphy's home. The next day I saw Murphy and he said that he got the money, but that it was only a drop in the bucket.

"The very first time I ever sent money to Murphy I sent $5,000. I gave it to Delaney to take to Murphy, and Delaney said later that he gave it to Murphy. But Delaney didn't turn that $5,000 over. He said it was coming to him for work he had done. No doubt he did spend some money in work he did for me. I didn't like it, but I couldn't find fault with people who had helped me because I was the candidate for Governor.

Says Murphy Used Dummies.

"Once, in a talk with Murphy, he told me that Ryan had given a check for $25,000 in 1912. Murphy said that he would report that, but not the $10,000. He said he would find a dummy for that. He also found dummies for Brady's $25,000."

"Did Murphy give the names of any dummies?" asked Assistant District Attorney Embree.

"He named George W. Plunkitt and Thomas E. McAvoy, I believe."

"Did you know that Murphy said that he gave Brady's $25,000 back to Mr. Brady?" Sulzer was asked.

"Yes. Murphy gave Brady $25,000, but it wasn't the $25,000 which Brady contributed to his campaign."

"How was that?" asked Messrs. Embree and Edwards in a breath.

"Why, the records will show that Brady sued Murphy for $40,000. Murphy put in a sworn answer which Brady said was false. Brady told his lawyer, Beardsley, to bring Murphy into court. Murphy sent J. Sergeant Cram to fix it up. Cram went to Beardsley to call it off, but Beardsley said: 'No, you let Murphy go to the Waldorf to see Brady himself.'

"Murphy did go to the Waldorf and there saw Brady and settled the suit for $25,000. In other words, Brady made him a present of $15,000. That was before I was nominated.

"I'm telling the truth. I want to go on record as saying that the statements made by Murphy against me are false. I want Murphy and the people to know that there is one man in this fight for good government, who is going to the end of the rope. That man is William Sulzer."

McAvoy Shows a Voucher.

One of the men named as a "dummy" was then called. He was Thomas H. McAvoy, formerly a Police Inspector. McAvoy carried a big check book under his arm.

Mr. McAvoy, just as soon as he was asked about a $3,000 political contribution in 1912, referred to the check book. There was the stub showing that he had paid the $3,000. He also produced the canceled check. He insisted that it was his own money.

"I never contributed a dollar that wasn't my own," said Mr. McAvoy.

In 1913, Assistant District Attorney Embree brought out, McAvoy contributed $2,500. This contribution does not appear on the list filed in that year with the Secretary of State. Mr. McAvoy seemed to be surprised when he learned this.

"I contributed every year," said McAvoy in conclusion. "It depended on how I was fixed and how much I was interested in the campaign."

William J. Sullivan, private secretary to President Farrell of the Steel Corporation, then was called. Word had reached the District Attorney that Mr. Farrell had contributed $2,500 to the Democratic State Committee in 1912 which had not been reported. Sullivan explained:

"Mr. Farrell wanted to make a contribution and decided to make it to the State Committee. I took $2,500 from the cash box—that is, from the private funds of Mr. Farrell. I went to the offices of the State Committee and I turned the $2,500 over to the treasurer and told him it was from Mr. Farrell. I asked for a receipt, which he gave me."

Concealed Farrell's Gift.

This receipt was introduced in evidence. It bore no date, and was made out to William J. Sullivan, not to Mr. Farrell.

Mr. Sullivan insisted that he asked that the receipt should be made out in that way. He thought that Mr. Farrell might not like to have the contribution stand in his own name.

"I did it on my own account," said the secretary, "and when I told Mr. Farrell about it he was a little exercised over it. He said it might have been made out in his own name."

Mr. Embree wanted to know why the contribution had been made in cash.

"I always had cash on hand for Mr. Farrell," said his secretary. "The amount in the cash box sometimes reached $6,000 or $7,000."

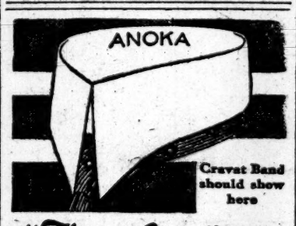
"But you also had charge of the check book, didn't you?" asked Mr. Embree.

"Yes, but Mr. Farrell directed me to use the cash. He often paid bills in cash."

The witness did not know that Farrell's $2,500 contribution had not been reported.

Mr. Embree said after the hearing that no evidence of wrongdoing had been given. Under the Corrupt Practices Act, he said, it was a misdemeanor to report a contribution in the name of a dummy. The Farrell contribution, he pointed out, had not been reported at all.

"That is another joker in the law," said Mr. Embree.



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